

Intermīco, are ; to shine between or among.

Interminātus, a, um ; adj. [à minor] having threatened or charged, forbidden.

Interminatus, a, um ; adj. [à terminus] boundless.

Interminor, ari ; dep. to threaten sore, to charge upon a penalty.

Interminus, a, um ; adj. boundless. * *Utere felicitate interminā*, I wish you endless happiness.

Intermisceo, scui, itum, scōre ; act. to mix with others or between.

Intermissio, ōnis ; f. a forbearance, ceasing, breaking off. * *Intermissionem facere*, to surcease.

Intermissus, a, um ; part. of *intermittere* ; left off, discontinued, standing asunder.

Intermissus, ūs ; m. a leaving off or ceasing for a time.

Intermistus, a, um ; part. of *intermixtus*, ūs ; m. a leaving off or ceasing for a time. * *Con-suetudinem intermittere*, to discontinue acquaintance.

Intermixtor, ōris ; m. a meddler.

Intermōrior, ri ; dep. to die in the performance of a thing.

Intermōritūrus, a, um ; part. fut. in rus, of *intermōrior* ; ready to die.

Intermortuus, a, um ; part. half dead. * *Intermortuæ conciones*, weak and feeble orations.

Intermundium, ii ; n. [à mundus] the space between divers worlds (as supposed by Epicurus.)

Intermūrālis, e ; adj. [à murus] between two walls.

Inter-nascor, nascōris, nātus sum, nasci ; dep. to grow between or among.

Internātus, a, um ; part. of *internātor* ; grown or sprung up among.

* *Internatæ saxis herbæ*, weeds springing up among stones.

† *Internecida*, æ ; c. one that kills a man, or forges a false will.

† *Internecies*, ei ; f. the killing of a man.

Internecinus, a, um ; adj. pernicious, deadly, mortal. * *Internecinum bellum*, a most bloody war.

Internecio, ūnis ; f. a general slaughter. * *Ad internecionem cæsi*, not a man left to carry news.

Internecivus, a, um ; adj. pernicious, mortal.

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know one thing from another.

Internuncia, æ ; f. a woman messenger between two.

Internuncio, are ; act. to carry a message between two.

Internunciū, ii ; m. a messenger or spokesman between two.

Internundinum, i ; n. } [à nundi-Internundinium, ii ; n. } num] a space between fairs, nine days of working.

Internus, a, um ; [ab intra] inward.

Int-ero, rivi, ritum, ēre ; [à tero] to grate or crumble in. * *Tute hoc intristi*, the fault is yours, you did it.

† *Intērop* is, while the work was doing.

Interordinium, ii ; n. [ab ordo] the space between ranks.

† *Interpart-io*, ire ; act. to divide between or among. * *Mea bona interpartiant*, let them part my goods between them.

Interpāt-eo, ēre ; neut. to lie open between.

Interpēd-io, ire ; [à pedes] to hinder between.

† *Interpellātum* ; adv. step by step.

Interpellatio, ōnis ; f. an interruption, hindering.

Interpellator, ōris ; m. an interrupter, disturber, hinderer.

Interpello, are ; act. to interrupt, hinder, disturb, demand ; also to warn. * *Interpellare debitorem*, to sue him.

Interpersiva, ūrum ; n. [à pendeo] a kind of penthouse.

Interpersivi parietes, walls that are raised upon another building without a foundation in the ground.

Interpersivus, a, um ; adj. hanging between certain bounds.

† *Interpert-io*, ire ; act. to part between or among.

† *Interplacito*, are ; to handle incident matters before the principal.

Interplicatio, ōnis ; f. a folding or plaiting between.

Interplico, are ; act. a fold or plait between.

Interpōlatio, ōnis ; f. a new dressing or polishing.

Interpōlator, ōris ; m. } a surbisher

Interpōlatrix, icis ; f. } or dresser of old things.

Interpōlis, e ; adj. new dressed, scoured, rubbed up.

Interpōlitio, ōnis ; f. a polishing.

Interpōlo, are ; act. to surbish, dress up, fawn. * *Interpolare thura*, to refine the frankincense. * *Paratam præsentemque victoriam interpolare*, to hinder a victory almost gotten. * *Satiatatem epularum ludis interpolabat*, he sweeten'd the unpleasantness of the banquet with pleasant and delightful sports.

Interpolus, a, um ; adj. [à polio] new trimmed or dressed.

† *Interpondium*, ii ; n. the difference of weights.

Interpō-no, sui, sūm, nēre ; act. to put between or among, to mingle, intermeddle, suborn, resist, deter. * *In eam rem se suamque fidem interposuit*, he undertook for it. * *Operam suam interponere*, to do the best he can. * *Interponere pœnas*, to threaten. * *Me nihil interpono*, I will not meddle at all with it. * *Judicium suum interponere*, to determine, give his judgment upon a thing. * *Quid enim*

me interponerem audaciæ tuæ ? for why should I give a check to your boldness ? * *Interponere postularum*, to make overtures only to amuse people.

Interpo-nor, ni, situs sum ; pass. to be put between or mixed.

Interpōitio, ōnis ; f. } a setting or

Interpōitus, ūs ; m. } putting between or among.

† *Interpōitor*, ōris ; m. he that puts between.

Interpōitus, a, um ; part. of *interponor* ; put between or among. * *Interpōitis quinis diebus*, five days after. * *Per interpositam personam*, by proxy.

Interprē-mo, ūi, ūm, mēre ; act. to thrust or press between.

Interpres, ētis ; c. [à præ, vel partes] an interpreter, expounder, mediator, soothsayer. * *Interpres pacis*, he that intercedes for peace.

† *Interprētābilis*, e ; adj. easily expounded.

Interprētāmentum, i ; n. } an inter-

Interprētatio, ōnis ; f. } pretation, exposition, conjecture, judgment. * *Nec interpretatio est facilis*, nor is it easy to judge.

Interprētator, ōris ; m. an interpreter.

Interpretium, ii ; n. the price beaten between buyer and seller.

Interprētor, ari ; dep. [ab interpre] to interpret, expound, translate, construe, judge, esteem. * *Interpretari memoriæ*, to bring to one's remembrance. * *In diversum interpretari*, to misconstrue. * *Grato animo interpretari aliquid*, to take a thing in good part like it exceeding well.

Interpunctio, ōnis ; f. a pricking or pointing between.

Interpunctum, i ; n. a distinction by points.

Interpunctus, a, um ; part. of *interpungor* ; distinguished by points.

Interpun-go, xi, ctum, gēre ; act. to prick or point between.

Interpurgatio, ōnis ; f. a purging here and there.

Interpurgo, are ; act. to pick here and there what is superfluous.

Interpūlatio, ōnis ; f. a pruning here and there.

Interpūto, are ; act. to prune or cut off the little branches.

Interque-ror, ri ; dep. to complain frequently.

† *Interquies*, ētis ; f. a resting between.

Interqui-esco, ēvi, ētum, escōre ; neut. to rest or pause in doing.

Interrā-do, si, ūm, dēre ; act. to file, polish, scrape about.

Interrāsilis, e ; scraped or shaved.

† *Interrāfor*, ōris ; m. a scraper or engraver about.

Interrāsus, a, um ; part. of *interrador* ; scraped, carved, or shaved about.

Interrex, ēgis ; m. a regent governing from the death of one till another be chosen.

Interregnū, i ; n. the space between the death of one king and the choosing of another.

Interritus, a, um ; adj. fearless, undaunted.

Interrogatio, ōnis ; f. an interrogation, question.

Interrogativē ; adv. interrogatively.

Interrogatiuncula, æ ; f. a little question.

Inter-

Interrogator, ōris; m. a questioner.
 Interrogatorius, a, um; adj. by way of question and answer.
 Interrogatoria, orum; n. questions put to witnesses, interrogatories.
 Interrogatus, a, um; questioned.
 Interrogo, are; act. to question, ask, argue, charge, or accuse.
 Interrumpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act. to interrupt, break asunder, confound, to discontinue.
 Interruo, ere; to rush between.
 Interrupte; adv. brokenly, by fits.
 Interruptio, ōnis; f. interruption, breaking off.
 Interruptor, ōris; m. an interrupter.
 Interruptus, a, um; part. of interrumpo; interrupted, broken, discontinued. * Interruptis vocibus uti, to stammer, or speak stammeringly.
 Interscalare, is; n. [à scala] a ladder-staff.
 Intericalmum, ii; n. [à icalmus] the space between oars in a galley.
 Intericapillum, ii; n. [à scapula] the place between the shoulder-blades.
 Intericindo, icidi, scissum, ere; act. to cut asunder, or in the midst.
 Intericindor, di, ssum sum; pass. to be cut in the midst.
 Interferi-bo, pi, ptum, bēre; act. to interfere, write between.
 Interferi-bor, bi, ptus sum; pass. to be written between.
 Interfcriptum, i; n. an interlining.
 Intersēcātio, ōnis; f. a cutting in the middle.
 Intersēc-o, ui, tum; to cut off in the middle.
 Intersēctio, ōnis; f. a cutting off.
 Intersēminatus, a, um; adj. sowed between or among.
 Intersēp-io, si, tum, ire; act. to compass or close round about, hedge in, or divide by a hedge.
 Interseptum, i; n. a partition.
 Interseptus, a, um; part. of intersepio; inclosed, hedged in, shut up.
 Interf-ero, ēvi, itum, erere; act. to graft or plant between.
 Interf-er-o, ui, tum, ere; act. to put or mingle between or among.
 Interignum, i; n. a watch-word.
 Interstitur; imp. [ab illis] they stop.
 Inter-sisto, stiti, sistere; to stop or stay between.
 Intersitus, a, um; part. of intersepio; sowed or set between. * Intersita peregrinatio, a pleasant journey accompanied with variety of objects.
 Intersōn-o, ui, are; neut. to sound between or in the mean while.
 Interspersus, a, um; [à sparsus] sprinkled, scattered here and there.
 Interspiratio, ōnis; f. a breathing between. * Sine interspiratione, in a breath.
 Interspirator, ōris; m. a breather between.
 Interspiro, are; neut. to vent or breathe between.
 Interst-erno, ravi, rātum, ernere; act. to spread or lay between.
 Interstinctus, a, um; part. of interstinguo; distinguished, separated, painted here and there. * Anctus interstinctis stellantibus oculis, raiment set with stars.
 Interstingo and interstinguo, nxi, istum, ere; [à στρίγω, pungo] to distinguish, sever between, stop.

Interstitio, ōnis; f. a ceasing or leaving off for a time.
 Interstitium, ii; n. a space or distance between. * Interstitium lunæ, the change of the moon.
 Intersto, are; to stand between.
 Interstratus, a, um; part. of intersternor; strewn or laid between.
 Interstrep-o, ui, itum, ere; neut. to make a noise among others.
 Interstringo, xi, istum, ere; act. to strain or press between. * Gulam interstringere, to choke.
 Interstructio, ōnis; f. a building between.
 Interstru-o, xi, ctum, ere; to build and join several things together.
 Inter-sum, fui, esse; to be present or at hand, to differ. See interest.
 Intertexo, ere; to weave between.
 Intertextus, a, um; woven or wrought between, embroidered.
 Intertignum, ii; n. [à tignum] the space between two rafters.
 Intertinctus, a, um; part. of intertingor; dyed or spotted here and there.
 Intertingo, ere; act. to dye or spot between.
 Intertrah-o, xi, ctum, hēre; act. to draw out from between, take away all. * Animam puteo intertrahere, to draw a well dry.
 Intertrigatus, a, um; galled.
 Intertrigo, inis; f. [à tero] a galling the skin with long going; also interfering.
 Intertrimentum, i; n. loss, damage, the dross of metal.
 Intertritura, æ; f. the loss or waste of coin in wearing.
 Interturbatio, ōnis; f. a disturbing, hindering.
 Interturbator, ōris; m. a disturber.
 Interturbo, are; act. to disturb, interrupt, hinder.
 Intervacatio, ōnis; f. a being vacant or at leisure.
 Intervaco, are; neut. to be vacant between.
 Intervallatus, a, um; which comes and goes by turns, intermitted, put between. * Febris intervallata, an ague coming by fits, periodical.
 Intervallum, i; n. space or distance between, pause, respite. * Ex intervallo, by and by. * Longo intervallo, a great way off. * Eodem intervallo, at the same time. * Ne intervallo quidem facto, without any delay.
 Interv-ello, ulii, ulsum, ellere; to pluck from between, or here and there.
 Interveniens, ntis; part. of intervenio; coming in the interim, lying between. * Interveniētibz desertis, deserts being between.
 Interven-io, i, tum, ire; to come upon one suddenly, come in the mean while, flow or be between, befall, intercede, oppose. * Malo ne intervenieris, have a care you don't run into mischief.
 Intervenum, ii; n. [à vena] the space between veins in the earth.
 Interventio, ōnis; f. a suretyship.
 Interventor, ōris; m. a mediator, surpriser, surety, broker.
 Interventum est; imp. they came suddenly upon.
 Interventus, ūs; m. a coming in the mean while, an overtaking, mediation. * Interventu noctis, by the night's stealing upon them.
 Intervertor, ōris; m. a turner away,

purloiner.
 Intervertor, a, um; part. of intervertor; turned or conveyed away. * Interverto regali dono, having neatly showed them of the king's present.
 Intervert-to, ti, sum, tēre; to draw away suddenly, steal, purloin, turn upside down, abolish, destroy.
 Intervertor, ius sum, ti; pass. to be turned aside, &c.
 Intervigilatio, ōnis; f. a waking.
 Intervigilo, are; to be between sleeping and waking.
 Intervir-co, ere; to have green mixed with other colours.
 Intervi-so, si, sum, sēre; act. to visit now and then.
 INTERŪLA, æ; f. [ab intra, vel tero] a shirt, waistcoat.
 Interundo, are; to distinguish with waves.
 Intervocāliter; adv. aloud, between whiles.
 Intervomo, ere; neut. to vomit between or sometimes.
 Interusurium, ii; n. [ab usura] use or interest in the mean time.
 Intestabilis, e; adj. who by law can make no testament, or be taken for a witness; detestable; gelded.
 Intestato; adv. without a will.
 Intestatus, a, um; adj. intestate, having made no will, not proved by witness, out of credit; gelded.
 Intestina, orum; n. the entrails, bowels.
 Intestinum, i; n. [ab intus] an entrail, a gut. * Intestina terræ, earth-worms. * Intestinum cæcum, the fourth or blind gut. * Intestinum duodenum, the gut next to the stomach. * Intestinum quintum or crassum, the same as colon. * Intestinum rectum, the strait or arse-gut.
 Intestinus, a, um; adj. [ab intus] inward, secret, deadly, spiteful. * Intestinum bellum, a civil war. * Intestinum odium, a secret grudge. * Intestinum opus, wain-scot. * Intestinum pavementum, a boarded floor.
 Intex-o, ui, tum; to weave in or between, interweave, embroider. * Intexere aliquem orationi, to bring in a person in a dialogue.
 Intextus, a, um; part. of intexor; interwoven.
 Intexus, ūs; m. an interweaving, an embroidering.
 Intimas, ātis; m. [ab intimus] a friend, secretary.
 Intimatio, ōnis; f. an intimating, signifying.
 Intimātor, ōris; m. an intimator.
 Intimē; adv. very inwardly, from the bottom of the heart.
 Intimo, are; act. to intimate, signify, relate, love entirely, register.
 Intimor, ari; pass. to be enter'd into.
 Intimus, a, um; adj. [ab intra] intimate, most inward or secret. * Intimi dentes, the cheek-teeth. * Intimus alicujus esse, to be one's confident or bosom-friend.
 Intinctio, ōnis; f. a dying, dipping.
 Intinctor, ōris; m. a dyer.
 Intinctus, ūs; m. sauce.
 Intinctus, a, um; part. of intingor; dyed, dipped; also not dyed. * Intinctus arte, thoroughly instructed in an art.
 Intin-go, xi, ctum; to dye, dip into.

Intitulatus, a, um; part. intitled.
 Intitulo, are; act. to intitle.
 Intolerabilis, e; adj. intolerable.
 Intolerabiliter; adv. intolerably.
 Intolerandus, a, um; adj. not to be borne with.
 Intolerans, ntis; adj. impatient, not able to bear. * Intolerantissimus laboris, not enduring to work.
 Intoleranter; adv. impatiently.
 Intolerantia, æ; f. impatience.
 Intollo, ere, to lift up on high.
 Intonatus, a, um; P. & A. thundered.
 Inton-deo, di, sum, to shear or shave about.
 Inton-o, ui, are, to thunder, make a noise, speak with passion. * Intonnare minas, to threaten terribly.
 Intonsus, a, um; adj. [of in and tonsus] unshaven, unshorn.
 Intor-queo, si, sum and tum, quere; to wrest, wreath, hurl. * Intorquere talum, to strain one's ankle.
 Intortus, a, um; part. of intorqueor; wrested, crooked, intricate. * Intorta oratio, a perplexed speech.
 † Intotum; adv. wholly, altogether.
 INTRA; adv. & præp. [ēvdv, ἐν-τὰ, vel ab inter] within, less than. * Intra hæc, before these things were done. * Intra me futurum est, I will keep it to my self. * Intra verba desipere, to express fully in words only. * Intra famam esse, not to answer the opinion the world conceives of one. * Intra modum loquendi, by way of discourse. * Intra legem epulari, to live cheaper than the laws allow. * Intra juventam rapi, to die in one's youth.
 Intractabilis, e; adj. intractable, rude, fierce. * Bruma intractabilis, a very sharp winter.
 Intractatus, a, um; adj. unruly, not subdued or broken.
 Intraho, ere; act. to draw in.
 Intramuranus, a, um; adj. within the walls.
 Intraneus, a, um, inward, within.
 Intransitivus, a, um, intransitive, incommunitable, not transitory.
 Intrarius, a, um, inward, within.
 Intratūrus, a, um, ready to enter.
 Intratus, a, um; adj. entered into.
 Intratus, us; m. an entrance.
 Intrēmisco, ere, to fall a trembling.
 Intrēm-o, ui, ere; neut. to tremble, be afraid.
 Intrēmulus, a, um, not trembling.
 Intrépide; adv. without fear, boldly.
 Intrépīdus, a, um; adj. fearless, courageous.
 Intribuo, ere; act. to contribute.
 Intributio, ōnis; f. a contribution.
 Intricāte; adv. intricately.
 Intricatio, ōnis; f. } an entang-
 Intricatura, æ; f. } ling.
 Intrico, are; act. [à trice] to wrap together, snarl, entangle, take in a snare. * Intricare peculium, to pawn or mortgage.
 Intrinsecus; adv. [of intra and secus] from within, on the inside.
 Intrinsecus, a, um; adj. inward.
 † Intripola, æ; f. an old garment new dressed.
 Intrita, æ; f. grated bread.
 Intritum, i; n. a dash made of minced meat; fine mortar, loam put about grass.
 Intritus, a, um; part. of interor;

grated or crammed in.
 Intri; within. * Intri ferre, to carry into the house.
 Intro, are, to enter, go in, insinuate, or creep into.
 Introcedo, ere, to come in.
 Introclū-do, di, sum, dēre; act. [ab intro & claudo] to shut within.
 Introclusus, a, um; part. of introcludor; shut in.
 † Introcurro, ere, to run in.
 Intriōdo, are, to enter or get in. * Intriōdabat se, he thrust himself in, intruded.
 † Intriōdūca; f. she that leads the bride to the bridegroom.
 Intriōdū-co, xi, sum, cēre; act. to introduce, bring or lead in, enter in a science.
 Introductio, ōnis; f. a leading or bringing in, an entering on.
 † Introductor, ōris; m. an introducer.
 Introductōrius, a, um; adj. of bringing in.
 Introductus, a, um; part. of introducor; brought in.
 Intri-co, ivi, itum, ire; neut. to go or enter in.
 Intri-fero, tūli, latum, ferre; act. to bear or carry in.
 Intri-gredior, i; dep. [of intri and gradior] to enter in.
 Intri-gressus, a, um; part. of intri-gredior; entered in.
 Intri-iens, euntis; part. of intri-co; going or entering in.
 † Intriōtōrius, a, um, of entering in.
 Intriōtur; imp. there is an entering.
 Intriōtus, us; m. an entrance, passage, or going into.
 Intriōtus, a, um; part. entered in.
 Intriōlatus, a, um; part. of intriōlor; brought or carried in.
 Intriōmissio, ōnis; f. a letting in.
 Intriōmissus, a, um; part. of intriōmittor; let in.
 Intriōm-ito, si, sum, tiere; act. to send or let in.
 † Intriōneus, a, um; adj. inward.
 Intriōsum; } adv. [ab intri & ver-
 Intriōsus; } sus] inwardly, within, toward the inside.
 Intriō-mpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act. to rush or break in by violence.
 Intriōruptio, ōnis; f. a breaking or rushing in.
 Intriōspectio, ōnis; f. a looking in or on.
 Intriōspector, ōris; m. a looker in.
 Intriōspectus, a, um; part. of intriōspicio; looking into, diligently considered.
 Intriōsp-icio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [of intri and specio] to look in, consider diligently.
 Intriōvōcatus, a, um, called in.
 Intriōvōco, are; act. to call or cause to come in.
 Intriō-uo, di, sum, dēre; act. to thrust or shove in.
 Intriōsus, a, um; part. of intriōdor; thrust in.
 Intriōbus, i; m. } endive.
 Intriōbum, i; n. }
 Intriōbaceus, a, um; adj. of endive.
 † Intriōburina, æ; f. endive.
 † Intriōbūrinus, a, um; adj. of endive.
 Intriōens, ntis, beholding.
 Intriō-co, itus sum, eri, to behold, regard steadfastly. * Acriorius oculis intriari, to behold earnestly.
 Intriōgi, a people of Germany.
 Intriōtus, a, um; part. of intriōcor;

having beheld.
 Intriōtus, us; m. a steadfast beholder.
 Intriōli; of intriōro.
 Intriōmo, ere, to swell.
 † Intriōmescencia, æ; f. a swelling.
 Intriōmesco, ere, to begin to swell.
 Intriōmūlatus, a, um; adj. unburied.
 Intriō-or, eris, itus sum, i, to behold.
 Intriōbatus, a, um, not disturbed, quiet.
 Intriōbidus, a, um, not troubled, not disturbed or muddled, clear.
 † Intriōris, is; f. capers for sauce.
 INTUS; adv. [ēvdv] in, within, from within.
 Intusum, ii, n. a shirt. See indusum.
 Intutus, a, um; adj. unsafe, insecure, dangerous.
 Intybum, i; n. endive.
 Inva-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to invade, assault, set upon, enterprize, take away by force. * Invasit cupiditas plerisque, most men had a desire. * Invadere viam, to take a journey, march on.
 Invāgino, are, to sheath, put up.
 Invalentia, æ; f. sickness, feebleness.
 Inval-co, ere; neut. to grow strong or in use. * Invaluit consuetudo, the custom is prevalent, or obtains.
 Invalēscō, ere, to grow strong, prevail; also to grow weak and out of use.
 Invalētudo, ōnis; f. unhealthfulness, sickness, weakness.
 Invalide; adv. weakly, sickly.
 Invalīdus, a, um; adj. weak, feeble, sick; also very strong.
 Invasio, ōnis; f. an invasion, assault.
 Invasor, ōris; m. an invader, assail-er.
 Invasūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of invado; about to invade.
 Inuber, eris; adj. 3 art. [of in and uber] small, slender.
 Inubero, are; act. [ab uber] to give suck.
 Invectio, ōnis; f. a carrying or bringing; an outrage of words, inveighing. * Invectiones lunæ, the course of the moon.
 Invectitius, a, um; adj. imported, carried in.
 Invectiva, æ; f. [sc. oratio] an invective.
 † Invectivāliter; adv. invectively.
 † Invectivus, a, um; adj. invective.
 Inveho, are, to carry in often.
 Invehor, ōris; m. a carrying in.
 Invehus, a, um; part. of invehor; brought or carried in, befallen.
 Invectus, us; m. a carrying in.
 Invehens, ntis; part. of inveho; inveighing, carrying.
 Invehō, xi, sum, i, to carry, bear, or bring in. * Invehere oceano, to put out to sea. * Acies invexit se, she was charged.
 Invehor, eris; pass. to rate, defame with angry words, to be furious, drive furiously; to be conveyed by ship, chariot, on horse-back, &c.
 † Invenalis, e; adj. not to be sold.
 Invendibilis, e; adj. not saleable.
 Invenditus, a, um, unsold.
 Inven-dio, eni, entum, enire; act. to invent, find, get, devise, seek out. * Nomen invenire, to get a nickname.
 * Invenias ubi habitat, know where he lives.
 † Invenibo, for inveniam, of invenio.
 Invenitur, imp. there is an invention.
 Inventarium, ii; n. an inventory or register.

† Inventibilis, e, which cannot be found out.
 † Inventicula, æ; f. a small device.
 Inventio, ōnis; f. an invention, finding out.
 Inventitius, ii; m. a foundling.
 Inventiuncula, æ; f. a small invention.
 Inventor, ōris; m. } an inventor, discoverer.
 Inventrix, icis; f. }
 Inventum, i; n. } a feigned story.
 Inventus, ūs; m. } lye, an invention.
 Inventus, a, um; part. of invenior; invented, gotten. * Inventus in culpā, found tardy. * Est inventus qui---, there is not wanting one to---. * Opus est invento, it must be found.
 † Invenustas, ātis; f. uncomeliness.
 Invenustē; adv. uncomely, without grace.
 Invenustus, a, um; adj. unseemly, ungraceful.
 Inverecundē; adv. impudently, boldly.
 Inverecundia, æ; f. impudence.
 Inverecundus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; shameless, impudent, immodest.
 Invergo, ēre; to slide in, incline, pour on or in, steep a vessel.
 Inversio, ōnis; f. a turning inward, or upside down, inversion, inverting rank into files.
 † Inversum; adv. orderly, in order.
 Invertus, a, um; part. of invertor; turned inward, or upside down, not translated. * Inverti in mare, a hoisterous sea. * Inverti mores, manners extremely altered.
 Inver-to, ti, sum, tēre; to turn the inside out, or upside down, pervert, disturb. * Invertere serones oleis, to make trenches for olives. * Invertēre cadum, to tilt a barrel.
 Invesperāco, ēre; neut. to grow late, or towards night.
 Investigābilis, e; adj. which cannot be found out.
 Investigandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus, of investigor; to be sought out.
 Investigārius, ii; m. a blood-hound.
 Investigatio, ōnis; f. a searching or finding out.
 Investigator, ōris; m. a tracer, searcher, or finder out.
 Investigātus, a, um; part. of investigor; searched or found out.
 Investigo, are; act. [à vestigium] to search, trace, find or hunt out.
 † Investimentum, i; n. a garment, clothing.
 Invest-io, ire; act. to invest, garnish, deck inwardly.
 Investis, e; adj. } art. beardless, without hair or cloaths.
 Investitura, æ; f. an investing, giving possession, livery of seign.
 Investitus, a, um, unclothed.
 † Investito, are; to warm or heat.
 Inveterāco, ēre; neut. to grow old, to grow in or out of custom, to decay, grow weak.
 Inveteratio, ōnis; f. a growing in use by long custom.
 Inveteratus, a, um; part. of invetero; grown into use by custom. * Inveterata barbaria, their wonted barbarity. * Inveterata querela, an old complaint.
 Invetero, are; neut. [à verus] to become old, grow stale or in use, be settled. * Inveteravit hæc opinio, this opinion has been of long con-

tinuance.
 Invetitus, a, um; adj. not forbidden.
 Invia; [sc. loca] unpassable places.
 Invicem; adv. by turns or course, one after another.
 Inviſtus, a, um; adj. invincible, not overcome. * Inviſtus à labore, indefatigable.
 † Invidē; adv. enviously, maliciously.
 Invidendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of invidéo; to be envied. * Opes invidendæ, abundance of wealth.
 Invidentia, æ; f. maliciousness.
 Invidéo, di, sum, dēre; neut. to envy, grudge; to deny, to give. * Invidere laudes alicui or laudibus alicujus, to envy one's praise.
 Invidetur; imp. there is a grudging.
 Invidia, æ; f. [ab invidéo] envy, malice, hating, or being hated. * Esse in invidia, habere invidiam, to be envied. * Mihi invidiam con-flavit, he hath brought me into disgrace.
 Invidiola, æ; f. a little grudge or envy.
 Invidiosē; adv. spitefully, enviously.
 Invidiosus, a, um; adj. envious, or envied. * Hoc tibi invidiosum futurum est, this will cause you ill-will.
 Invidus, a, um; adj. envious, malicious, spiteful.
 Invigilatio, ōnis; f. a diligent watching.
 Invigilator, ōris; m. a watcher.
 Invigilo, are, to watch, give diligence.
 † Invilesco, ēre; neut. to grow vile.
 † Invilto, are, to make vile.
 Invincibilis, e; adj. invincible.
 Invincibiliter; adv. invincibly.
 † Invinus, a, um; adj. temperate, refraining from wine.
 Invis, are; neut. [à via] to go or walk.
 Inviolabilis, e; adj. inviolable.
 † Inviolabiliter; adv. inviolably.
 Inviolatē; adv. uncorruptly, purely.
 Inviolatus, a, um; adj. inviolated, unharmed, found.
 † Inviolatio oculi, a fliminess in the eyes making the lids stick together.
 Invisco, are; [à viscus] to take with birdlime.
 Invisibilis, e; adj. invisible.
 Invisitatus, a, um, not visited.
 Invisito, are; act. to visit often.
 Inviso, si, sum, ēre; act. to visit, come or go to see.
 Invisor, ōris; m. an envier, hater.
 Invisus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; [of invidéo] hated, odious, not seen.
 Invitabilis, e; adj. alluring, delectable, fair-spoken.
 Invitamentum, i; n. an alluring, desiring, requesting.
 Invitatio, ōnis; f. an inviting. * Invitatio vini, a drinking collation.
 Invitator, ōris; m. the officer inviting men to sup with the emperor.
 Invitatus, a, um, invited, allured.
 Invitatus, ūs; m. a bidding, calling, inviting.
 Invitē iis, iſſimē; adv. unwillingly.
 † Invitio, are, to spoil, pollute.
 Invito, are; act. [à via] to invite, bid, entertain, allure, provoke. * Invitare aliquem poculis, to bid one reel one. * Invitare se in corna, to fall to.

† Invitro, are, to glaze with glass.
 Invitus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus, [à vito vel vita] unwilling, constrained, in spite of one's teeth.
 Invis, a, um; adj. Sall. [à via] without way or passage, unpassable.
 Inula, æ; f. [ab Helenium] elecampane.
 Inultus, a, um; adj. unrevenged, free-free. * Inultum auferre aliquid, not to be punished for it.
 Inumbratio, ōnis; f. a shadowing.
 Inumbrator, ōris; m. a shadower.
 Inumbratus, a, um; part. of inumbror; shaded; disguised. * Quies inumbrata, unquiet sleep.
 Inumbro, are; act. to cast or give a shadow, defend, shield.
 Inuncatio, ōnis; f. a hooking unto.
 Inunco, are; act. to catch, draw with a hook.
 Inunctio, ōnis; f. an anointing.
 Inunctor, ōris; m. an anointer.
 Inunctus, a, um; part. of inungor; anointed.
 Inundatio, ōnis; f. an inundation, overflowing, a flood.
 Inundator, ōris; m. an overflower.
 Inundo, are; act. to overflow, break in upon. * Inundare falerno, to be well plied with good wine. * Densi inundantur Troes, the Trojans throng in.
 Inun-go, xi, sum, gēre, to anoint.
 In-unguem; adv. at the fingers ends, exactly.
 Inunio, ire; act. to unite, make one.
 Inunitus, a, um; part. united.
 In-universum; adv. generally, wholly.
 Invocatio, ōnis; f. a calling upon.
 Invocatus, a, um; part. of invocor; called upon.
 Invocatus, a, um; part. of invocor; unbidden, not invited.
 Invoco, are; act. to call upon for help; also not to call.
 Involutio, ōnis; f. } a flying up.
 Involutus, ūs; m. } on.
 † Involutor, ōris; m. he that flies upon.
 Invulso, are, to fly in often, hover over.
 Involo, are; neut. to run violently upon, clap hands upon, fly at. * Animum cupido involat, quickly enters. * Involare in possessionem, violently to seize an inheritance.
 Involut-er, ris, re; } adj. not fledged.
 Involutris, re; } which cannot yet fly.
 Involute, is; n. [ab involvo] a barber's towel.
 Involutum, i; n. a covering, any thing that covers, cloaks or hides. * Involutum floris, the cup of a flower. * Involutum majus, agri-mony.
 † Involutariē; adj. unwillingly.
 Involutarius, a, um, unwilling.
 Involut-vo, vi, ūtum, vēre; act. acc. perf. & dat. rei; to roll, wrap together or upon, to infold, shut one's self close up. * Involvere se literis, to keep close to his study. * Nimbi involv-vere diem, the day is over-cast.
 Involutulus, i; m. a caterpillar.
 Involutē; adv. covertly, closely.
 Involutio, ōnis; f. an infolding.
 Involutus, a, um; P. & A. folded, covered, intricate. * Involutum bellum nomine pacis, a war cloak-ed under the name of peace. Inur-

Inurbanē, adv. uncivilly, uncourteously.
 Inurbanus, a, um; adj. uncivil, uncourteous, unmannerly.
 Inūrens, ntis; part. scorching.
 Inurgeo, ēre; to urge against.
 Inurino, are; to plunge and wash themselves in the water, as geese do.
 Inū-ro, ſi, ſum, rere; act. to mark with a hot iron, to enamel, imprint.
 * Inurere ſamam ſuperbiæ alicui, to make one always be accounted a proud fellow. * Inurere calamiſtris, to curl the hair.
 Inu-ror, ri, ſus ſum; paſſ. to be burnt in; [met.] to be branded with.
 Inūſitātē, } adv. unuſually.
 Inūſitātō, }
 Inūſitātus, a, um; adj. unaccuſtomed, ſtrange.
 Inuſſus, a city of Egypt.
 † Inuſſio, ōnis; f. a cauterizing, burning in.
 Inuſtus, a, um; part. of inuror; burnt in, ſcar'd with a hot iron.
 Inūtilis, e; adj. unprofitable, uſeleſs.
 Inūtilitas, ātis; f. unprofitableneſs.
 Inūtiliter, adv. unprofitably.
 Invulgatio, ōnis; f. a divulging.
 Invulgator, ōris; m. a divulger.
 Invulgo, are; act. to divulge, publiſh, make known.
 Invulnerābilis, e; adj. invulnerable, which cannot be wounded.
 Invulnerātus, a, um; not wounded.
 Inuus [ab inco] the night-mare.
 Inycus, a city of Sicily, called Longobardo.
 Inynia, feaſts celebrated at Lemnos.

I ante O.

J. O. M. abbreviat. for Jovi optimo maximo.
 Io, interj. [iō] a particle of joy or grief, oh! hey ho!
 Io, Ius, the daughter of Inachus, turned into a cow by Jupiter, that ſhe might not be known by Juno; who drove her into Egypt, where ſhe recover'd her former ſhape, married king Oſiris, and after her death was worſhipped by the name of Iſis.
 Jobacchus, a ſurname of Bacchus.
 Jocabundus, a, um; adj. full of jeſts.
 Jocabiter, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.
 † Jocāmen, inis; n. a jeſt.
 Jocans, ntis; part. jeſting.
 Jocaſta, the daughter of Creon king of Thebes; after the death of her husband Laius, ſhe unwittingly married her own ſon Oedipus, by whom ſhe had Eteocles and Polynices, who killing one another, ſhe alſo killed herſelf.
 Jōcātio, ōnis; f. a jeſting.
 † Jōcātor, ōris; m. a jeſter.
 † Jōcātōrius, a, um; adj. jeſting, in jeſt.
 Jōcātus, a, um; adj. jeſting, playing upon.
 Jochabela, the mother of Moſes.
 Joco, adv. in jeſt, merrily.
 Jōcor, ari; [a jocus] to jeſt, make ſport by jeſting.
 Jōcoſē, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.
 † Jōcoſitas, ātis; f. merrineſs, a jeſting.
 Jōcoſus, a, um; adj. jocoſe, jeſting, merry. * Jocoſa imago, an eccho.
 Jocritus, the ſon of Lycuſus.
 Jōcūlans, ntis; jeſting.
 Jōcūlaria, n. pl. bracelets, jewels.

Jōcūlaris, e; jocular, ſpoken in jeſt.
 Jōcūlariter, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.
 Jōcūlārius, a, um; adj. jeſting, in jeſt. * Jocularium malum, a pleaſant miſchief, a pretty kind of harm.
 Jōcū ātor, ōris; m. a jeſter.
 Jōcūlātōrius, a, um; done, in jeſt.
 Jōcūlax, ācis; adj. full of jeſts.
 Jōcūlor, ari; to jeſt, be merry.
 Jōcūlus, i; m. a pretty conceit, merry tale.
 † Jōcunditas, ātis; f. jocundneſs, mirth.
 † Jōcundor, ari; to be merry.
 † Jōcundus, a, um; jocund, merry.
 JOCUS, i; m. [a juvo, vel Heb. ſachak, riſit] a jeſt, merry ſtory, a fool, laughing-ſtock. * Ridiculi joci, pleaſant jeſts, genteel raillery.
 Johanna, æ; f. Joan, the name of ſeveral women; alſo of a pope.
 Johannes, is; m. John, the name of ſeveral men.
 Johannes Chryſoſtomus, or Chryſoremion, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, depoſed by Theophilus biſhop of Alexandria, and baniſhed into Pontus, where he died, A. D. 403.
 Jol, a city of Numidia, called afterwards Colonia Cæſarea, now Algier, and by the inhabitants Geizir.
 Iolaus, the ſon of Iphiclus, who helped Hercules in killing the Hydra, ſearing the neck where a head was cut off, that others might not ſpring; in his old-age he was reſtored to his youth by-the prayers of his uncle Hercules.
 Jolcos, a town in Theſſaly, called Jaco.
 Jolciacus, a, um; adj. of Jolcos.
 Iole, the daughter of Eurytus king of Oechalia, beloved of Hercules; when Eurytus was overcome, and reſuſed to deliver her according to his bargain, Hercules ſlew him, carried her away, and afterwards gave her to his ſon Hyllus.
 Iolum, a mountain of Perihæbia.
 Ioli, the inhabitants of Iolum.
 Ion, a tragedian of Chius; and other men.
 Ione, a city of Paleſtine, called alſo Gaza; alſo Antiochia ſo called.
 Ionia, a country of Aſia Minor, between Caria and Æolis, now called Sachiam, and by the Turks, Quicum.
 Ionicus, } a, um; adj. of Ionia.
 Ionius, }
 Ionicus, a foot of two long ſyllables, and two ſhort. * Ionica ſaltatio, a wanton dance.
 † Ionis, a kind of carbuncle-ſtone.
 Ionthi, warts or pimples, the fiſt down of hair.
 Jopas, a king of the Afri, one of Dido's ſuitors, and an excellent muſician.
 Jopis, a country of Laconia.
 Joppe, a city of Phœnicia and Theſſaly.
 Jordanes, a Roman conſul with Scverus.
 Jordanes, Jordan, a moſt pleaſant river of Judea.
 Jo-nandes, a Gothick hiſtorian.
 Jos, an iſland in the Myrtoan ſea, famous for Homer's ſepulchre, and the birth of Homer's mother.
 Joſephus, the name of ſeveral men, eſpecially of a famous Jewiſh hiſtorian.

Joſippus, an hiſtorian, the ſon of Gorion.
 Iōta, the Greek name of the letter I, a jot, titlle, a thing of no value.
 Jotabis, an iſland in the gulph of Arabia.
 Iotacilius, a frequent beginning of the letter I; alſo a fault in pronouncing it too broad.
 Jotæ, a people of Scythia.
 Jotapata, a city of Syria.
 Jo-ape, Lombardo in Cilicia.
 Joviacum, Saltzburgh in Noricum.
 Jovianus Pontanus, a philoſopher and poet, who wrote many things in proſe and verſe, which are yet extant.
 Jovinianus, a name which Maximian took from his exploits in Illyricum.
 Jovinus, a Roman conſul with Lupicinus.
 Jovis, [a Jehovah] the old nominative (but now the genitive) of Jupiter. * Jovis arbor, the oak. * Jovis barba, ſengreen. * Dies Jovis, Thurſday. * Jovis ſlos, roſe-campaign. * Jovis glans, a cheſnut. * Jovis iada, henbane. * Jovis ales, the eagle.
 Jovis Fanum, a city of Lydia.
 Jovis Fons, a fountain in Dodone, which is always dry at noon.
 Jovis Mons, a mountain in Spain, called Monjul.
 Jovis Promontorium, an iſland of Taprobane.
 Jovis Servatoris Portus, a haven by the Argolick gulph.

I ante P.

I. P. abbreviat. for in publico, in poſſeſſione, intra provinciam, juſta perſona, juſtus poſſeſſor, juſ prætoris or pontificium.
 Ipana, a city about Carthage.
 Iphianassa, Iphino, and Lyſippe, the daughters of Proteus king of Argos, who preferring their beauty before Juno's, were by her ſtruck with madneſs, imagining themſelves to be cows.
 Iphicles, or Iphiclus, the ſon of Amphitrio by Alcmena, who bore him with Hercules at one birth (by Jupiter.)
 Iphicrates, an Athenian captain, who baniſhed himſelf, becauſe they would not be guided by him.
 Iphidamas, the ſon of Antenor, ſlain by Agamemnon in the Trojan war.
 Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, who ſhould have been ſacrificed to Diana, becauſe her father had ſlain a hart of hers; but the goddess pitied her, and ſent a hart to be offered in her ſtead.
 Iphimedia, being raviſh'd by Neptune, ſhe brought forth Iphiaſtes and Otus, who grew every month nine fingers in length, till helping the giants againſt the gods, they were ſlain by Apollo.
 Iphingia, æ; f. a kind of precious ſtone.
 Iphis, a young man who hanged himſelf for the love of Anaxarete, who was alſo turned into a ſtone.
 Iphis, a Cretan virgin, turned into a man on her wedding-day at the prayers of her mother, to avoid the anger of her husband Lygdus, who ſuppoſed her to be a man, and had prevailed her a wife, he having commanded her mother, if ſhe brought forth

forth a girl to destroy it.

Iphitiadæ, a people of Athens.

Iphitus, the son of Eurytus king of Oechalia, whom Hercules (having slain his father) threw headlong from the tower.

Ipnus, untis; a country in Samos, where there was a temple of Jupiter Ipnuntis.

Ips, ipus; f. a little worm bred upon trees by the south-wind in spring-time.

IPSE, a, um; gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi; pron. adj. reciprocum; [ab is & σφε, ipsi] he, himself, the same, very. And note, that when it comes before a verb of the first person, it is to be Englished by I, and in like manner by thou, when coming before a verb of the second person. * Ego ipse, I myself. * Ipse veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, they come of themselves. * Agam per me ipse, I'll go about it by myself. * Se Fannius ipse peremit, Fannius killed himself. * Trizinta dies erant ipsi, for thirty days together.

† Ipseis, for ipsiis.

Ipiemet, he himself.

† Ipsi, for ipsius, of him.

Ipsicuri, a people of Liguria.

† Ipsipe and ipsipte, to himself.

Ipsissimus, a, um; adj. superl. [ab ipse] the very self-same.

† Ipsulices, or ipsiplices, leaves growing within one another.

Ipsus, a, um; he himself. See ipse.

I ante R.

† Ir, the hollow of the hand.

IRA, æ; f. [ab Heb. charah, exarāt ira] anger, wrath, rage. * Iræ, fustings out. * Maris ira, the raging of the sea.

Ira, a city of Messene.

Iracundæ, adv. angrily, hastily.

Iracundia, æ; f. want-of-sulphur, hastiness.

† Iracundi, er, adv. angrily.

Iracundus, a, um; adj. wrathful, hasty, angry.

Ira-teor, teoris, atus sum, sci; dep. to be wrath or angry. * Irasci vicem alicuius, to be angry on the behalf of another.

Irat-è, iùs, iùm; adv. angrily.

Irat-us, a, um; adj. ior, iùmus; [of irascor] angry, moved, tempestuous. * Iratum habere aliquem, to make one angry.

Ireus, ei; m. [ab hira] a kind of puddings used in sacrifices.

† Irupes, èdis; a harrow.

Ire, the infinitive of eo.

Ireos, a city of Spain.

Irelandia, æ; f. Ireland.

Irenæus, i; m. a learned bishop of Lyons in France, A. D. 179.

Irenarches, i; m. the officer of the Irenarcha, i; night; a justice of peace.

Irene, the mother of Constantine the seventh; she reigned with him nine years, he then expelled her, and reigned alone seven years; again she took him by craft, put out his eyes, and cast him in prison, where he died, and then she reigned alone four years.

Irenica, òrum; prayers for peace

Irenicus, a, um; adj. belonging to peace.

Irenopolis, a city of Cilicia.

Irethone, an olive-bough with wool

about it; also all sorts of fruits at festivals.

Iria, a river in Italy.

Iria Flavia, a city in Spain.

† Iricius, ii; m. a hedge-hog.

Iricolor, òris; [ab iris] of all colours of the rainbow.

Irinum, i; n. an ointment made of flower-de-luce.

Irinus, a, um; adj. of the flower-de-luce.

Irio, ònis; m. [ab iris] bank-crests.

Iris, iridis; f. the rainbow; also a flower-de-luce, and a six-corn'd precious stone, and the black circle about the nipple.

Iris, the daughter of Thaumias, feigned by the poets to be Juno's messenger; also a river in Asia Minor.

Irlandia, æ; f. Ireland.

Irnea, æ; f.

Irneum, ei; n. [ab òpvis, avis] a wine-vessel used in sacrifice; also a cake in fashion of a bird. See hirnna.

Iromus, a king of Tyre.

Ironia, æ; f. an irony, when one speaks a thing jestingly and means the contrary. * Sine ullâ meherculè ironiâ loquor, truly I don't jest with you.

Ironice, adv. ironically, by contraries.

Ironicus, a, um; adj. ironical, spoken jestingly.

Ironicus, i; m. a jester, scoffer.

Irpex, icis; f. [ab èpne, serpo, vel àpnaç, rapax] an iron rake to grub up weeds with.

Irpini, a people by the hill Soractes, so called from Irpus, which among the Samnites is a wolf.

Irradiatio, ònis; f. a casting of beams like the sun.

Irradiator, òris; m. } an enlighten-

Irradiatrix, icis; f. } er.

Irradiatus, a, um; part. enlightened.

Irradio, are; neut. [of in and radio] to shine or cast beams like the sun.

Irratus, a, um; not shaven or clipped.

Irrationabilis, e; without reason.

Irrationabiliter, adv. irrationably.

Irrationalis, e; adj. unreasonable.

Irraucio, ire; neut. [of in and raucio] to be hoarse.

Irraucesco, ère; neut. to grow hoarse.

† Irrecompensatus, a, um; unrequited.

† Irrecordabilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be remembered.

Irrecupèrabilis, e; unrecoverable.

† Irrecupero, are; not to recover.

Irredivivus, a, um; adj. not to be revived or repaired.

Irredux, ùcis; whence none return.

Irrefragabilis, e; adj. invincible.

Irrefutabilis, e; not to be disproved.

Irregularis, e; adj. irregular.

Irregularitas, atis; f. irregularity, disorder.

Irregulariter, adv. irregularly.

Irregulatus, a, um; adj. disordered.

Irreligatus, a, um; adj. unbound.

Irreligiòse, adv. profanely.

Irreligiòsitas, atis; f. profaneness.

Irreligiòsus, a, um; adj. irreligious, profane.

† Irreligo, are; to untie, loosen.

Irremeabilis, e; adj. 3 art. from whence none can return.

Irremediabilis, e; adj. incurable.

† Irremissibilis, e; adj. unpardonable.

Irremotus, a, um; adj. unremoved.

† Irremunerabilis, e; adj. not to be paid or recompensed.

† Irremuneratus, a, um; unrequited.

Irrepàrabilis, e; not to be repaired.

Irrepàrabiliter, adv. unrecoverably.

Irrepertus, a, um; part. not found.

Irre-po, psi, ptum, père; neut. [of in and repo] to creep in, slide in cunningly. * Irrepere in tabulas

publicas, to inroll by stealth.

Irrepositibilis, e; not to be required.

Irreprehensibilis, e; unreprouceable.

Irreprehensus, a, um; adj. not to be reproved or blamed, faultless.

Irrepto, are; to creep in often, steal into.

Irrequies, ètis; f. restlessness.

Irrequietus, a, um; adj. restless, busy, never quiet.

Irresectus, a, um; not pared or cut.

Irresolubilis, e; adj. not to be loosed.

Irresolutus, a, um; adj. not slack'd or loosed.

Irret-io, ire; act. [à rete] to entangle, take in a net, entice.

Irretitor, òris; m. an entangler.

Irretitus, a, um; part. of irretior; entangled, ensnared.

Irretorquibilis, e; not to be retorted.

Irretortus, a, um; adj. not cast back, strain, free from envy or grief.

Irreverens, ntis; adj. irreverent.

Irreverenter, adv. irreverently.

Irreverentia, æ; f. irreverence, boldness.

† Irrever-cor, èri; dep. to dishonour, not to reverence.

Irrevocabilis, e; adj. irrevocable, not to be called or pulled back.

Irrevocandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of irrevocor; not to be recalled.

Irrevocatus, a, um; part. of irrevocor; not revoked or called back.

Irrevolutus, a, um; not rolled back, not turned over.

Irrhesia, an island in the Aegean sea.

Irri-deo, si, sum, dère; neut. [of in and rideo] to mock, laugh, or scoff at; also to flatter.

Irridiculè, adv. without mirth, unmerrily, bluntly, not wittingly.

Irridiculum, i; n. a laughing stock.

Irigatio, ònis; f. a watering.

Irigator, òris; m. a waterer.

Irigatus, a, um; part. of irrigor; watered. * Plagis irrigatus, whipped till the blood comes.

Irrigo, are; act. [of in and rigo] to water the ground.

Irrigua, òrum; n. little brooks to water the ground.

Irriguus, a, um; adj. well-watered, moist, fuddled.

† Irr-io, ire; to snarl like a dog.

Irrip-io, ère; act. [of in and rapio] to snatch in.

Irrisio, ònis; f. a scoffing at.

† Irrisor, òris; m. a scoffer, scorner.

Irrisus, a, um; part. of irrideor; derided.

Irrisus, ùs; m. derision.

Irritabilis, e; adj. easily provoked.

† Irritabilitas, atis; f. an aptness to be provoked.

Irritamen, inis; n. a provocation, exasperation.

Irritamentum, i; n. a provoking, an appetite.

Irritator, òris; m. a provoker.

Irritat-us, a, um; P. & A. ior, iùmus; provoked, nettled, angry.

IRRITO, are; act. [épitho] to provoke, kindle wrath, incense. * Noli irritare crabrones, don't meddle with wasps.

- Irrito**, are ; act. [ab irritus] to disannul, make void.
Irritus, a, um ; adj. [of in and ratus] void, invalid, null, vain, of no effect. * Irritus spel, disappointed.
Irrubero, are ; neut. to grow strong, prevail.
Irrugatio, ōnis ; f. the imposing of a penalty. * Irrugatio mulctæ, an amercing.
Irrugator, ōris ; m. an imposer of penalties.
Irrugatus, a, um ; part. imposed.
Irrugo, are ; act. [of in and rogo] to set a penalty upon ; also to besow. * Irrugare mulctam, to amerce.
Irrug-or, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be imposed upon, &c.
Irrorat, verb. imp. it misles.
Irroratio, ōnis ; f. a misting, bedewing.
Irrresco, ere ; neut. to grow moist with dew.
Irroro, are ; to sprinkle, bedew.
Irroror, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be bedewed, sprinkled, &c.
Irroto, are ; to trundle, wheel about, to skim flat stones on the water.
Irrub-er, ere ; } neut. to grow
Irrubescer, ere ; } red.
Irructo, are ; act. to belch upon.
Irrufo, are ; [à rufus] to make redish.
Irrugatio, ōnis ; f. a wrinkling.
Irrugator, ōris ; m. a wrinkler.
Irrug-io, ire ; to roar out.
Irrugo, are ; to wrinkle or rumple.
Irrug-or, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be wrinkled, curled up, or foaming like the waves of the sea, when agitated by the wind.
Irrumator, ōris ; m. he that suckles.
Irrumo, are ; [à ruma] to suckle or give suck.
Irrumpens ventus, a violent wind.
Irrumpo, ūpi, uptum, umpere ; neut. [of in and rumpo] to break or rush in by force.
Irruo, ui, ūtum, uere ; neut. [of in and ruo] to run or rush furiously upon. * Irruere in malum, to run headlong into mischief.
Irruptio, ōnis ; f. a breaking in by force.
Irtiola, a kind of vine.
Irus, a mountain of India, and a city of Thessaly.
Irus, a messenger between Penelope and her suitors, called also Arneus, whom Ulysses killed with his fist ; so beggarly, that it caused the proverb, Iro pauperior, as poor as Job.
- I ante S.
- I. S.** abbreviat. for in senatu, iudicium solvi, solius, or senatus.
I. S. C. abbreviat. for in senatus-consulto, or iudex sacrarum cognitionum.
I. S. S. abbreviat. for infra scripta sunt.
Is, a river of Susiana, falling into the Euphrates.
Is, ea, id, gen. ejus ; pronom. he, that, the same, such a one. * Et id, atque id, idque, and much more, and that. * Duo filii id ætatis, two sons of that age. * Et quidem id temporis, and at such a time.
Isabella, æ ; f. Isabel, the sister of Henry king of England, married to the emperor Frederick ; and other women.
Isacius Angelus, an emperor of Constantinople, whom his brother deposed, blinded, and kept in prison.
Isacius Comnenus, a Greek emperor, so continent, that he would never lie with his wife after she had a child, tho' the physicians advised him to it for his health's sake.
Isæus, an Assyrian rhetorician, who spent his youth very dissolutely, yet became a very good man.
Isagoge, es ; f. an introduction.
Isagogicum, i ; n. scholars entrance-money ; also the rudiments of any art.
Isagogicus, a, um ; adj. introductory.
Isagogus, i ; m. a teacher, instructor.
Isagrus, an Athenian general.
Isalecus, a city of Portugal.
Isamium, a promontory of Ireland, called S. John's Foreland, or Portmuck.
Isander, the son of Bellerophon.
Isapis, a river of Italy, called Sacro.
Isar, or Isara, a river in Gallia Narbonensis, called L'Isere.
Isarci, a people of the Alps.
Isari, a people of India.
Isaticæ, a people of Carmania Deserta.
Isatis, idis ; f. woad.
Isatodes, a blueish colour.
Isauria, a country of Asia Minor by mount Taurus, subdued by Publius Servilius, who was therefore called Isauricus.
Isaurum, or Isaura, a city of that country, called also Claudopolis.
Isaurus, a river of Umbria, called la Foglia, and another of Magna Græcia, called Donato.
Isburgis, the wife of Philippus Theodatus king of the Franks, who being divorced by her husband, because he thought her somewhat a-kin to him, lived in a perpetual continence.
Isburus, a river of Sicily, called Mayhafoli.
Isbus, a city of Isauria.
Isca Danmoniorum, the city Excester.
Isca Silurum, Caerleon in Monmouthshire.
Isce, ejusce, [ab is] even he, he himself.
Ischædes, dry figs.
Ischæmon, ōnis ; m. cock's-foot-grass.
Ischalis, Ilchester in Somersetshire.
Ischas, adis ; f. fow-thistle.
Ischera, a city of Libya Interior.
Ischiacus, } a, um ; adj. troubled
Ischiadicus, } with the sciatica. *
Ischiadicus dolor, the sciatica, or hip-gout.
Ischias, adis ; f. the sciatica or hip-gout.
Ischium, ii ; n. the hip, or buckle-bone.
Ischnon, a fine slender thing.
Ischnotes, a pronouncing too small.
Ischomache, the wife of Pirithous.
Ischomachus, a famous wrestler.
Ischopolis, a city of Pontus, called Tripoly.
Ischuria, æ ; f. a difficulty of making water.
Ischia, an island over-against Velia, called also Oenotris.
Iscina, a city of Africa Propria.
Isdicæa, a city of Thrace.
Isdigertes, a king of Persia.
Iselasia, æ ; f. an entrance.
Iselasticus, a, um ; of an entrance.
- Iseum**, a city of Egypt, so called from Isis.
Isicium, ii ; n. [ab infeco] a sausage.
Isiclus, ii ; a salmon.
Isidos plocamos, a sea-shrub like coral.
Isidorus, Isidore, who suffered martyrdom at Alexandria under Decius.
Isigonus, an ancient author of Nicæa, and others.
Isis, a certain plaister against melancholy.
Isis, a river in Colchis ; also the same as Io.
Ismaëlia, a country in Arabia.
Ismaëlita, the inhabitants of Ismaëlia.
Ismara, a city of Armenia Major by Euphrates.
Ismarus, i ; and Ismara, ōrum ; a mountain of Thrace by the river Hebrus.
Ismaricus, } a, um ; adj. of Isma-
Ismaricus, } rus.
Ismene, the daughter of Oedipus, espoused to a young man of Cyrrha, who was slain before his marriage by Tydeus.
Ismenias, a certain musician of Thebes.
Ismenus, a river of Boetia.
Isochronus, a, um ; contemporary.
Iso cinnamon, the sweet herb anaphrodis.
Iso colon, when two sentences are alike in length.
Iso crates, is ; m. an Athenian orator, master to the chiefest orators of Greece ; he never used to pronounce his orations, by reason of an imperfection in his speech, and to avoid the envy of his eloquence.
Iso craticus, a, um ; adj. of Isocrates.
Iso domon, an uniformity in building.
Isonæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
Iso pyrum, the herb phasiolum.
Isora, a woman of Verona, who professed philosophy ; she wrote a dialogue, wherein she inquired whether Adam or Eve committed the greater sin ; she lived and died a virgin.
Iso sceles, an equality of sides.
Iso states, he that overrules a thing that it be equal and right.
Isra, a city of Armenia Minor.
Isrida, æ ; f. a king-fisher.
Israëlita, arum ; m. the Israelites.
Isra, an island in the Illyrian sea ; a city in Lesbos ; and the name of a little dog in Martial.
Isaris, a city of Parthia.
Isedon or **Essedon**, a city of Scythia and Serica.
Isoria, Diana so called.
Isorium, a mountain of Laconia.
Issus, a city between Syria and Cilicia, where Alexander overcame Darius, and called it Nicopolis.
Isac, adv. that way.
Isace, for isac.
Isactenus, adv. thus far forth.
ISTE, a, ud ; gen. istius, [ab is] this, he, that. * Tu istis faucibus, you having such a throat or swallow.
Isæga, æ ; f. the deck of a ship.
Isler or **Istrus**, an historian, scholar of Callimachus, whence he was called Callimachus.
Isthic, isthæc, isthoc or isthuc, this same, the self-same.
Isthic, adv. there, there where you are.
Isthinc, adv. from thence.
Isthmia, ōrum ; n. one of the four Isthmian

Iem games kept every fifth year in Greece, in honour of Neptune; the conquerors were crowned with pine.

Isthmiacus, } 2, um; adj. of an Isthmian.

ISTHMOS, } i; m. [ισθμός] a neck

ISTHMUS, } of land between two seas, particularly that wherein Corinth stands; also the bridge of the nose, and the neck of the waistband.

Istia, a city of Euboea.

Istæolis, a country of Greece.

Istic, istæc, isthoc; this, that.

+ Istia, æ; f. the waist.

Istiusinodi, adj. indec. of the same sort, such.

Istò, adv. thither, to that place.

Istòc, adv. this way, from that place.

Istone, a mountain by Corcyra.

Istorsum, adv. that way, towards that place.

Istri, the people of Istria.

Istria, a country in Italy.

Istrianæ, a city by the Persian sea.

Istrianus, a river of Taurica Cheronefus, called Calamita.

Istrici, a people by the Euxine sea.

Istrinus, a, um; of Istria.

Istropolis, a city of Thrace.

Istrus, a city of Crete, and other places.

Istuc, adv. thither, to that place.

Istuc, for istud, the same, this.

Istus, an island in Africa.

Ithaci, a people of Æthiopia.

Ithra, an island in the gulph of Arabia.

Ithrium, Aldborough in Yorkshire.

Ithrus, a son of Priamus; also a city of Boeotia.

I ante T.

IT, abbreviat. for intra.

I. T. abbreviat. for intra tempus, or iure testamenti.

ITA, adv. [ita, ita, ab is] so, yea. * Ita est, 'tis even so. * Non ita dissimili sunt argumenta, the subject matter is very little different.

* Ita ut re erat, as in very deed he was.

Itane, indeed, is it so? * Itane vero, do you speak as you think?

Italia, æ; f. Italy, one of the most famous countries in Europe, between the Adriatick and Tuscan sea; its chiefest city is Rome, where the pope has his seat.

Italica, a city of Italy, called also Corniculum; and another in Spain, the country of Silius Italicus, and the emperor Trajan.

Italicus, } 2, um; adj. Italick, Ita-

Italus, } Itan, of or from Italy.

Italus, or Atlas, the name of Kittim king of the Janigenæ; also the son of Telegonus, who gave name to Italy; and others.

Itanus, a haven of Arabia Felix.

Itani, a people of Spain.

Itanus, the city Palenacastro in Crete.

Itaque, conj. therefore, then, and so.

Itarus, a river in Germany, called also Visturgis.

Itea, the daughter of Danaus, who slew her husband Antiochus.

ITEM, adv. vel conj. [ab ita, deinde, vel et] also, in like manner. * Itemque, and moreover. * Spectaculum tibi uni in-

ducendum, cæteris non item. an unpleasing sight to you only, to others nothing so.

ITER, iteris and itineris; n. [ab eo] a journey, a road, march, progress, voyage, a design, undertaking, a passage by water. * Iter facere, to travel. * Iter habere, to be upon taking a journey. * Iter pronum ad honores, an easy way or means to come to honour. * Iter dici, a day's journey. * Patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, we may let him follow our way of writing.

Iteratò, adv. again.

Iteratio, ònis; f. a repeating, doing again, the second ploughing of ground, or the second pressing of olives.

Iterator, òris; m. a repeater.

Iteratus, a, um; repeated, doubled.

Itero, are; act. to repeat, double, begin again, renew; also to take a journey. * Iterare pugnam, to begin the fight afresh. * Iterare æ-

quor, to take a second voyage by sea.

Iterum, adv. [ab iter vel item] again, the second time. * Iterum ac sæpius, more than once or twice.

Itesui, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

Ithabalus, a king of Tyre.

Ithaca, an island in the Ionian sea, called Ithaca del Compare.

Ithacesius, } 2, um; adj. of Itha-

Ithacanus, } ca.

Ithon, a city of Thessaly.

Ithonea, a city of Boeotia.

Ithymbus, a song in honour of Bacchus.

Ithyphallica, obscene poems.

Ithyphallus, the same as Priapus.

Itidem, adv. [ab ita] in like manner, so, after the same sort.

+ Itiner, òris; n. a journey.

Itinerarium, ii; n. a description of a voyage, journal. * Itinerarium sonare, to sound a march.

Itinerarius, a, um; adj. of a journey.

Itineror, ari; to go a journey.

Itio, ònis; f. [ab eo] a going, walking.

Ito, are; to go to and fro, to frequent.

Itone, a city of Epirus, Italy, Boeotia, and Lydia.

Itonus, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion; he invented the melting of metals and coining of money.

Itur, imp. [sc. ab illis] they are gone or going.

Ituræa, a country of Palestine, called also Præconitis.

Ituræi, the people of Ituræa, who fought with horns.

Iturienses, a people of Spain.

Iturisa, a city in Spain.

Iturum, a city of Umbria.

Iturus, a, um; [of eo] ready to go.

Itus, us; m. a going, a journey.

Itylus, he was slain by his own mother Ædon. instead of Amaleus the son of Amphion.

Itymoneus, the son of Hyperochus, slain by Nestor.

Itys, a river in the west of Scotland, called Affin.

Itys; he was slain by his own mother Progne, and set before his father Tereus at a banquet, for deflowering her sister Philomela; he perceiving the murder, pursued them with his naked sword, but in their fight they were changed, Progne to

a swallow, Philomela to a nightingale, and Itys to a pheasant.

J ante U.

J. V. abbreviat. for iustus vir.

+ Iva arthritica, ground-pine, field-cypress.

Juba, æ; m. Hirt. a king of Mauritania, a constant friend to Pompey and his party; he and Petreius slew one another, that they might not fall into Cæsar's hands; and others.

JUBA, æ; f. [φύλα] the mane of a horse or other beast. Jubæ gallinæ, the feathers of a cock about his neck, which he holdeth up when he fighteth.

Jubar, æris; n. [à juba] the brightness of the sun or stars, the sunbeams; also the morning-sun. * Album jubar, the moon.

Jubatus, a, um; adj. having a mane or crest.

JUBEO, si, sum, bère; act. [sc. ἐξου, vel ab Heb. יצא; desideravi] to command, charge, ordain, or appoint, bid, desire; also to ratify. * Jubeo Dionysium salvere, commend me to Dionysius.

Jubilæus annus, [Heb. jehel] the year of jubilee; among the Jews it was every fiftieth year, and now kept at Rome every twenty-fifth year, beginning A. D. 1475.

Jubilatio, ònis; f. a crying out for joy.

Jubilatus, us; m. a shout in token of joy.

Jubilus, a king of the Hermundul.

Jubilo, are; to shout for joy.

Jubilum, i; n. an out-cry for joy.

+ Jubosus, a, um; having a large mane.

Jucca Peruana, a plant whose root makes the Indian bread casava.

Jucundè, ius, iusimè; adv. pleasantly.

Jucunditas, atis; f. pleasantness, delightfulness. * Jucunditati se dare, to divert one's self.

Jucundor, ari; dep. to make joyful or merry.

Jucundus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus, [à juvo, vel locus] pleasant, delightful. * Jucundus alicui, humouring any one.

Judæa Chanaanæ, Chanaan, the Holy Land, or Land of Promise, being a part of Syria.

Judæus, a, um; adj. of Chanaan.

Judaismus, i; m. Judaism, the faith, custom or religion of the Jews.

Judaizo, are; neut. to judaize, or imitate the Jews.

Judas, æ; m. Judas, the name of several men, whereof one betrayed Christ. * Judæ arbor, Judas's tree with broad leaves, whereon he is supposed to have hanged himself, Acts 1.

JUDEX, icis; c. [à jus & dico] a judge. * Judex rerum, a prizer, or appraiser. * Judicum princeps, the lord chief justice. * Sumere judicem aliquem, to make one umpire.

+ Judicabilis, e; adj. which may be judged.

+ Judicamen, inis; n. judgment.

+ Judicarius, a, um; adj. of a judge.

+ Judicarius, ii; m. a judge.

+ Judicabit, for judicaverit.

Judicatio, ònis; f. } a judging.

Judicatus, us; m. }

Judicatio, adv. advisedly, not rashly.

Judicātorium, ii; n. the place of judgment.
 Judicātrix, icis; f. she that judgeth.
 Judicātum, i; n. a judgment decreed.
 * Judicatum facere, to obey the decree of the court.
 Judicātus, a, um; part. of judicor; judged, condemned, cast. * Judicatus pecuniæ, fined.
 Judiciālis, e; adj. judicial, pertaining to judgment. * Ne laudatione quidem judiciali datā, not giving him so much as ordinary commendation afforded friends upon their trial.
 Judiciārius, a, um; adj. of a judge or judgment. * Judiciarii dies, law-days.
 Judiciolum, i; n. a mean judgment.
 Judicium, i; n. judgment, suit, sentence, respect, affection. * Docent sui judicii rem non esse, they say 'tis not agreeable to their minds. * Judicia suprema, a last will or testament.
 Judico, are; act. to judge, espouse, condemn, try. * Judicare capitis, to cast for life. * Judicare perduellionem alicui, to try a traitor. * Judicare sub formulā, to proceed according to the rigour of the law.
 Judocus, i; m. the son of a British king, who forsook his inheritance, and clothed himself with rags.
 Ivernis, a town in Ireland.
 Jugālis, e; adj. [à jugum] of the law, coupled or yoked. * Vinculum jugale, wedlock. * Lectus jugalis, the marriage-bed. * Jugales, horses harnessed.
 † Jugamento, are, to couple together.
 Jugamentum, i; n. a yoke, couple.
 Jugantes, a people of Britain.
 † Jugaris, e; adj. drawing the yoke.
 Jugarius, ii; m. he that yokes oxen or horses.
 Jugatinus, a god supposed to preside over yokes.
 † Jugatio, ōnis; f. a yoking; also a tax upon every acre of ground.
 Jugātor, ōris; m. a yoker.
 Jugātorius, a, um; adj. accustomed to the yoke.
 Jugātus, a, um; part. of jugor; yoked, coupled. * Jugatæ virtutes, virtues linked together, having a near affinity one with another.
 Jugerātum; adv. acre by a re.
 Jugerum, i; n. [à jugum] an acre; so much land as two oxen can plow in a day, two hundred foot square.
 Juges, yokes or pairs of oxen.
 Jugis, e; adj. continual. * Jugis puteus, a perpetual water-spring. * Jugis aqua, running water.
 Jugitas, atis; f. continuance.
 Jugiter; adv. continually.
 † Jugites, yoke-fellows.
 † Jugito, are, to continue, persevere.
 † Jugitus, ūs; m. the crying of a kite.
 Juglans, ndis; f. [qu. Jovis glans] a walnut or walnut-tree.
 Jugo, are; act. to yoke, couple, or tie together. * Juga, to your rank. * Vites jugantur, vines are plashed against walls or other trees. * Jugare juvenem puellæ, to marry a young couple together.
 Jugo, ere, [à jugis] to cry like a kite.
 Jugulus, a, um; adj. full of ridges or hills.

Jugula, æ; f. the constellation of Orion.
 Jugulāris, e; adj. of the throat.
 Jugulatio, ōnis; f. a throat-cutting, murdering.
 Jugulātor, ōris; m. a cut-throat.
 † Jugulātorius, a, um; adj. of throat-cutting or killing.
 Jugulātus, a, um, killed, stabbed.
 Jugulo, are; act. to cut one's throat, stab, kill, destroy, spoil. * Suo gladio jugulari, to be disproved by his own words.
 Jugulum, i; n. the throat, wind-pipe. * Ostentare jugulum pro capite alicujus, to hazard one's life for another. * Jugulum petere, to strike at the throat; also to touch the main point.
 JUGUM, i; n. [ζεύγος, vel à jungo] a yoke, slavery, a couple, weaver's loom, the beam of a balance, a bench of rowers, the top of a mountain, a rank of soldiers; as much ground as two oxen can plow in a day; the celestial sign Libra; also a gallows made of spears, under which prisoners of war were made to march. * Mittere sub jugum, to bring one's neck under the yoke, enslave. * Juga, sticks running cross a vine-frame.
 Jugurtha, æ; m. a king of Numidia, taken by the Romans after a long war, and brought to Rome, where he died in prison.
 Jugurthinus, a, um; adj. of Jugurtha.
 † Jugus, eris; n. a furlong of land.
 Jujuba, æ, the jujube-tree. See zizyphum.
 † Julepus, i; m. a julep.
 Julēus, a, um; adj. of July.
 Julia, a city of Italy, built by Dædalus; also the daughter of Augustus, banished by her father for her adulteries; and the name of several women.
 Juliācum, the city Gulick in Germany.
 Julianus, a, um; adj. of Julius.
 Julius, a, um; m. Cæsar. * Juliana cerasa, Spanish cherries.
 Julianus, i; m. Julian, a bishop of Alexandria, A. D. 181. also a martyr under Decius at Alexandria, A. D. 251. also a Roman emperor surnamed the Apostate; for his falling away from christianity to heathenism, &c.
 Juliobona, a city of Gallia Celtica, called Honsleur; also the metropolis of Austria, called Vienna.
 Juliobrica, a city in Spain.
 Juliomagus, the city of Angiers in France, called also Aubes and Andegavi; also the city Pfullendorf in Germany.
 Juliopolis, a city of Bithynia.
 Julis, idis; f. a kind of fish.
 Julis, a city in the isle of Cea, the country of Simonides and Erosistratus; they had a law to kill all that were above sixty years old, that others might not want.
 Julium Carnicum, the city Zuglio, between Italy and Noricum.
 Julium Præsidium, the city Santaren in Portugal.
 Julius, the name of divers Romans.
 Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor; he subdued France, Spain, Britain, and the greatest part of

Germany, reigned three years, and was stabbed in the senate-house.
 Julius Cordus, an historian who wrote the lives of the emperors.
 Julius, ii; m. the month July, so named in honour of Julius Cæsar, being called before Quintilis.
 Iulus, the son of Æneas, called also Ascanius.
 Iulus, i; m. the down upon fruit, a little worm breeding in vines and oaks; the ragged catkins of walnuts and hazels.
 † Jumentarium, ii; n. a stall for cattle.
 Jumentarius, a, um; adj. of cattle. * Jumentaria mola, a horse-mill.
 † Jumentarius, ii; m. a feeder of cattle.
 Jumentum, i; n. [à juvo] a heap of labour and burthen; also a little car. * Jumentum clitellarium, a pack-horse. * Jumentum plaustrarium, a cart-horse. * Jumentum molarium, a miller's horse.
 † Juncata or juncata, fresh cheese.
 † Juncellus, i, dwarf-rush.
 Juncetum, i; n. [à juncus] a place where bulrushes grow.
 Juncus, a, um; adj. of or like a bulrush, slender. * Juncea virgo, a small-bodied maid.
 Juncidus, a, um; adj. of or like a Juncinus, a, um; m. bulrush, slender.
 Junco, ōnis; f. a red-sparrow.
 Juncosus, a, um, full of bulrushes.
 Juncim; adv. jointly without distance.
 Junctio, ōnis; f. a joining.
 Juctor, ōis; m. a joiner.
 Junctura, æ; f. a joint, coupling, yoking, the closing of boards.
 Junctus, a, um; m. or, istimus; adj. and part. of jungor; joined, familiar, near a-kin, dear. * Ex me & te junctus, having his name made of mine and thine.
 † Junculi, ōrum; pl. m. junckets; also fresh cheese.
 Junculus, i; m. a little bulrush, a cracknel.
 JUNCUS, i; m. [ζεύγος, vel à jungo] a bulrush.
 Jungaria or Juncaria, a city of Spain.
 † Jungibilis, e, which may be joined.
 JUN-GO, xi, etum, gere; act. [ζεύγεσθαι] to join together, associate, harness. * Jungere alicui societatem, to make an alliance with, or enter into bonds of friendship with any one.
 Junculus, i; m. [à junior] a very long vine-branch.
 Juni-or, us, oris; [à juvenis] younger.
 Juniperinus, a, um; adj. of juniper.
 Juniperus, i; f. [à junior & pario] the juniper-tree.
 † Junis, e; adj. young.
 Junius, the name of several men.
 Junius, ii; m. the month June.
 Junix, icis; f. [à juvenis] a heifer.
 Juno, ōnis; f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, twin-sister and wife of Jupiter.
 Junonia avis, a peacock. * Junonia rosa, the lilly.
 Junonia major & minor, two of the Fortunate Islands.
 Junonis ora, a promontory of Gades.
 Junonis promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus, called Capo Giallo.
 Junonis Sacrum or Templum, a promontory of Melita.
 Jupiter, gen. Jovis; m. the son of Saturn

Saturn and Ops, born in the island Crete; he conspired against his father, expelled him, and divided the empire between himself, Neptune and Pluto. Varro reckons up 300 of this name, and the exploits of all are attributed to this one.

Jura, a mountain of Gallia Belgica, separating the Sequani from the Helvetii.

Juramentum, i; n. an oath. * Juramentum agere, to administer an oath.

Jurandus, a, um; adj. to be sworn by.

† Jurata, æ; f. a jury.

† Juratio, ònis; f. a swearing.

Jurātō; adv. with an oath.

Jurātor, òris; m. a swearer.

Jurātus, a, um; adj. having sworn, sworn to be kept, sworn by. * Juratissimus author, an approved author. * Juratissimus amicus, an assured friend.

Jurē; adv. lawfully, justly, reasonably.

Jurea, æ; f. a brevis.

Jureconsultus, i; m. a lawyer.

† Jurejūro, are, to swear solemnly.

Jureus, a, um; adj. [à jus] of or like pottage.

Jurgāmen, ñnis; n. } a chiding.

Jurgatio, ònis; f. }

Jurgator, òris; m. a chider.

† Jurgiōse; adv. chidingly.

Jurgiōsus, a, um; adj. contentious, brawling.

Jurgium, ñ; n. contention, brawling, scolding.

Jurgo, are; } [à jus] to chide, brawl,

Jurgor, ari; } taunt.

Juridicālis, e; adj. belonging to a judge or judgment.

† Juridicā, òrum; n. courts of exchequer.

Juridicus, a, um; adj. according to right and reason. * Juridici conventus, the assizes or sessions. * Juridicus dies, the court-day.

Jurifconsultus, i; m. a lawyer.

Juridictio, ònis; f. a jurisdiction, power to judge.

Jurisperitus, i; m. one skilled in the law.

Jurisprudens, ñis; m. a lawyer.

Jurisprudētia, æ; f. skill in the law.

Jurisperitia, æ; f. skill in the law.

JURO, are; neut. [à Jupiter vel jus] to swear; also to conspire. * Jurare aras, to swear by the gods.

* Jurare in litem, to swear that is his due which he claims. * Jurare in leges alterius, to swear allegiance to one. * Jurare in verba, to take a covenant or any formal oath.

Jurulentus, a, um; adj. jodden in truth, stewed.

JUS, ùris; n. [Ζεύς, à εἶναι, ferreo] brook, gravel, juice, pottage.

* Vocare aliquid in jus, to feed on a thing.

JUS, ùris; n. [à justus, vel Ζεύς, Jupiter] law, right, privilege, power, authority, state, duty. * Sui juris esse, to be his own man. * Juris sui facere legiones, to bring over the soldiers to his side. * Meo jure, according to what I can say or do. * Decedere de jure, to part with one's right. * Summum jus, the rigour of the law. * In jus vocare, to arrest. * In jus adire, to commence a suit. * Pari esse jure, to have the same privilege.

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† Juscellarius, ii; m. a maker of broth.

Juscūlum, i; n. pottage, gruel. * Juscūlum coactum, jelly.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi; n. a solemn oath. * Jurisjurandi gratiam facere, to dispense with taking an oath.

† Jutquiamus, i; m. henbane.

† Jusio, ònis; f. a command.

† Jussor, òris; m. a commander.

† Jussulentus, a, um; adj. stewed in broth.

Jussum, i; n. } a command,

Jussus, ùs; m. } charge.

Jussurus, a, um, about to command.

Jussus, a, um; part. of jubeor; commanded.

Justa, òrum; n. funeral obsequies, sacrifices for the dead, an ordinary task, just allowance. * Justa hospitalia, solemnities of entertainment. * Justa operum peragere, to work out his full task.

Juste; adv. justly, lawfully.

† Justidium, ii; n. the day of hearing.

Justificatio, ònis; f. a justifying.

Justificatus, a, um; part. justified.

Justifico, are; act. to justify.

Justificus, a, um; adj. doing justly and rightly.

Justiniana, a city of Macedonia, Mysia, and Bithynia; the last is called also Chalcedon.

Justinianus, a Roman emperor who collected the sum of the civil law.

Justinianus Secundus, he succeeded his father Constantine, and for his bad government and cruelty had his nose cut off, and was banished.

Justinopolis, a principal city of Iliria.

Justinus, i; m. the name of two emperors of Rome; also an historian, epitomizer of Trogus in the time of Antoninus; also a Samaritan philosopher, who wrote an apology for christianity, and delivered it to Antoninus Pius, and was afterwards martyred.

Justitia, æ; f. justice, righteousness, upright dealing, clemency, mercy, the method of justice.

Justitiarius, ii; m. a justice of peace.

Justitium, ii; n. vacation-time, between term and term.

Justus, a, um; adj. ior, iustus, [à jus] just, honest, upright, full, perfect, fit, sufficient, great. * Justit dies, days of respite allowed those that confessed a debt. * Justa uxore nati, born of his lawful wife.

* Dominus justus, the right owner. * Opus justum, a reasonable task. * Statura justa, a middle size. * Justo longior, longer than is fit.

Justus, i; m. a bishop of Jerusalem; another of Alexandria; and other men.

Juturna, æ; f. the daughter of Daunus, made by Jupiter, for the loss of her maidenhead, the immortal nymph of the river Numicius: It is a fountain in Italy that falls into that river, which gave occasion to that fable.

† Juvāmen, ñnis; n. } help, aid.

Juvamentum, i; n. }

Juvat; imp. it delights, it is profitable.

* Quando ita tibi juvat, seeing it is your will.

† Juvatio, ònis; f. a helping.

Juvator, òris; m. a helper.

Juvavia, the city Salzburg in Bavaria.

Juvavius, the river Saltz running by that city.

Juvēnālia, òrum; n. games celebrated for the health of youth.

Juvēnālis, is; m. Juvenal, a satirical poet of Aquinum, who flourished under Domitian, and whose satires are still extant.

Juvēnālis, e; adj. belonging to youth. * Juvenalis dies, one day added to the Saturnalia by Caligula.

Juvenca, æ; f. a heifer or young cow; also a young pullet.

† Juvenula, æ, a little young heifer.

Juvenūlus, i; m. a little steer; a little dapper fellow.

Juvenus, i; m. [à juvenis] a steer, young ox, or young man. * Juvenus equus, a young horse.

Juvenus, a Spanish presbyter, who wrote a paraphrase on the evangelists in heroic verse.

† Juvēn-eo, ēre, to be young, flourish.

Juvenesco, ēre; neut. to grow young.

Juvenili-or, us, gen. òris; adj. younger.

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Juvenili-or, us, gen. òris; adj. younger.

Juvēnilis, e; adj. young, of youth, youthful.

Juvēnilitas, ātis; f. youthfulness.

Juvēniliter; adv. youthfully, like a young man.

Juvēnis, is; m. a young man or woman.

Juvēnis, e; adj. [à juvo] young. * Juvenis ovis, a hogrel. * Juvenis anni, youthful years.

Juvenor, ari, to act youthfully.

Juventa, young age, youth.

Juventas, ātis; f. youth; also the goddess of youth.

Juventus Celsus, a consul with Heraclius Marcellus, and another with Crispinus.

Juventus, ūtis, f. youth, youthfulness, a company of young men.

Juverna, æ; f. Ireland.

JUVO, jūvum, are; act. [à Jove, vel ab Heb. jehav, dedit] to help, succour, favour, ease, make better, delight, profit.

Juxta; adv. & præp. [à jungo] nigh, near to; also alike. * Juxta seditionem ventum est, it came almost to a tumult. * Juxta boni malique, as well good as bad. * Juxta tecum scio, I know as well as you.

* Juxta magnis difficilis, as difficult as matters of great importance. * Juxta cum ignarissimis, just as much as they that know nothing of it. * Juxta Varronem doctissimus, the learnedst next to Varro.

† Juxtangina, æ; f. the squinancy.

Juxtim; adv. near, nigh.

† Juxto, are, to approach or be near.

I ante H.

Ixia, æ; [ab ἰξός, vilcus] the herb chamelion or mistletoe.

† Ixia, broad veins in the body.

Ixia, a country of Rhodes, whence Apollo Ixius.

Ixias, a city of the Oenotrii.

Ixibata, a people of Pontus.

Ixion, the son of Phlegyas, thrown into hell, and fastened to a wheel continually.

linually turning, for boasting he had laid with Juno, in whose stead Jupiter had placed a cloud, on which he begat the Centaurs.

Ixioncus, a, um; adj. of Ixion.
Ixionides, Pirithous, the son of Ixion.
Ixiris, is; f. a kind of fish.
Ixion, a large and whitish kind of ravens.
Ixos, mistletoe.

I ante Z.

Izelus, a castle in Sicily.
Izgil, a people of India.
Izizum, a city of Egypt.

K ante A.

K abbreviat. for calendæ, caput, K. cardo, or castra, &c.
Kabbala, [Heb.] the book or secret science of Jewish traditions.
Kailla, a queen of Pannonia, who put out her husband's eyes.
Kalendæ, as calendæ, q. v.
† Kali or alkali, glass-wort, the herb whose ashes make crystal-glass.
† Kalo, are, to proclaim the movable feasts.
Kalones, num, knapsack boys.
Kane, a general of the Huns, under whose conduct they entered Pannonia, and vanquished the Romans.
† Keiri, the wall-flower, or stock-gill-flower.
Kittim, a king of the Janigenæ.
Kunigunda, a wife to the emperor Henry the second, who, to clear herself from the imputation of unchastity, went barefooted and blindfolded between red-hot irons.
Kyrie eleison, Lord have mercy upon us.

L ante A.

L In numeris significat quinquaginta, et est abbreviat. for Lælius, lex, libertas, locus, or Lucius.
La, a city of Laconia.
Laartha, a city of Arabia Felix.
Labacæ, a city of India within Ganges.
† Labandago, inis; f. an engine for execution.
Labanis, an island in the gulf of Arabia.
Labans, ntis; part. of labor; fainting, sailing, ready to fly or run away.
Labara, a city of Caria.
Labarladach, the twenty-second king of B. bylon.
Labarum, i; n. the Roman emperor's standard.
Labasæ, a people of India without Ganges.
Labasco, ere, to begin to start.
† Labascor, sci, to loosen, yield, fail.
Labda, the lame daughter of Amphion, despised by the rest of the Bacchides.
Labdace, es; f. filthy practice with one's mouth.
Labdacidæ, the Thebans.
† Labdacilmus, i; m. an insinuating

too much upon the letter l.
Labdacus, a king of Thebes, and grandfather of Oedipus, called from him Labdacides.
Labdalon, a promontory near Syracuse.
Labdas, the thirty-third bishop of Jerusalem.
Labeatis, a lake of Dalmatia, called Lago di Scutari.
Lābēcūla, æ; f. [à labes] a little spot.
Lābēfāciendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of labefio, to be broken, weakened, made to change his mind.
Lābēfāciō, ēci, actum, acēre; act. [à labo] to break, weaken, destroy. * Labefacere animum, to remove from his steadfastness. * Labefacere fidem, to become bankrupt. * Contagione labefacere, to infect. * Dentes mihi labefecit, he hath made my teeth loose.
Lābēfāctiō, ōnis; f. a loosening, undermining.
Lābēfāctōr, ōris; m. an underminer.
Lābēfāctūsus, a, um; part. of labefactor; loosened, shaken.
Labefactio, ōnis; f. a weakening, loosening.
Lābēfāctō, are; act. to shake, loosen, batter, undermine. * Labefactare onus ventris, to make one merry.
Lābēfāctōr, ōris; m. a conqueror, overcomer.
Lābēfāctus, a, um; part. of labefio; broken, shaken, overcome.
Lābēfio, ēri; to be bespotted or weakened.
† Lābellulum, i; n. a very little lip.
Lābellum, i; n. [à labrum] a little lip, laver, washing-bowl.
Labens, ntis; part. slipping, growing out of use. * Domus labens, a house ready to fall.
Labco, ōnis; m. he that is blabber-lipped; also the herb blind-nettle.
Labeo Antistius, an excellent lawyer.
Laberius, a Roman poet, made a knight by Julius Cæsar.
Labertis, a city in Spain.
LABES, is; f. [ἀβυσσ, vel à labor, i] a spot or blemish, a tempest, galling of the earth, corruption, confusion; also a destroyer. * Labes conscientie, remorse of conscience.
† Labia, æ; f. a lip.
Lābici, a people of Italy.
Lābidus, a, um, [à labor] slippery.
Labiēnus, one of Julius Cæsar's captains, who revolted to Pompey; also an historian so severe, that he was called Rabiēnus; when Cassius Severus heard that his books were burnt, he said, I also ought to be burnt, because I have got them by heart.
Lābilis, e; adj. slippery, unconstant.
† Labina, æ; f. slipperiness.
Labinius, a river of Gallia Togata, called Lavino.
† Labio, ōnis; m. a blockhead.
† Labiolum, i; n. a little lip.
† Labiosus, a, um, full-lipped.
Labisco, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.
LABIUM, ii; n. [à lambō] a lip.
LABO, are; neut. [à λείπω, linquo] to loosen, rock, totter, decay, falter in one's speech. * Vita labat, his life is not upright. * In dubio labant pectora, we are in doubt. See labor, ēris; dep.

Labotia, a city of India within Ganges.
LA-BOR, bēris, plus sum, bi; dep. [à λείπω, fluo, vel ab Heb. nāzēl, cecidit] to slide, slip, fall, decay, offend, or do amiss. * Per æquora labi, to glide along the sea. * In genas furtim labitur, it trickles down the cheeks. * Tempora labuntur, time passes away insensibly. * In proclive labuntur, fall headlong. * Labi mente, to be void of sense and reason.
Labor, ōris; m. [à labo] labour, pain, danger, calamity, an enterprise. * Solis labor, an eclipse of the sun.
Lābōrans, ntis; part. of laboro, labouring, suffering, faulty, in danger, put to the utmost shifts, travelling with child. * Luna laborans, the moon eclipsed.
Laboras, a river about Antioch in Syria.
† Lābōrātiō, ōnis; f. a labouring.
† Lābōrātōr, ōris; m. a labourer.
† Laboratorium, ii; n. a working-house.
† Lābōrāmen, inis; n. a house.
Laboratur, imp. pass. there is great labouring and canvassing.
Lābōrātus, a, um; part. wrought with pain and diligence.
Lābōres, the fourth king of Lacedæmonia.
Lābōriæ Campi, a fruitful country about Capua in Italy.
Lābōrifer, a, um, enduring labour.
Lābōriōse, ius, isime; adv. painfully, hardly, with much ado.
† Lābōriōsitas, acis; f. painfulness.
Lābōriōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, isimus; laborious, difficult, full of pain and labour.
Lābōro, are; act. [à labor] to labour, be in pain, danger. * Arma laborare, to make armour. * Laborare morbo, to be sick of a disease. * Laborare ex invidia, to be greatly envied. * Laborare à labore, to be in travail. * Laborare à veritate, not to be well able to prove it. * Ob avaritiam laborare, to be covetous. * Magnitudine laborare, to grow too big. * Laborare causā, to have a bad cause. * Laborare re frumentaria, to want corn. * Laborare de aliqua re, to take care, to put one's self to trouble in any thing. * Non laboro de nomine, I care not for the name.
Labos, ōris; m. labour. See labor.
† Labōlus, a, um; adj. painful; also slippery.
Labradæus, a name of Jupiter worshipped in Caria.
Labratum, i; n. [à labrum] a kissing of the prince's hand, and touching the hem of his garment, the place where they saluted the emperor.
† Labrax, acis; m. a certain wide-mouthed fish.
Labro or Liburnus, a haven in Tuscany, called Livorno.
† Labronium, ii; n. a kind of large cup.
Labros, lightfoot, a dog's name.
Labrōlus, a, um; adj. having a brim, brink, border, or great lips.
LARRUM, i; n. [à lavo, vel à lambō] a lip; also the brim of any thing; the cistern under a cock; also a basin of a fountain, a sub

tub to bathe in. * Labrum mordere, to fret at any thing. * Primoribus labris degustare---, to have a smattering of---. * Modò verfabatur mihi in labris primoribus, 'twas at my tongue's end.
 Labrus, i; m. a kind of fish.
 Labrusca, æ; f. } [à labrum] a
 Labruscum, i; n. } wild vine.
 † Labruscetum, i; n. a place where
 wild vines grow.
 † Labruscōsus, a, um; adj. full of
 wild vines.
 † Labrusculum, i; n. a little wild
 vine; also the place where they
 grow.
 Laburnum, i; n. [à labor, i] bean-
 trefoil.
 Labyrinthus, a, um; adj. of or like
 a labyrinth.
 Labyrinthus, i; m. a labyrinth or
 maze, made with so many windings
 and turnings, that one cannot get
 out; also an intricate business.
 Labyzus or labuzus, a kind of gum
 like myrrh, but more precious and
 odoriferous.
 LAC, Etis; n. [γάλα] milk. * Lac
 pressum, new cheese and curds. *
 Flos lactis, cream.
 Læcæus, a, um; adj. of Laconia or
 Lacedæmonia.
 † Lacca, a kind of red gum from cer-
 tain Arabian trees.
 † Lacceus, a, um, full of gum-lack.
 † Laccia, æ; f. a chevin.
 Laccini, a people of Italy.
 Laccobardi, a people of Germany.
 Laccobrica, the city Lagos in Por-
 tugal.
 † Laccobriga, } tugal.
 † Laccia, æ; f. an enticement.
 Lacedæmon, the son of Semele, who,
 in the time of Moses, built Lacedæ-
 monia.
 Lacedæmon, ōnis; f. } the most fa-
 Lacedæmonia, æ; f. } mous city of
 Peloponnesus, called also Sparta,
 and now Mistra.
 Lacedæmones, the people of Lacedæ-
 monia.
 Lacedæmonii, } dæmon.
 Lacedæmonium, ii; n. a green mar-
 ble (sc. marmor.)
 LAC-ER, er, erum; adj. [λατρός, scis-
 sura, vel à λατρός, crepo] rent,
 torn, ragged, shattered, broken.
 Lacerābilis, e; adj. easily torn.
 † Lacerāmen, inis; n. and lacerā-
 mentum, i; n. a rent.
 Lacerandus, a, um, to be rent.
 Lacerātio, ōnis; f. a tearing in
 pieces.
 † Lacerātor, ōris; m. } a tender,
 † Lacerātrix, icis; f. } tearer.
 Lacerātus, a, um; part. torn, rent.
 Laceria, a city of Magnesia and I-
 taly.
 LACERNA, æ; f. [à lacer, vel à
 λατρός, vulgaris] a winter-coat.
 Lacerātus, a, um; adj. having a
 thick cloak on.
 † Lacerātōsus, a, um; adj. full of
 cloaks, or wearing much cloaths.
 † Lacerūla, æ; f. a little or short
 cloak.
 Lacerō, are; act. [à lacer] to rend
 or tear in pieces, torment, devour,
 dislain, hurt. * Lacerare diem,
 to waste the day. * Lacerare con-
 vitiis or infesto ore, to rail at
 one. * Lacerare rem suam, to waste
 his estate. * Lacerare reliquias vi-
 re, to take away the little goods he
 has left. * Rumore vulgi lacerari,
 to be defamed.

Laceror, ari, atus sum; pass. to be
 torn.
 † Lacerōse, adv. tatteringly.
 † Lacerōsus, a, um, full of tatters.
 Laceria, æ; f. a newt, evel, lizard;
 also a kind of sea-fish. See lacer-
 tus.
 † Lacerellus, i; m. a little lizard.
 Lacerōsus, a, um, brawny, strong.
 Lacerulus, i; m. a little arm.
 LACERTUS, i; m. [ab ἀλέρων,
 cubiti eminentia] the brawn of the
 arm or thigh; an arm, strength;
 a lizard, and a kind of fish.
 Lacerus, a, um; adj. torn. See lacer.
 † Lacerio, and laceratio, ōnis; f. a
 provoking.
 † Laceriōtor, ōris; m. a provoker.
 Laceriōtus, a, um, provoked.
 Laceriō, ivi and i, ere; act [à lacio] to
 provoke unto wrath, rail at, a-
 bule, stamp, scrape, molest, vex,
 tingle as one's flesh does. * Sermo-
 nes lacerare, to move discourse. *
 Rupes lacerat taurus, the bull thrusts
 his horns against the rock. * Pelagus
 lacerare, to row hard.
 Laceror, i; Curt. & lacerior, iri,
 itus ium; pass. to be provoked,
 stirred, encouraged or moved.
 Lachanizo and lachanisso, are; to be
 faint or weak.
 † Lachano, are or ere; to feed with
 herbs.
 Lachanopoles, æ; m. a seller of herbs.
 Lachanopolium, ii; n. the herb-mar-
 ket.
 Lachanum, i; n. all kind of pot-
 herbs.
 Lachesis, one of the Destinies, called
 also Sors.
 Lachne, æs; f. rug, a dog's name.
 LACHRYMA, æ; f. [δάκρυμα] a
 tear. * Lachrymæ arbutum, gum.
 * Lachryma abiegna, venice-sur-
 pentine. * Lachrymā nihil citius
 arefcit, grief is soon over. * Hinc
 illæ lachrymæ, all the stir is about
 this.
 Lachrymābilis, e, to be lamented.
 Lachrymābundus, a, um; adj. ready
 to weep.
 Lachrymātio, ōnis; f. a weeping.
 Lachrymātor, ōris; m. a weeper.
 Lachrymātus, a, um, wept, distilled.
 Lachrymo, are, } to weep. * Num id
 Lachrymor, at, } lachrymat virgo?
 does she weep for that? -
 Lachrymōse, adv. weepingly, as tho'
 one wept.
 Lachrymosus, a, um; adj. full of tears,
 lamentable, making one weep. *
 Fumus lachrymosus, the smoke cau-
 sing one's eyes to run over with
 water.
 Lachrymūla, æ; f. a little tear.
 Laciburgum, the city Lacenitz in Po-
 merania.
 LACINIA, æ; f. [à λακίς, lacero]
 a gird; hem, or fringe of a gar-
 ment, an old clout; also a rope. *
 Laciniae sinus, the plaits of a gown.
 * In laciniis pecus ægrotum distri-
 bui jubet, he commands the sickly
 cattle to be put by themselves.
 Laciniatim, adv. raggedly, by pieces
 or edges.
 Laciniatus, a, um; adj. plaited, ga-
 thered or hemmed.
 Lacinientes, a people of Liburnia.
 Lacinio, } are, to make holes, de-
 Lacino, } scribe.
 † Laciniōse, adv. raggedly, intri-
 cately.

Laciniosus, a, um; adj. full of plaits
 and folds, jagged, intricate, super-
 fluous.
 LA-CIO, cui and xi, citum and Etum,
 cire; act. [λακίς] to allure and
 deceive.
 Lacinium, a promontory of Magna
 Græcia; where there was a temple
 of Juno Lacinia.
 Lacipea, a city of Spain.
 Lacippo, a city in Spain.
 Lacmon, a promontory of Mount In-
 dus, from whence the river Inachus
 flows.
 Lacobriga, the city Lagos in Portu-
 gal.
 Læcones, the people of Laconia, a pro-
 vince of Peloponnesus.
 † Laconica clavis, a key to lock the
 door without.
 Læconicē, adv. briefly, pithily.
 Laconicum, i; n. a stove, hot-house;
 also a Lacedæmonian garment.
 † Læconicus, i; m. a dog.
 Læconismus, i; m. a short pithy sen-
 tence, or way of speaking.
 Laconius, a, um, of Lacedæmonia.
 Læcriassus, a city of Armenia Mi-
 nor.
 Lacruma or lacryma, as lachryma.
 † Lacucus or lacutus, the milky juice
 of an herb.
 Lactans, ntis; sucking or suckling,
 milch. * Lactantia, white meat.
 Lactaria, æ; f. spurge or milk-weed.
 Lactaria, orum; n. white meats.
 Lactarium, ii; n. a dairy-house.
 Lactarius, a, um; adj. of milk, gi-
 ving milk. * Lactarius pistor, a
 baker of white pears.
 Lactarius, ii; n. a dairy-man.
 Lactatio, ōnis; f. a suckling, in-
 veigling.
 Lactatus, ūs; m. a giving of suck.
 † Lacte, is; n. milk.
 Lactens, ntis; part. sucking or suck-
 ling. * Mæx lactentes, green-
 cheese. * Frumenta lactentia, wheat
 yielding very white flour. * Lactens
 ficus, a fig full of milk.
 Lact-co, ere, to suck milk.
 Lactēolus, a, um; adj. whitish, fair.
 Lacter, a promontory of the island
 Coa.
 † Lacteris, spurge.
 † Lacteron, ōnis, sow-thistle.
 Lactes, ium; f. the small guts. See
 lactis.
 Lactesco, ere; to be turned into
 milk.
 Lacteus, a, um; adj. of or like milk,
 white. * Lacteus circulus, the
 milky way.
 Lacticia, orum; n. white meats.
 Lacticosus, a, um; adj. full of
 milk.
 Lacticolus, ōris; of a milk-colour.
 Lactineus, a, um; adj. milky.
 Lactiphagi, a people of Scythia.
 Lactis, is; f. [à lac] the small guts
 or triper. * Lactes piscium, the
 soft row or milt in male fishes.
 † Lactissimus, a, um; adj. abound-
 ing with milk.
 Lacto, are, [à lac] to suckle.
 Lactō, are, [à lacio] to allure, in-
 veigle.
 Lactoris, is; f. a kind of milly
 herb.
 † Lactorones, the blossoms of the herb
 lactoria.
 Lactodurum, a town in England, by
 some Bedford, others Stony-Strat-
 ford.

- Lactōracium**, a city of Aquitain.
† **Lactuārius**, a, um; of lettuce.
Lactūca, æ; f. Plin. [à lac] lettuce.
* **Lactuca sylvestica**, hawk-weed.
* **Lactuca leporina**, the soft sow-thistle.
Lactucarius, ii; m. a seller of lettuce.
† **Lactucella**, æ; f. sow-thistle.
† **Lactucetum**, i; n. a place where lettuce grows.
† **Lactucimen**, } inis; n. the thrush
† **Lactūmen**, } in sucking-childrens mouths.
Lactucini, the surnames of several noblemen of Rome.
Lactūcula, æ; f. a little lettuce.
† **Lactūrius**, ii; m. a sucking pig.
Lacturnus, i; m. Liv. a god supposed to preside over standing corn.
Laculātus, a, um; adj. having the picture of pools or lakes, water'd.
Lacūna, æ; f. Cic. [à lacus] a puddle, hollow pit or ditch, a gap in a book where something is lost, a little cavity above a horse's eye showing his age. * **Lacuna famæ**, a blemish in one's good name. * **Vide ne qua lacuna sit in auro**, see that none of the money be lacking. * **Lacunam rei familiaris explere**, to make even with the world, to make an estate whole.
Lacunar, āris; n. Vitr. [à lacuna] a beam in a house; a space or separation; the hollow place in the upper lip.
Lacunarius, ii; m. a ditcher or kennel-raker.
Lacūnātus, a, um; part. of lacunor; made hollow like a ditch.
Lacunculus, i; m. a little lake.
† **Lacuniaria**, hanging lights.
Lacuno, are; to lay with planks, make ditches, carve.
Lacūnōsus, a, um; adj. rugged, full of holes or gaps.
LACUS, ūs; m. Liv. [λάγνη] a lake, the vat under the wine-press, the channeling of rafters, the partition in a garner, a main beam in a house, a watering or washing-place; a place where mortar is made; also a deep ditch.
Lacuscūlus, i; m. a little ditch, pond, plank or vat.
Lacustris, re; adj. of a lake or pool.
Lacuturris, or **lacuturria brassica**, Savoy colewort.
Lacydus, a king of the Argives, very effeminate and curious in his hair.
Lāda, } [λήδων] a kind of ivy in
Lādum, } Cyprus, whose leaves gather a dew, of which ladanum is made.
Lādānum, i; n. a sweet transparent gum.
Lādus, i; m. Alexander's page, who ran so swiftly, that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the sand.
Lade, an island in the Ægean sea.
Ladepsi, a people of Bithynia.
Ladicus, a piece of the Pyrenean mountain, called Los colos de Ladoco.
Ladilacites, a bay in the Persian sea.
Ladislau, a king of Hungary, A. D. 1078. so modest, that he was forced to take the crown; he added Dalmatia and Croatia to Pannonia, overcame the Huns, restrained the Poles by taking Cracow, and did many other excellent exploits.
Ladon, a river of Arcadia, near which they say **Syrinx** was turned into a reed.
Ladon, } a dog's name.
Lagon, }
Læa, an island in the African sea, called also **Hola del Patriarcha**.
Læana, a city of Arabia Petraea.
Lædenata, a city of Moesia.
† **Lædibilis**, e; adj. hurtful.
LÆDO, si, sum, dēre; act. [δωλέω] to hurt, injure, offend, grieve, blemish, contradict. * **Lædere navis in faxa**, to run against the rocks. * **Lædere fidem**, not to keep his word. * **Lædere os alicui**, to abuse a man before his face.
Læeni, a people of Arabia Foelix.
Læia, a city of Caria.
Lælaps, āpis; m. Tempest, a dog's name.
C. Lælius, a great friend of **Scipio Africanus**.
LÆNA, æ; f. [χλοῖνη] an Irish rug, a freeze-cassock, a rough hairy gaberdrine.
Læna, or **Leæna**, a harlot and constant of **Harmodius** and **Aristogiton**, who slew the tyrant **Hipparchus**; when she was tortured to confess, she bit out her tongue.
Læneus, a river of Crete, to which they say **Jupiter** carried **Europa**.
Laertes, the son of **Arcegius**, and father of **Ulysses**, who from him is called **Laertiades**.
Laertius, a, um; adj. of **Laertes**.
Laertius, a little country of Cilicia.
Laertius, **Diogenes**, an historian who wrote the lives of the philosophers.
Læstio, ōnis; f. a hurting.
Læstrygōnes, a cruel people inhabiting **Formiæ** in **Campania**, who (as **Pliny** says) lived upon men's flesh.
Læstrygonius, a, um; of the **Læstrygones**.
Læsura, æ; f. a hurting or hurt.
Læsus, a, um; part. of **lædor**; hurt, broken, beaten.
Lætābilis, e; that whereof one is glad.
Lætābundus, a, um; joyful, merry.
Lætāmen, inis; n. Cic. a rejoicing; also compost or dung.
Lætandus, a, um; to be rejoiced at.
Lætantēr; adv. joyfully.
† **Lætāter**, ri; m. a merry companion.
Lætatio, ōnis; f. merriness, mirth.
Lætē, ius, iſimē; adv. Cic. gladly, abundantly.
Læthargus, i; m. Cloſe-biter, a dog's name.
† **Lætificatio**, ōnis; f. a rejoicing.
† **Lætificator**, ōris; m. a rejoicer.
Lætifico, are; act. to rejoice one. * **Lætificare terram**, to dung or soil the ground.
Lætificor, ari; pass. to rejoice or be glad.
Lætificus, a, um; adj. making glad.
† **Lætisco**, ēre; neut. to be glad.
Lætitia, æ; f. } gladne's, joy,
Lætitudō, inis; f. } mirth, pleafunneſs; [met.] fruitfulness, abundance.
† **Læto**, are; to make glad.
Lætor, ari; pass. to be glad. * **Nec lætor malorum**, nor do I rejoice at misfortunes.
LÆT-US, a, um; adj. Cic. -ior, iſſimus, [à læw, volo] glad, joyful, merry, fruitful, fat; also swift. * **Læta indoles**, a sprightly brisk disposition.
Læva, æ; f. the left-hand.
Lævāt-us, a, um; adj. -ior, iſſimus, smoothed.
Lævi, a people of **Liguria**.
† **Læviga**, æ; f. a razor, plane.
Lævigatio, ōnis; f. a plaining.
† **Lævigator**, ōris; m. a smoother.
Lævigatōrius, a, um; adj. smoothing.
* **Lapis levigatori**, a sleek stone.
Lævigatus, a, um; part. smoothed.
Lævigo, are; to sleek, smooth, plane, polish, loosen the belly.
LÆVIS, e; adj. Cic. [λείος] smooth, sleek, without hair or scales. * **Brassica lævis**, red coleworts.
Lævitas, ātis; f. Liv. smoothness, lightness. * **Lævitas intestinorum**, a looseness.
Lævo, are; act. to smooth, plane.
Lævor, ōris; m. smoothness, softness.
Lævorsūm; adv. toward the left side.
LÆVUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [λαῖος] left, on the left-hand, left-handed, foolish, unlucky. * **Intonuit lævum**, it thunder'd luckily. * **O ego lævus!** O fool I! * **Lævo tempore aliquem interpellare**, to disturb one that's busy, to make an unreasonable visit.
Lāganum, i; n. a pancake, fritter.
Lagaria, a city in Sicily.
† **Lagarum**, i; n. part of the body from the stomach to the navel.
Lagarus, a, um; adj. loose. * **Lagari verius**, verses that halt in the middle.
Lagarium, **Castleford** in **Yorkshire**.
LĀGENA, æ; f. Col. [λάγνη] a bottle, sſagon, the measure of four sextaries.
Lageos, i; a small grape.
Lageus, a, um; adj. of **Lagus**.
Lagia, one of the names of the island **Delos**.
Lagina, a city of **Bithynia**, and other places.
Lagnus, a bay in the **Baltick** sea, called **Beltz**.
Lagochilus, hare-lipped.
Lagois, idis; f. a bird testing like a hare.
Lagonoponos, a griping of the guts.
Lagophthalmia, æ; f. a sleeping like a hare with the eyes open.
Lagophthalmus, i; m. he that sleeps with his eyes open.
Lagopus, ōdis; f. the herb hare-foot or hare-cummin; also an Alpine bird as big as a dove, with hairy feet.
Lagotrophium, ii; n. a hare-warren.
Laguncula, æ; f. [à lagena] a little sſaggon or bottle.
† **Lagunculus**, i; m. a marchpane.
Lagus, the father of **Ptolemy**, who succeeded **Alexander**.
Lagula, the island **Christiana** near **Crete**.
Lazra, the city **Soldania** in **Taurica Chersonesus**.
Lāicus, a, um; adj. of the common people, not of the clergy, laical.
Laini, a people of **Pæonia**.
Lais, idis; f. a Sicilian harlot, living at **Corinth**, whose excessive rates made **Demosthenes** say, he would not buy repentance so dear; by her instigation **Alexander** burnt **Persepolis**; she was killed by the women of **Thesaly** in the temple of **Venus**.
U u u u u **Laius**,

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Laius, i; m. Stat. Jocasta's husband, after whose death she married his son Œdipus.
 Lala, a city of Armenia Major.
 Lalage, the name of the girl in Horace.
 Lalasis, the river Calendo in Ifauria.
 Laletani, drum; pl. m. a people of Spain, their country is called Laletania; hence Laletanum vinum, a wine commended more for the plenty than the goodness.
 Lalifanda, or Dalifanda, a city of Ifauria.
 Laliño, ōnis; m. [ἀλαίζω, vociferor] a wild ass's colt.
 † Lallatio, ōnis; f. a prattling like a babe.
 Lallo, are; neut. [λαλώ, loquor, ἄλλο] to prattle like a babe or nurse.
 Lallus, i; m. a lullaby, or bringing the child to sleep.
 Lallus, the god thought to preside over nurseries and their lullabies or prattlings.
 Lama, a city of Portugal.
 LAMA, æ; f. [ἀλάμη, graminia] a deep ditch, a fish pond; also an Arabian thorn when a mallock proceeds.
 Lamacia, a city about Armenia.
 Lamasta, a city of Numidia.
 Lambana, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Lambachus, an insipid too much upon the letter L.
 Lamboides, the hindmost beam of the skull.
 Lambe, an island in the gulf of Arabia.
 † Lambero, are; to cut or tear in pieces.
 Lambese, the city Lambesca in Attica.
 Lambito, are; act. to lap or lick often.
 LAMBO, i, ōre; act. [λαπτω, ἄλλο] to lick, lap, touch softly, pass gently by.
 Lambani, a people of Ifubria.
 Lambus, the river Lambro in Gallia Cisalpina.
 Lameca, æ; f. the city Lamego in Portugal.
 Lameia, æ; f. [ἀλάμη] a thin plate.
 Lamellum, a little island in the Tyrrhene sea, called Mitoria.
 † Lamentabilis, e; adj. lamentable, to be pitied.
 Lamentarius, a, um; adj. moving to lamentation.
 Lamentatio, ōnis; f. a lamentation.
 Lamentatus, a, um; part. lamented.
 LAMENTOR, ari; dep. [ἀλόνω] to lament, bewail.
 Lamentum, i; n. a moaning, bewailing.
 Lamia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, another in Sicily, and a mountain in Arcadia, also a famous harlot beloved of king Demetrius, to whose whom the Thebans built a temple to Venus Lamia.
 LAMIA, æ; f. [ἀλάμη, graminia, vel ἀμύδης, ingluvies] a witch, hag; also a dog-fish, sea-dog, break net.
 Lamiæ, arum; f. a noble family in Rome.
 Lamida, a city of Mauritania Cæsarionensis.
 LAMINA, æ; f. [ἀλάμη, dūco] a plate or thin piece of metal, the ear-lap, a slate, a pipe-flave, a sword-blade, a hot gad of iron.

† Laminatus, a, um; adj. wrought plates.
 † Lamino, are; act. to imboss or cut into plates.
 † Laminosus, a, um; adj. full of plates, imbossed.
 Lamirus, the son of Hercules by Iole daughter of king Eurytus.
 Lamius, an historian of Samos.
 Lamissus, the second king of the Longobardi.
 Lanium, ii; n. [ἀλάμη] the dead-nettle.
 Lamna, æ; f. for lamina, q. v.
 † Lamnula, æ; f. a little plate.
 † Lamolus, a, um; adj. full of watery ditches.
 Lanotis, a country of Cilicia.
 † Lampada, æ; f. a lamp, torch, fire in the air, brightness; also the wild rose.
 † Lampadarii, drum; m. the emperor's officers looking to the lamps.
 Lampadephoria, a play wherein they run about with lamps.
 Lampadias, æ; f. a blazing star like a torch.
 Lampadion, a little torch or taper; also a shrewd girl.
 Lampadius, the colleague of Orestes.
 Lampage, a people of India within Ganges.
 Lampares, the twenty-fourth king of Assyria.
 LAMPAS, ūdis; Vir. [λαμπάς] a lamp, torch, a fiery gleam. * Lunar lampis, moon-shine.
 Lampe, a city of Apulia, Crete, and other places.
 Lampedo, a happy woman of Lacedæmonia, being the daughter, wife, and mother of a king.
 Lampena, æ; f. a fine coach.
 Lampetia, æ; f. the sister of Phaethon, who kept the sheep of her father Phœbus in Sicily.
 Lampeto, a queen of the Amazons.
 Lampetra, æ; f. [ἀλάμη & petra] a lamprey.
 Lampetus, one of Phaethon's sisters.
 Lampeus, or Lampia, a mountain of Arcadia.
 Lampia, a river flowing from the river Lampeus.
 Lampis, a city by the river Mæander.
 Lampon, ōnis; m. the name of a very swift horse; also a priest who was wont to swear by a goose.
 Lamponca, a city of Troas, and an island by Thrace.
 Lamplacus, a city of Asia, near Lampacum, Hellespont, where Priapus was worshipped.
 Lamplacicus, a, um; adj. of Lamplacus.
 Lampiana, æ; f. Col. nipple-wort, corn-jallet.
 † Lampuca, æ; f. hawk-weed.
 Lamputus, White-tail, a dog's name.
 Lampyrus, ūdis; f. a glow-worm.
 Lamus, the son of Hercules by the queen Omphale; also a king of the Læstrygones, who gave name to the Roman family of the Lamiæ; also the name of a stately horse; a river in Cilicia.
 Lamusia, the country about the river Lamus in Cilicia.
 Lamyra, æ; f. a river and city of Lycia.
 Lamyris, i; m. a kind of lizard or evel.

LANA, æ; f. Vir. [ἀνάχνη] wool. * Lana anserina, goose-down. * Lana caprina, goat's hair, a thing of no value.
 Lanaria, æ; f. Col. fuller's-weed, cudwort.
 Lānāris, e; adj. having or bearing wool.
 † Lānārium, ii; n. a store-house for wool.
 Lanatium, a river of Sicily.
 Lānārius, a, um; adj. of or like wool.
 Lānārius, ii; m. a wool-winder, any one that works about wool.
 † Lanata, æ; f. a sheep.
 Lānātus, a, um; adj. woolly. * Malum lanatum, a quince. * Lanata vites, vines bearing grapes covered with soft cotton.
 Lance, a city in Spain.
 LANCEA, æ; f. [ἀόρυχνη] a javelin, lance, pike; the head of a dart.
 Lancearius, ii; m. a spear-man.
 Lanceatus, a, um; part. armed, or cut with a spear or lance.
 † Lanceo, are; to handle a lance.
 Lanceola, æ; f. a little spear; also rib-wort.
 Lances, the basins of a ballance; also any deep dishes. See lanx.
 Lanciati, a city in Spain.
 Lancifer, a, um; adj. bearing a lance or spear.
 Lancinatio, ōnis; f. a landing, thrusting through.
 † Lancinator, ōnis; m. a lancer.
 Lancino, are; act. to lance, strike, or thrust through, to rend or consume.
 Landavia, æ; f. the city Llandaff in Wales.
 Landi, a people of Germany conquered by Cæsar.
 † Lanerum, i; n. a garment made of unwashed wool.
 Lāncus, a, um; adj. [ἀλάμη] woollen. * Lāncus lupus, a fish in the river Timavus.
 Langa. See languria.
 Langia, a river of Peloponnesus.
 Lango, ōnis; f. a city of Peloponnesus.
 Languescio, ōre; act. to enfeeble, weaken.
 LANGU-EO, ōre; neut. [ἀλάμη, pigresco] to faint, languish, pine away. * Languere otio, to grow extreme lazy.
 Languesc-o, ōre; neut. to grow faint or feeble.
 Languide; adv. Quint. faintly, feebly, lazily.
 † Languido, are; to make faint or feeble.
 Languidulē; adv. somewhat faintly.
 Languidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat faint, dying, withered.
 Languidus, a, um; adj. Vir. weak, faint, lazy, withered, decayed. * Homo languidior, one that can not how little he does.
 Languificus, a, um; making faint.
 † Langula, æ; f. a broad platter.
 Languor, ōris; m. Cic. faintness, weakness, infirmity (of body or mind.) * Aquosus languor, the dropsy.
 † Languorōsus, a, um; adj. languishing much.
 Languria, æ; f. Plin. [ἀλάμη, vel ἀλόγνη, halia] a kind of beast, of whose urine amber was thought to be made.
 Langurium, ii; n. [ἀλάμη] a lan-

languet of amber.

Laniarium, ii; n. a butcher's-shop.
 Laniatio, ōnis; f. a butchering, quar-
 Laniatus, ūs; m. tearing, tearing in
 pieces.
 † Laniatōrium, ii; n. a butcher's
 shop.
 Laniator, ōris; m. a render in
 pieces.
 Laniatus, a, um; torn in pieces.
 Lanicium, ii; n. [à lana] trading in
 wool; also the gain thereof.
 † Lanicus, a, um; adj. of wool.
 † Lanicūtis, e; adj. bearing wool.
 Laniēna, æ; f. a slaughter-house, or
 butchery.
 Lanifer, } a, um; adj. bearing
 Laniger, } wool.
 Lānificā, æ; f. a spinner or worker of
 wool.
 Lānificium, ii; n. a working of wool,
 or making of cloth.
 Lānificus, a, um, working wool.
 Lanio, ōnis; m. a butcher. See la-
 nius.
 Lanio, are, [à lanus] to quarter, cut
 in pieces.
 Laniōnius, a, um; adj. of or like a
 butcher.
 Lanipendia, æ; f. a spinner or weigh-
 er of wool.
 Lānīpendium, ii; n. a weighing of
 wool.
 † Lānīpendius, ii; m. he that parcels
 out wool for the spinners.
 † Laniscus, i; m. a tod of wool.
 Lanise, an island in the Ægean
 sea.
 Lanista, æ; m. [à lanio] a fencing-
 master. * Lanista gallorum, a cock-
 master.
 † Lānitium, ii; n. a trading in wool.
 Lanium, ii; n. a slaughter-house.
 LANIUS, ii; m. [à lacero, vel à
 λαίω, fodio] a butcher; also a
 bird.
 † Lanoculus, i; m. he that wears a
 cloth before his eye.
 † Lānōsus, a, um; adj. full of wool.
 † Lantana, æ; f. the wayfaring-
 tree.
 Lānūginōsus, a, um; adj. full of
 cotton, moss, or down.
 Lānūgo, ūnis; f. [à lana] down, the
 moss of fruits, the first down upon the
 cheeks; jaw dust; also a ditch or fur-
 row.
 Lānūla, æ; f. a small lock of wool.
 Lanuvium, a city of Italy.
 Lanuvinus, a, um; adj. of Lanuvium.
 LANX, ncis; f. [à λένειν] a platter,
 basin, or scale of a ballance.
 Laocoon, the son of Priamus, and
 priest of Apollo; he dissuaded the
 Trojans from receiving the wooden
 horse.
 Laodamantia, an island of Libya.
 Laodamas, the son of Alcinous.
 Laodamia, æ; f. the daughter of
 Bellerophon; she brought forth Sar-
 pedon king of Lycia to Jupiter,
 and was shot with her own arrows by
 Diana; also the daughter of Acastus,
 who desiring to see the ghost of her
 husband Proteus, died in his
 arms.
 Landice, æs; f. the daughter of Pri-
 amus and Hecuba; also the daugh-
 ter of Agamemnon.
 Laodicea, æ; f. a city of Cœlosyria,
 and another in Lydia.
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor; in his
 shape Minerva came to persuade

Pindarus to break the league by
 darting at Menelaus.
 Laomedon, the father of Priamus,
 and king of the Trojans, slain by
 Hercules for not performing his pro-
 mise made for his preserving his
 daughter Hesione from the sea-
 monster, to which he was forced to
 expose her, for defrauding Neptune
 and Apollo of their wages for build-
 ing the city-walls.
 Laomedontia, æ; f. the city called
 afterwards Lampisacus.
 Laosthenes, the thirty-third king of
 Assyria.
 † Lapadanum, the gum ladanum.
 Lapathum, i; n. the herb called dock.
 Lapathos, i; f. * Lapathum a-
 cutum, four-forrel.
 Lapetia, a mountain of Laconia.
 Lapethus, a city of Cyprus.
 Laphyra, a name of Minerva, from
 the spoils which the victors carry from
 the war.
 Laphystium, a mountain of Boeotia,
 whence Jupiter is called Laphystius,
 and the Bacchæ, Laphystiæ.
 Lāpicida, æ; m. [à lapis & cædo]
 a mason, a digger of stones.
 Lāpicidina, } æ; f. a stone quar-
 Lāpicidina, } ry.
 Lapidarius, a, um; adj. belonging to
 stones. * Lapidariæ latomix, quar-
 ries of stone.
 Lāpidārius, ii; m. a mason, or digger
 of stones.
 Lāpidatio, ōnis; f. a stoning to
 death.
 Lāpidator, ōris; m. a hurler of
 stones.
 Lāpidatus, a, um; part. stoned to
 death, battered with stones.
 Lāpidatum est, imp. it rains stones.
 Lāpidescō, ēre, neut. to grow hard
 like a stone, to petrify.
 Lāpideus, a, um; adj. made of stone,
 heavy, hard as a stone.
 Lāpido, are; act. to stone to death,
 cover with a heap of stones; also
 neut. to rain stones.
 Lāpidōsus, a, um; full of stones, hard
 as a stone.
 Lapillus, i; m. a little stone, a pre-
 cious stone. * Nivei lapilli, pearls.
 * Virides lapilli, emeralds.
 † Lāpio, to harden, make hard, grieve,
 make heavy.
 LĀPIS, idis, m. [ἀπὸ, λίθος, vel à
 ἀπὸ πέδον, pavimentum] a stone.
 * Lapis molaris, a mill-stone. *
 Lapis redivivus, an old stone put
 into a new building. * Lapis bi-
 bulus, a pumice stone. * Lapis pa-
 rius, white marble. * Lapis ter-
 minalis, a boundary. * Ad tertium
 lapidem, three miles off. * Lapi-
 dem verberare, to lose one's labour.
 * De lapide empti, slaves bought
 in the market.
 Lapis, a Cretan king.
 † Lapista, æ; f. a stone-trough.
 † Lapistrus, i; m. dock.
 † Lapit, lipit, or labit, it grows hard
 as stone.
 Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, the
 first inventors of bridles and saddles;
 also a mountain in Laconia.
 Lapithe, a city of Thessaly.
 Lapitheus, } a, um; adj. of La-
 Lapitheus, } pithe.
 Lapitheum, a city in the mountain
 Taygetus.
 Lapithus, a city in Cyprus.

Lappa, æ; f. a city in Crete.
 LAPPĀ, æ; f. [ab Heb. lapbath,
 apprehendit] a bur.
 Lappaceus, a, um; of or like a bur.
 Lappāgo, ūnis; f. the herb maiden-
 lips, shepherd's-rod or teasail.
 † Lappennæ, arum; f. blazsing-
 stars.
 † Lappētum, i; n. a place where
 burs grow.
 † Lappōsus, a, um; adj. full of burs.
 † Lappula, æ; f. the herb maiden-
 lips.
 Lapsābundus, a, um; just a falling.
 Lapsāna, æ; f. dock cress; with the
 root of this herb Cæsar's army was
 long fed at Dyrrachium; whence
 lapsanā vivere, to live hardly. See
 lampisana.
 † Lapsānium, ii; n. broth of lap-
 sana.
 Lapsans, ntis; part. sliding down,
 slippery.
 Lapsias, a river of Bithynia.
 † Lapsim, adv. slidingly.
 † Lapsia, æ; f. a slippery place.
 Lapsio, ūnis; f. a slipping.
 Lapsio, are; to slip often, trip.
 † Lapsōrium, ii; n. a sliding-place.
 Lapsurus, a, um; like to fall.
 Lapsus, a, um; part. of labor; ha-
 ving fallen. * Lapsus animi, out
 of one's wits. * Lapsus facultati-
 bus, that has lost his estate. * Lap-
 sa consuetudo, a custom out of use.
 Lapsus, ūs; m. Cic. a falling, sti-
 ding; a glance, course. * Lapsus
 volucrum, the flying of birds. *
 Lapsus fidei, a losing one's credit.
 Lapurdum, the city of Lourde in A-
 quitain.
 Lapyges, a people of Sarmatia.
 Laquear, } is; n. the roof of a
 † Laqueare, } chamber entowed;
 also a plain beam in a roof.
 † Laquearius, a, um; adj. of a roof.
 Laqueatus, a, um; part. entangled,
 snared; also arched, vaulted. *
 Tectum laqueatum, a channelled
 roof.
 Laqueo, are; [à laquear] to lay the
 roof, to roof.
 Laqueo, are; act. [à laqueus] to en-
 tangle.
 Laqueolus, i; m. a little snare.
 † Laqueosus, a, um; full of snares.
 † Laquetismus, i; m. a gin or snare.
 LAQUEUS, ei; m. Cic. [λακίς,
 σοῦρα, vel ab Heb. lachach, cepit]
 a gin or snare, a halter. * La-
 quei iudicii, the penalties of the
 law. * Laqueus laqueum cepit,
 one knave has caught another. *
 Disputationum laquei, niceties, sub-
 tleties.
 Lar, the river Om in Arabia Felix.
 LAR, āris; n. [Hetrusc. princeps]
 a household-god, a house-hearth. *
 Homo incerti laris, one that has
 no certain abiding-place.
 Lara, or Larunda, one of the Naiades,
 on whom Mercury, instead of car-
 rying her to hell for revealing to Ju-
 no the love of Jupiter to Iuturna,
 begat two twins called Lares.
 Laranda, a city of Lycania.
 Laranium, ii; n. a private chapel
 for the Lares.
 Larassa, a city of Media.
 Larbason, antimony.
 † Larcus, i; m. an earthen fire-pan.
 † Lardarium, ii; n. a larding-stick;
 also a larder.
 U u u u u 2

† Lar-

† Lardo, arc; to lard, baste with lard.
 † Lardōsus, a, um; adj. full of fat.
 † Lardum, i; n. a little lard.
 LARDUM, i; n. Col. [à lar] bacon.
 Larendani, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Larentia, a famous harlot.
 Lares, or Penates, the household-gods.
 Lares, a city in Africa Propria.
 † Larix, or luga, the larch tree.
 Large, -ūs, -issimē, adv. Cic. largely, plentifully.
 Largificus, a, um; adj. bountiful.
 Largifluus, a, um; adj. flowing at large.
 Largiloquus, a, um; adj. speaking much or freely.
 La glo, ire; } to give literally, to
 Lator, iri; } grant, to permit. *
 Civitatem alicui largiri, to make
 one free. * Si tempus non largi-
 tar, if time won't give leave. *
 Lugilor de te, puer, boy, answer
 for yourself.
 Largitas, -ātis; f. Cic. liberality,
 bountifulness.
 Largiter, adv. Cic. largely, liberally.
 * Largiter mercedis, a great re-
 ward.
 Largitio, -ōnis; f. Liv. prodigality, a
 waste, largess.
 Largitionalis, is; m. a kind of al-
 moner.
 Largitor, -ōris; m. } a liberal giver,
 † Largitrix, -icis; f. } liber.
 † Largitudo, -inis; f. liberality.
 Largitus, a, um; part. given, offered.
 † Largitus, adv. liberally.
 † Largiusculus, a, um; adj. some-
 what large or bountiful.
 T. Larginus, the first man created dic-
 tator at Rome.
 Largus, i; m. the colleague of Mes-
 salinus.
 LARGUS, a, um; adj. -ior, -issi-
 mus; [à λῑπρὸς, copiosus, vel à
 λαγρὸς, valde opiferosus] large, li-
 beral, full of; also prodigal. *
 Largæ opes, abundance of riches or
 wealth. * Largus lachrymarum,
 weeping much. * Largus donando,
 bountiful.
 Lariagara, a city of India without
 Ganges.
 Larices, a people of India within
 Ganges; also a city of Noricum.
 † Lariceus, a, um; adj. of a larch-
 tree.
 Laricina, æ; f. turpentine.
 Laridum, i; n. barren. See lardum.
 † Larienus, and larigena, æ; c.
 torn lame.
 † Larigna, æ; f. gum of the larch-
 tree.
 Larina, an Italian virgin, who assis-
 ted Turnus against Æneas; also
 a fountain in Attica.
 Larinum, a city of Aprutium.
 Larinates, the people of Larinum.
 † Larinx, -gis; } f. the top of the
 † Laringa, æ; } weasand. See la-
 rynx.
 Larise, a city of Æolia.
 Larissa, the name of several cities.
 Larissenus, } a, um; adj. of La-
 Larissæus, } rissa.
 Larius Lacus, the largest lake in Ita-
 ly, called lago di Como, contain-
 ing from north to south sixty miles.
 LARIX, -icis; f. [à λαγρὸς, dulcis]
 the larch-tree, whose wood is very
 durable.
 Laro, or Laronio, a river in Tuscany.

† Larfus, a, um; sky-colour'd, grey.
 Larta, a city of Epirus, called before
 Ambracia.
 LARVA, æ; f. [à lar] a vizard or
 mask; also a masker, mummer, night-
 ghst, hobgoblin.
 † Larvale, is; n. a ghost, hobgoblin,
 a vizard.
 Larvālis, e; of a vizard or ghost.
 Larvātus, a, um; part. having a vi-
 zard on, frighted with ghosts.
 Larunda, for Laranda, or Lara.
 Laronesia, an island in the African
 sea.
 † Larvo, are; to wear a vizard.
 † Larvofus, a, um; adj. frighted with
 spirits, haunted.
 Larus, a mountain and river in Ita-
 ly.
 Larus, i; m. [λαγρὸς] a sea-coß; also
 a gaping.
 † Larvula, æ; f. a little mask or
 ghost.
 LARYN-X, -gis; f. [λαρυγξ] the top
 of the weasand.
 Larysius, a mountain of Laconia.
 Las, a city of Laconia.
 LASANUM, i; n. [λάσανν] a clo'e-
 stool.
 † Lascia, æ; f. lace for garments.
 Lascivē, adv. wantonly.
 Lascivia, æ; f. wantonness.
 Lascivibundus, a, um; adj. very
 wanton.
 Lascivio, ire; neut. to be wanton,
 grow rank.
 † Lasciviosē, adv. lasciviously.
 † Lasciviositas, -ātis; f. lascivious-
 ness.
 † Lasciviosus, a, um; adj. lascivi-
 ous.
 Lascivulus, a, um; adj. somewhat
 wanton.
 LASCIVUS, a, um; adj. -ior, -issi-
 mus; Cic. [λαγρὸς, ἀσέλγης, vel
 à luxus] wanton, effeminate, rank,
 full of.
 Lascoria, æ; f. a city of Galatia.
 Lase, -ēris; n. the gum benzoin. See
 lasepitium.
 Lasepitātus, a, um; adj. mixed
 with benzoin.
 Lasepitifer, a, um; adj. bearing
 benzoin.
 Lasepitium, ii; n. [à lac, & σί-
 φικον, virgultum undē exudat la-
 ser] maser-wort.
 Lases, household-gods.
 Lasos, a city in Crete.
 Lasiatio, -ōnis; f. a tiring.
 † Lasator, -ōris; m. a wearier.
 Lasātus, a, um; part. wearied.
 Lassēco, -ēre; neut. to tire, or grow
 weary.
 Lassa, the isle Andros.
 Lassitudo, -inis; f. weariness, lassi-
 ness, the green-sickness.
 Lasso, are; to tire, or make weary.
 † Lassulata, æ; f. the herb costmary.
 Lissulus, a, um; somewhat weary.
 LASSUS, a, um; adj. [qu. latus,
 vel ab Heb. laah, defatigati, vel
 chalash, debilis fuit] weary, tired.
 * Res lassæ, adversity.
 Lathenia, a woman who went in
 man's apparel to hear Plato.
 Lasus, the first that wrote of musick,
 in the time of Darius king of Per-
 sia.
 † Lata, æ; f. a lath.
 Litage, -ēs; f. the drink thrown out
 of a cup; also the noise of the fall.
 Latameda, a river of India without
 Ganges.

Lātē, -iūs, -issimē; adv. Cic. large-
 ly. * Longē lateque, far and
 wide.
 Lātēbra, æ; f. Sall. [à lateo] a
 lurking-hole or corner, a den, nest;
 an excuse, pretence. * Latebra ta-
 bellæ, the judge's giving his sen-
 tence in writing. * Latebram quæ-
 rere perjurio, to disguise a false
 oath.
 Latebricōla, æ; c. one that plays at
 hide and seek.
 † Latebro, are; to lurk or hide.
 † Lātēbrōsē, adv. secretly.
 Lātēbrōsus, a, um; adj. dark, full
 of corners or little holes. * Late-
 brosa flumina, rivers whose spring-
 head is unknown.
 Lātēter, adv. quietly, secretly.
 Lātētivōra, æ; c. one that devours
 secretly.
 LATEO, ui, itum, ēre; [λατῑνω]
 to lurk, or lie hid. * Latet plerō-
 que, most men are ignorant of it.
 LATER, -ēris; m. [à latus, vel à
 λάτος, lapis] a brick or tile. * La-
 teres aurei, wedges of gold. *
 Laterem lavare, to lose one's la-
 bour.
 Lātērālis, e; adj. [à latus] lateral,
 belonging to a side. * Lateralis do-
 lor, the pleurisy.
 † Lātērālis, is; m. a waiter, page.
 † Lātērāmen, -inis; n. an earthen
 pot.
 Lātērānus, i; m. a Roman patri-
 cian, who hid himself from busi-
 ness, and being design'd consul, was
 slain by Nero's command; the La-
 teran palace, which Constan-
 tine gave the pope, did belong to
 him.
 Lātēranus, i; m. a yeoman of the
 guard.
 Lātēriāria, æ; f. [à later] a brick-
 kiln.
 Lātērārius, a, um; adj. [à latus] be-
 longing to a side.
 Lātērārius, ii; m. [à later] a brick-
 maker.
 † Lātercalensos, ium; m. pl. the
 that kept the emperor's bath.
 Lāterculum, i; n. a musser-roll; also
 a slate; and the emperor's bath.
 Lāterculus, i; m. a slate or tile.
 Lāterensis, is; m. a waiter.
 † Lātēritium, ii; n. a brick-floor.
 Lātēritius, a, um; adj. made of brick
 or tile.
 Laterium, the farm-house of Q. Ci-
 cero.
 Lātērna, æ; f. [à lateo] a lantern;
 also an eye of a needle.
 Lātērnarius, ii; m. a lantern-
 bearer.
 Latērnula, æ; f. a little lantern.
 Lātēro, -ōnis; m. [à latus] a ye-
 man of the guard.
 † Lātēro, are; to put to the side.
 † Lātēruncularia, æ; f. a chess-
 board.
 † Lātērunculi, -orum; chess-men.
 Lātēscō, -ēre; neut. to grow broad.
 Lātēscō, -ēre; neut. to hide, or be
 hidden.
 LATEX, -icis; m. [Heb. lassadh,
 vel à latro] all kind of juice or li-
 quor; also a fountain.
 Lathy, is; m. } the herb spurge.
 Lathyris, -idis; f. }
 Lātīālis, e; adj. Italian, of Italy.
 † Lātībūlo, are; } to lurk or lie hid
 † Lātībūlor, -ari; } in a den or
 corner.

- Lātībūlum, i; n. [à lateo] a den, a lurking place.
- Laticlavīa, æ; f. [sc. tunica] a garment which the Roman senators wore, with a broad purple fringe; the dignity of a senator.
- Laticlavīus, a, um; adj. wearing such a garment, or belonging thereto.
- Laticlavīus, ii; m. [à latus & clavus] a senator, alderman.
- † Laticōsus, a, um; adj. watered, moist.
- Lātifolius, a, um; adj. having broad leaves.
- Lātifundium, ii; n. a broad or wide ground, large possession.
- Latīnæ, arum; f. holy-days to Jupiter of Latium.
- Latīnè; adv. in Latin, plainly, after the manner of the Latins. * Latīnè scire, to understand Latin.
- Latīniensis, e; adj. of Italy.
- Latīnitas, atis; f. the Latin language, the privilege of the citizens of Rome.
- † Latīno, arc; } to imitate the Latins.
- † Latīnor, ari; } nifts.
- Latīnus, i; m. an ancient king of Italy, who married his daughter to Æneas.
- Latinus Sylvius, the fifth king of the Latins.
- Latīnus, a, um; adj. Latin, of Italy.
- Latīo, ōnis; f. a carrying, ordaining. * Latīo suffragii, a giving one's voice.
- † Latīpes, edis; c. broad-footed.
- Latītatio, ōnis; f. a lying hid.
- Latītator, ōris; m. } a lurker.
- Latītatrix, icis; f. }
- Latīto, arc; [à lateo] to lurk, lie hid, skulk.
- Latītudo, inis; f. latitude, breadth, largeness.
- Latīum, i; n. Italy [properly that part of it called Campagna di Roma].
- Latīus, a, um; adj. Italian. * Lingua Latīa, the Latin tongue.
- Latmus, a mountain of Caria.
- † Lātō, arc, to make wide.
- Latobrigi, a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Allobroges and Helvetii.
- Latōis, idis, Diana, the daughter of Latona.
- Latomia, æ; f. a stone-quarry.
- Latōmīæ, arum; f. a prison at Syracuse, into which Verres cast many Roman citizens; and another at Rome; also six islands in the gulf of Arabia.
- Lotōmus, i; m. a quarrier, a digger of stone.
- Latōna, the daughter of Cæus, one of the Titans, of whom Jupiter begat Apollo and Diana.
- Latone, a city of Egypt, called also Latopolis, where the pyramids are.
- Latoniū, a, um; adj. of Latona.
- Lātor, ōris; m. a carrier, bearer, messenger, giver. * Lator legis, a law-giver.
- Latoria lex, a Roman law against the wronging of orphans.
- Latorum, a city of Egypt.
- Latovici, a people of Pannonia.
- Latrans, ntis; part. of latro; barking, greedy, crying like a raven.
- Latratio, ōnis; f. a barking.
- Latratōr, ōris; m. a barker.
- Latratū, imp. there is barking.
- Latratū, a, um; part. of latror; barked at; begged.
- Latratū, ūis; m. a barking, inveighing.
- Latreus, one of the Centaurs.
- Latua, æ; f. religious worship.
- † Latrīensis, e; adj. worshipping.
- Latrina, æ; f. [à lateo] a privy; also a kitchen or wash-house.
- Latris, a German island called Frisch Narung.
- LĀTRO, arc; neut. [ὤλακτῶν, à sono] to bark as a dog, to inveigh against; also to crave.
- LĀTRO, ōnis; m. [Ἀστυς, vel à λῆστις, servus] a highwayman, cut-throat, robber, hired soldier, a life-guard man, a man at tables. * Prælia latronum ludere, to play at chess.
- Latrocīnalis, e; adj. of robbing or robbers.
- Latrocīnatio, ōnis; f. a robbing.
- Latrocīnator, ōris; m. a robber.
- Latrocīnium, ii; n. robbery; also warfare.
- Latrocīnor, ari; dep. to rob; serve in the wars for money.
- Latruculātor, ōris; m. a searcher for robbers, a provost-marshal.
- Latruculus, i; m. [à latro] a little thief, or chess-man. * Latruculis ludere, to play at chess or tables.
- † Latumīæ, arum, stone-quarries, to which vagabonds were condemned; a prison.
- Latumiarius, i; m. a jail-bird.
- Latumium, ii; n. a quarry, an instrument to dig stones.
- Latūra, æ; f. portage, a porter's-fare.
- Latūræ, a bay in the Libyan sea.
- † Latūrārius, ii; m. a porter.
- Latūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of fero; about to bring or bear.
- Lātus, a, um; part. of feror, brought, carried, ordained, &c. * Lex lata per vim, a law made by force.
- LĀTUS, a, um; adj. [πλατὺς] broad, wide, large, great.
- LĀTUS, ōris; n. [Heb. tselang, vel à κλίτῳ, declivitas] a side; strength of voice; also a companion. * Dolor laterum, a stitch or pleurisy. * Honor lateris, a taking the upper hand.
- † Latus, or latos, i; a kind of fish.
- Latufates, a people of Aquitain.
- Latulclavus, i; m. the purple garment or dignity of a senator.
- Latulclūm, i; n. a little side.
- Latymnum, a mountain in Laconia.
- Lāvācrum, ri; n. a washing-place, font. * Lavacrum veneris, fuller's-teazil.
- Lāvāmen, inis; n. a washing, or washing-place.
- Lāvandūla, æ; f. [à lavo] lavender.
- Lāvatio, ōnis; f. a washing.
- Lāvator, ōris; m. a washer.
- † Lāvātōrium, ii; n. a bath, conduit, or font.
- Lāvatrīna, æ; f. a sink to wash dishes upon; also a bathing-tub.
- Lavatrix, Boves upon Stanmore in Yorkshire.
- Lāvatrix, icis; f. a laundress.
- Lauce, the island Achillæa in Pontus.
- † Laucus, i; m. a torch-bearer; also a kidnapper, and fetters.
- Laud, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.
- † Lauda, a fine given by a new tenant.
- Laudābilis, e; adj. laudable, praiseworthy.
- Laudābilitèr, ius; adv. laudably, commendably.
- Laudanæ, arum, ornaments hung up before the altar.
- † Laudatè; adv. Laudably.
- Laudatio, ōnis; f. a praising.
- Laudatīvus, a, um; adj. praising.
- Laudator, ōris; m. a commender.
- Laudatrix, icis; f. a commender.
- Laudatus, a, um; P. & A. of laudor; ior, iſſimus, commended.
- Laudicœna, æ; m. } one hired for a
- Laudicœnus, i; } supper to praise one.
- Laudo, arc; act. [à laus] to praise, commend. * Ego Jovem supremum testem laudo, I call Jupiter to witness. * Laudare auctoritatem, to declare his title to his lands before the court.
- † Laudominium, ii; n. somewhat given beside the pension.
- Laudum, i; n. an award, determination.
- Laudunum, the city Laon in Gallia Belgica.
- Lavendūla, æ; [à lavo] lavender.
- Laver, ōris; n. & f. [à lavo] water-parsley.
- Laverna, a Roman goddess, from whom the thieves were called laverniones, as being under her protection.
- Lavernalis, e; adj. of Laverna.
- Lavernio, ōnis; m. a thief.
- Lavernium, the temple of Laverna.
- Laviacum, a city of Austria called Lauffen.
- Lavinia, æ; f. the daughter of Latinus and Amata, betrothed first to Turnus, but Æneas slew him and married her.
- Lavinium, } a city in Italy built by
- Lavinum, } Æneas, and so called from his wife Lavinia.
- Lavinus, a, um; adj. of Lavinium.
- Laumellum, the city Laumello in Insubria.
- LAVO, lavi, lautum, lotum, and lavatum, arc; act. [lavo] to wash, purge, be wet. * Lavare peccatum, to clear himself of a crime laid to his charge.
- Lavo, ōre; act. to wash.
- † Laura, a street, market-place.
- Laura, æ; f. a city in Sicily.
- † Laurāgo, inis; f. a bay-tree.
- Laurea, æ; f. a laurel or bay-tree, a garland, triumph.
- Laureatus, a, um; part. of laurcor, crowned with laurel.
- Laurentalia, um; pl. n. festivals in honour of Laurentia.
- Laurentia, or Acca Laurentia, æ; f. the nurse of Romulus and Rhe-mus.
- Laurentius, i; m. Laurence, the name of several men.
- Laurentum, a city of Italy.
- † Laurentum, i; n. a garden of laurel.
- † Laureo, arc; act. to crown with laurel.
- Laureola, æ; f. a little laurel or garland. * Laureolam in mustacco quarere, to seek after praise by trifling.
- † Laureolum, i; n. a surgeon's instrument to draw out bullets.
- † Lau-

† Laureolus, i; m. a kind of inter-lude.
 Laureolus, i; m. a robber who was hanged and devoured of wild beasts, which story was afterwards often acted at Rome.
 Laureolis, idis; f. [à Laurion] the asses that come of the trying of silver.
 Lauretum, i; n. a place set with bay-trees.
 † Laureum, ei; n. a laurel leaf or garland.
 Laureus, a, um; adj. of the bay-tree or laurel.
 Laurices, um; m. [Hispan.] young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly, or taken from the teats, and so dressed.
 Lauricomus, a, um; adj. bearing bay-leaves or trees.
 Laurifer, a, um, bearing bay-trees.
 Lauriger, a, um; adj. wearing a garland of laurel.
 Laurinus, a, um; adj. made of bays or laurel.
 Laurion, a place about Athens where were silver mines.
 LAURUS, us; f. [δρῦν, vel à laus] laurel, dedicated to Apollo, and used in triumphs and victories. * Laurus sylvatica, wild bay without smell. * Laurus tinus, a wild bay.
 Laus, a city of Lucania.
 Laus Pompeia, the city Lodi in Insubria.
 LAUS, dis; f. [à λαῶν, populus, vel à λαῶν, loquor] praise, commendation, renown, a laudable deed. * Est tua laus, this tends to your commendation. * Quod Metello laudi datum est, for which Metellus is commended.
 † Lauso, are, to applaud or commend often.
 Lausonium, a city by the lake Lemane, called Lausanne.
 Lausus, i; m. the son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia Sylvia, slain by his uncle Amulius; also the son of Mezentius, slain by Æneas, as he defended his father.
 Lautè, ius, issimè; adv. daintily, richly, bravely. * Lautè loqui, to deliver himself in clean language.
 Lautia, òrum; n. [à lautus] the Lautia, òrum; f. [Roman presents to foreign ambassadors. * Lautia loca, places of good entertainment.
 † Lauticosè; adv. plentifully, costly.
 † Lauticositas, atis; f. bountifulness.
 † Lauticosus, a, um; adj. pleasant, delightful.
 Lauticia, æ; f. daintiness, fineness.
 † Lautrices, um; f. the wives of two brothers.
 Lautulæ, or lautolæ, arum; f. certain hot baths near Rome.
 Lautumarius, ii; m. a bridewell or jail-bird.
 Lautumia, arum, stone-quarries. See latomia.
 Lautus, a, um; part. of lavar, washed; also dainty, neat, spruce, rich, sumptuous. * Lautissima coena, a very noble supper. * Lautiores servi, servants having a neat carriage, fit for any man's service.
 † Lax, deccit, fraud.

Laxamentum, i; n. release, recreation, and refreshment. * Dare legi laxamentum, to abate the rigour of the law.
 Laxamina, um; n. pl. the reins of a bridle.
 Laxatio, ònis; f. a loosening.
 Laxatus, a, um; adj. loosened, delivered, freed. * Laxatio membrana, a larger sheet of parchment.
 Laxe, ius, issimè; adv. loosely at a distance.
 Laxitas, atis; f. looseness, breadth, largeness; also cheapness.
 Laxo, are; act. to loose, slack, unlock, untie, release, refresh; to abate. * Munera Bacchi laxarunt mentem, wine made him merry. * Laxare tempus, to prolong the time. * Laxare se molestiis, to free himself of troubles. * Annona laxat, the price of corn sinks.
 Laxta, a city in Spain.
 LAXUS, a, um; adj. [χαλῶν, laxo, vel ab Heb. chalats, liberavit] slack, loose, large, free, unbound, long, weak. * Laxa dies, a long time.
 Lazi, a people of Scythia.
 Lazulus, i; m. [Arab. azul] a blue kind of marble, of which they make azure colour, much used in physick.

L ante E.

Lea, an island about Crete.
 Lea, æ; f. [à leo] a lioness.
 Lea, æ; f. [λεῖα] a kind of colwort.
 Leæi, a people of Pæonia about Macedonia.
 Leæna, the name of an Athenian harlot. See Harmodius.
 Leæna, æ; f. [λέαινα] a lioness.
 Leander, dri; m. a young man of Abydos, who was wont in the night to swim over the Hellespont to Hero, one of Venus's nuns at Cestos, till at length he was drowned.
 Leander or Leandrius, a Milesian historian.
 Leandis, a city in Armenia Minor.
 Leantæ, a people of Arabia Felix; hence Leanites sinus.
 Learchus, chi; m. the son of Athamas and Ino, slain by his father in a raging madness, taking him for a lion's whelp.
 Learchæus, a, um; adj. of Learchus.
 Lebadea, a city of Bæotia by the river Cephissus.
 Lebædus, i; m. a city of Ionia, where there was a college of actors, who acted every year in the honour of Bacchus.
 Lebæris, idis; f. a dry skin of an adder; also a coney, and a kind of bird.
 Lebæ, etis; m. [Λέβας] a kettle or cauldron.
 Lebui, a people of Italy.
 Lebuni, a people of Spain.
 Lebyntus or Lebinthus, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades.
 Lecanomantes, æ; m. he that divines by water in a basin.
 Lecanomantia, æ; f. a divining by water in a basin.
 Lecanomanticus, a, um; adj. of such divination.
 Lecæum, a haven of Corinth.
 † Lecebra, æ; f. an allurement.

† Lectarius, ii; m. a maker of beds.
 Lectè, ius, issimè; adv. choicely.
 Lectica, æ; f. [à lectus] a horse-litter, a chair, sedan. * Lecticæ arborum, little beds in the forks of trees.
 † Lecticâlis, e; adj. of a horse-litter.
 Lecticariola, æ; f. she that loves a sedan-man.
 Lecticarius, a, um; adj. belonging to a bed or horse-litter.
 Lecticarius, ii; m. a sedan-man; also a coffin-bearer.
 Lecticula, æ; f. a little chair.
 Lectio, ònis; f. a lesson, reading, choice. * Lectio lapidum, a picking up stones.
 † Lectiōnarium, ii; n. a missal, or service-book.
 Lectisterniâtor, òris; m. a bed-maker.
 Lectisternium, ii; n. a spreading of a funeral banquet.
 † Lectistrâtor, òris; m. a bed-maker.
 Lectito, are; act. [à lego] to read often, gather often.
 Lectiuncula, æ; f. [à lectio] a little or short lesson.
 Lector, òris; m. a reader.
 † Lectōrius, a, um; adj. of reading.
 † Lectrum, i; n. a pulpit, reading-desk.
 † Lectualia, òrum; n. bedding.
 † Lectuarius, a, um, of a bed. * Lectuaria sindon, a sheet.
 † Lectula, æ; f. a little bed, a hen's nest.
 † Lectulârius, ii; m. one that is bed-ridden.
 Lectulus, i; m. a pallet or couch.
 Lectum, a promontory of Troas, called Scopiata.
 Lectura, æ; f. a lecture, reading.
 † Lecturio, ire; neut. to desire or be about to read.
 Lectus, a, um; part. of legor, read, chosen, notable, excellent.
 † Lectus, us; m. a choice or election, a gathering.
 LECTUS, i; m. [Λέκτρον] a bed or couch. * Lectus funeris, the bier or coffin.
 Lécythus, i; m. an oil-cruze; also the yolk of an egg. * Non est oleum in lecytho, he is inexorable.
 Leda, æ; f. the daughter of Thestius, and wife to Tyndarus king of Laconia; being deceived by Jupiter in the form of a swan, she brought forth two eggs, whereof one produced Pollux and Helena, the other Castor and Clytemnestra.
 Lēda, æ; f. [a kind of ivy. See Lēdum, i; n. [lada].
 Ledæus, a, um; adj. of Leda.
 Ledæ soboles, the sign Gemini.
 Ledum, a river of Narbonne called Le Lez.
 Ledum Arpinum, a sweet mountain rose-tree.
 Lēgâlis, e; adj. [à lex] lawful, belonging to the law.
 † Lēgâlitâs, atis; f. loyalty.
 † Lēgâmen, inis; n. a sending away.
 † Lēgârium, ii; n. all sorts of pulse.
 † Lēgâta, æ; f. a woman messenger or ambassador.
 Lēgâtârius, a, um; adj. bequeathed by will.
 Lēgâtârius, ii; m. a legatee.
 Lēgâtio, ònis; an embassy, lieutenantship.
 † Lēgâtiancula, æ; f. a little embassy. Lēgâ-

Lēgātivum, i; n. the ambassador's recompence or allowance.
Lēgator, ōris; m. a testator, bequeather.
Lēgātum, i; n. a legacy.
Lēgatus, i; m. Liv. an ambassador, legate, lieutenant. * Legatus claffis, the vice-admiral. * Legatus generalis, a lieutenant-general. * Legatus militaris or belli, a commissary-general.
Lēgatus, a, um; assigned, appointed.
† Legenda, æ; f. the Roman legend, or fabulous traditions of saints lives.
Leges, a people of Asia.
† Legibilis, e; adj. legible.
Legifer, a, um; adj. [à lex & fero] giving or making laws.
Legifer, ēri; m. a law-giver.
Lēgiō, ōnis; f. [à lego] a legion, brigade, consisting of 600 horse and 6000 foot.
Legio Secunda Augusta, Carleon in Wales; also a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
Legio Sexta Nicephorica or Victrix, York city.
Legio Septima or Germanica, the city Leon in Spain.
Legio Vicesima Victrix, Chester city.
Legiōnārius, a, um; adj. of a legion, legionary.
Lēgiōnātīm, adv. by legions or brigades.
† Legirūa, æ; m. a law-breaker.
Legisdoctor, ōris; m. a doctor of law.
Legislator, ōris; m. a law-giver.
Legispēritus, i; m. } a lawyer.
† Legista, æ; m. }
Lēgitimē, adv. lawfully.
† Lēgitimo, are; to make lawful.
† Lēgitimus, a, um; adj. lawful, according to law, convenient. * Legitimam insaniam facere, to make one stark mad. * Legitimi milites, of the standing number.
† Lēgito, are; to read often.
† Legium, ii; n. a reading-desk.
Legiuncula, æ; f. [à legio] a little legion.
Legna, a city of Galatia.
LEGO, are; act. [à lex] to send an ambassador, to depute a lieutenant, to bequeath, to impute or blame. * Legare negotium alicui, to intrust one with a business.
LĒGO, legi, legere, lectum; act. [Àγω] to read, cull, gather, choose, pick, steal. * Legere vela, to furl the sails. * Legere sermonem, to hearken to one. * Legere vestigia, to follow step by step. * Legere oram Italiæ, to coast along Italy. * Legere in senatum, to choose one senator. * Legere milites, to list soldiers. * Legere senatum, to review the senators, make a research into their actions.
Lēgula, æ; f. a little law; also the ear-lap.
Lēguleius, ii; m. a lawyer, young clerk.
Legulus, i; m. a gatherer of grapes or olives.
Legum, a city of Italy.
Lēgūmen, inis; n. [à lego] all kind of pulse.
Lēgūminārius, ii; m. a seller of pulse.
† Leguminarius, a, um; of pulse.
Leiothrea, ōrum; a kind of oysters.
Leitus, one of the five Eæotian cap-

tains that went to the Trojan war.
Leleges, a people of Asia of a Greek original. Hence Lelegeis, the isle Miletus.
Lelegum, the city Megalopolis in Icaria.
Lēma, æ; f. a tear or humour congealed, blearedness of the eyes.
Lemanus, Lime-hill in Kent, or Lime in Dorsetshire.
Lemanus, a king of the Celtæ; also the lake upon which Geneva stands.
Lembaria, ōrum; soldiers serving in pinnaces to guard the Rhine and Danow.
Lembunculus, i; m. a little bark
Lembulus, } or pinnacle.
LEMBUS, i; m. [Àμυρ] a bark, or swift ship.
Lemigius Thrax, the sixth exarch of Italy.
Lemma, ātis; n. an argument or reason.
Lemnia terra, red earth, from Lemnos.
Lemniacus, a, um; adj. of Lemnos.
Lemniscātus, a, um; adj. with strings hanging. * Victoria lemniscata, a very honourable victory.
LEMNISCUS, i; m. [Αμνίσκος] a label or ribband hanging down from garlands or crowns, a hawk's jesses.
Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea, called now Stalimene.
Lemnius, a, um; adj. of Lemnos. * Malum Lemnium, a very great evil, and Lemnia manus, a very wicked hand.
† Lemnunculus, i; m. a little label.
Lemonium, ii; n. [à Λεμών, pratum] an herb in Pliny.
Lemovices, or Limovici, a people of Aquitain.
Lemovii, a people of Germany.
LĒMŪRES, um; m. [à Remi interfecti umbra] hobgoblins.
† Lemuria, pl. feasts dedicated to the Lemures.
Lēna, æ; f. [à leno] a bawd.
Lenæus, a surname of Bacchus.
† Lendicūlōsus, a, um; full of maggots.
† Lendicūlus, i; m. a little maggot, fly-blow.
† Lendiginōsus, a, um; adj. full of mits.
Lendix, icis; f. [à lens] a maggot.
† Lendōsus, a, um; adj. full of maggots.
Lenē, adv. gently, pleasantly.
† Lenibo, for leniam.
Lenimen, inis; n. } a mitigating,
Lenimentum, i; n. } refreshing, assuaging.
Lēn-io, ire; neut. to mitigate, appease, polish. * Dum iræ leniunt, till this wind be blown over.
LĒN-IS, e; adj. ior, issimus; [Àει] mild, gentle, smooth, meek, quiet. * Lenc vinum, wine pleasant to the taste.
† Leniē-or, i; to be glad.
Lēnitas, ātis; f. } sweetness, mild-
Lenitudo, inis; f. } ness, softness, gentleness.
Lēniter, adv. gently, softly, meekly.
Lēnitus, a, um; appeased, &c.
LĒNO, ōnis; m. [à lenis] a pimp or pander, an ambassador.
Lenohates, a trader of grapes.
Lēnōcinator, ōris; m. a pander.
† Lēnōcinē, adv. bawdily.
† Lēnōcinium, ii; n. the practice of

bawdry, inveigling, too great curiosity in tricking and trimming.
Lēnōcinor, ari; dep. to practise bawdry, to procure. * Libro novitas lenocinatur, the newness of the book brings it into request.
Lēnōnius, a, um; adj. belonging to a bawd or bawdry.
LEN-S, dis; [a lentis similit.] a nit.
LENS, ntis; f. [à lenis vel lentus] a lentil.
Lentātus, a, um; adj. drawn out at length.
Lentē, -iūs, -issimē; slackly, leisurely, by little and little.
Lenteco, ēre; neut. to be slow, pliant, or glewish.
Lentesco, ēre; neut. to grow tender or pliant, to sick, to be clammy.
Lenticula, æ; f. a lentil, or lentil-pottage; also a chrysinatory; a pimple or pish. * Lenticula palustris, duck's meat.
Lenticularis, e; of or like a lentil.
Lentientes, a people of Vindelicia.
† Lentifolia, æ; f. a wild-rose.
Lentiginōsus, a, um; adj. full of freckles.
Lentigo, inis; f. [à lens] a freckle or pimple.
Lentini, or Lentuli, the surname of a Roman family.
Lentulitas, a being of the family of the Lentuli.
Lentipes, ēdis; c. slow footed.
Lentiscifer, a, um; bearing mastick.
Lentisciferus, a, um; adj. bearing mastick-trees.
Lentiscinus, a, um; adj. of mastick. * Lentiscina resina, mastick itself.
Lentiscus, i; f. [à lentus] the lentisk or mastick-tree; also a mastick tooth-pick.
Lentitia, æ; f. slowness, pliantness, softness.
Lentitudo, inis; f. slackness, negligence, loitering.
Lento, are; act. to make pliant or flexible.
Lentor, ōris; m. clamminess, toughness.
Lentudum, the city Lutenberg in Pannonia.
Lentulus, a, um; somewhat slow, slack, pliant.
Lent-us, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; [à lenio] slack, slow, limber, clammy, remiss, careless, tough, sooty, dark. * Lentus color, a jaund and dark colour. * Tellus lenta gelu, the frozen earth. * Lenta vivacitas, a lingering death.
Lenullus, i; m. [à leno] a procurer.
Lenulus, i; m. a little pander; also a fisher-boat.
Lenus, a country of the Pisæ.
LEO, ōnis; m. [Àεων] a lion; also a crab, a serpent; also a leprosy; and a celestial sign.
Leo, the name of several men, and of ten bishops of Rome.
Leo Byzantius, a notable sophister, a scholar of Plato.
Leo Haurus, the seventy-first emperor of Rome.
Leo carduus or ferox, the sharp prickly thistle.
LEO, lēvi, lētum, lēre; act. [à Àγω, lævigo] to anoint, besmear.
Leochares, a famous carver, who wrought at the Mausoleum.
Leocorion,

Leocorion, a monument at Athens, erected in honour of one Leo the son of Orpheus, who sacrificed his three daughters to appease the gods and divert a great plague.
 Leocrates, the eighteenth prince of the Athenians.
 Leodium, the city Liege or Luttich in Germany.
 Leogoras, the father of Andocides an Athenian orator.
 Leon, a promontory of Eubœa called Cabo Mantello; and another in Crete; also a river of Phœnicia.
 Leona, a city of Gallia Celtica.
 Leonices, the people of Leona.
 Leonatæ, a people of Pannonia.
 Leonatus, a nobleman of Macedonia, brought up with Alexander.
 Leonicha, a city of Spain; also part of Rome called Borgo, walled about by pope Leo the 4th.
 Leonicensis, a people of Spain.
 Leonidas, a famous captain and king of the Lacedæmonians, who kept the streights of Thermopylæ, with 400 men against Xerxes's ten hundred thousand: He encouraged his soldiers, by telling them they should shortly sup with Pluto; being slain and opened, his heart was all hairy, Cor. Nep.
 Leoninus, a, um; adj. of a lion.
 † Leonis pes, lion's turnip.
 Leonigildus, a king of the Goths.
 Leontharina, a city of Bœotia.
 Leontice, c̄s; f. wild chervil.
 Leontini, the city Lentini in Sicily.
 Leontius, ii; m. a precious stone like a lion's skin.
 Leontius, ii; m. a Roman emperor; also a famous statuary; a bishop of Antioch, and others.
 Leontocephale, a very strong castle of Phrygia.
 Leontopetalon, lion's foot, our Lady's mantle.
 Leontophōnos, i; m. a little worm, breeding only where the lion is bred, and if he eats it, kills him.
 Leontopodium, ii; n. the herb lion's foot.
 Leontopolus, a city of Phœnicia, another in Isauria and Hellespont.
 Leontychides, a king of Sparta, who, in an expedition against Thessaly, being found treacherous, was banished to Tegeas, where he died, having reigned 23 years.
 Leopardus, i; m. [λεοπάρδαλις, à leo & pardus] a leopard, bred of a lion and panther.
 Leopoldus, a duke of Austria.
 Leos or Leo, the son of Orpheus.
 Leosthenes, a new married man, who being slain in battle, his wife Demontia killed herself.
 Leosthenium, a bay of Bosphorus Thracius, called Sihemon.
 Leostratus, an Athenian general.
 Leotrophides, a Dithyrambic poet, so lean that he became a proverb.
 Lepadusa, æ; f. an island of Sicily.
 Lepas, adis; f. a shell-fish.
 Lepas, the top of a steep rock by Syracuse.
 Lepethymus, a mountain of Lesbos.
 Lepidē; adv. Cic. pleasantly, wittily.
 † Lepiditas, atis; f. pleasantness.
 Lepidium, ii; n. dittander and pepper-wort.
 Lepidotes, a precious stone like fishes

scales.
 Lepidorum, a city of Egypt.
 Lepidulē; adv. Ter. pleasantly.
 † Lepidulus, a, um; adj. pretty pleasant.
 Lepidum; adv. pleasantly.
 Lepidus, a Roman surname.
 Lepidus, a, um; adj. [à lepor] pretty pleasant, witty, neat.
 Lepinus, a mountain of Italy, famous for wine.
 Lapis, the dross of silver or brass.
 Lepista, æ; f. [λεπιστή] a little vial used in temples.
 Lepontii, a people of the Alps called Rhinwalders.
 Lepor, ōis; m. Cic. [à λεπτός, subtilis] pleasantness in speech, a gesture, a grace, comeliness.
 † Leporaria, æ; f. a sleeping with the eyes open.
 † Leporaria aquila, a saker.
 Leporarium, ii; n. [à lepus] a park or any place to keep beasts in for pleasure.
 † Leporarius, ii; m. a greyhound.
 † Leporina, æ; f. the herb hare's foot.
 Leporinus, a, um; adj. of a hare, delicate, dainty.
 Lepos, ōris; m. pleasantness. See lepor.
 LEPRÆ, æ; f. Celt. [λέπρα] the leprosy.
 Leprium, ii; n. a town of Peloponnesus, or rather Arcadia, called Chiappa.
 Leprii, or Lepreatæ, the people of Leprium.
 † Leprositas, atis; f. leprousness.
 Leprosus, a, um; adj. leprous.
 Leptæaca, a promontory of India and Egypt.
 Leptines, an Athenian orator.
 Leptis, the name of two cities in Africa.
 Leptocarya, ōrum; n. filberds.
 Leptocentaurium, a kind of centaury.
 Lepton, i; the lesser centaury; also a very small coin.
 Leptophyllon, tree-tithymel.
 Leptorages, a kind of grapes with few and small kernels.
 LEPUS, ōris; m. Plin. [λεπύς] a hare; also a star, and a fish that is poison to man, and man to him. * Lepus est & pulpamentum quærit, more sauce than pig.
 Lepuscūlus, i; m. a leveret.
 Lepydnus, the husband of Methymna.
 Lerase, the east coast of Ireland.
 Leria, a city in Spain.
 † Leria, ōrum; womens garments adorned with gold.
 Lerina, an island of Narbonne near Antidolis, called St. Honorato.
 Lerinensis, e; adj. of Lerina.
 Lerna or Lerne, a lake near Argos, where Hercules slew Hydra. * Lerna malorum, many mischiefs together.
 Lerna, æ; f. a water-serpent.
 Lernaus, a, um; adj. of Lerna.
 Lerniferus, a, um; adj. of the serpent lerna.
 Leros or Leria, an island in the Icarian sea.
 Lerii, the people of Leros, heretofore very corrupt.
 Lertosa, a city of Spain, now Tortosa.
 Lefa, a city of Sardinia.

† Lesbias, a precious stone found in Lesbos and India.
 † Lesbium, ii; n. a kind of vessel curiously wrought.
 Lesbos, an island in the Ægean sea, now called Metelin.
 Lesbius, } a, um; adj. of Lesbos.
 Lesbous, }
 LESSUS, ūs; m. [à sono] lamentation. * Lessum facere, to mourn.
 Lessorum regio, a country of India without Ganges; the people are said to be wild, and dwell in caves; the kingdom is called Pegu.
 Lesyrtus, a river of Iberia.
 Leandros, an island in the Ægean sea.
 Letanum, a city of Propontis, built by the Athenians.
 Lete, a city of Macedonia, from a temple of Latona, hard by.
 Lethæus, a river of Lydia, running by the city Magnesia, called Fiume di Mangresia; another in Macedonia by the Tricca, where Æsculapius is said to be born; and another in Crete.
 Lethælis, e; adj. [à lethum] deadly.
 † Lethalitas, atis; f. deadliness, mortality.
 Lethaliūter; adv. mortally, deadlily.
 Lethargia, æ; f. a lethargy.
 Lethargicus, a, um; adj. of or having the lethargy.
 Lethargus, i; m. the lethargy or drowsy-sickness.
 Lethatus, a, um; killed, put to death.
 Lethe, a river of hell, supposed to cause forgetfulness.
 Lethes, the name of two rivers in Spain.
 Lethes, a, um; adj. deadly, infernal.
 Lethifer, a, um; adj. deadly, bringing death.
 † Lethificus, a, um; adj. mortal, causing death.
 Letho, are; to kill, put to death.
 Lethon, a river in Africa.
 Lethophagus, i; m. [à φάγω, edo] a worm feeding on dead bodies.
 LETHUM, i; n. Vir. [à λήθη, oblivio] death.
 Leti, a people of France.
 Letini or Jetini, a people of Sicily.
 Letoa, an island in the Libyan sea near Crete.
 Letus, a mountain of Liguria, called Alpi del Pelegrino.
 Letulpolis, a city of Egypt.
 Levaci, a people of Belgium.
 Levamen, inis; n. } an easing, light.
 Levamentum, i; n. } ening, comfort.
 * Levamento esse, to ease, help.
 Levana, a goddess supposed to preside over children lifted up.
 † Levasso, for levavero.
 Levatio, ōnis; f. an easing of pain, comforting, lifting up.
 † Levator, ōris; m. a lifter up.
 † Levatorium, ii; n. a sleek stone.
 Levāus, a, um; lifted up, eased.
 Leuca, a city of the Salentines; an island of Crete, and of India within Ganges.
 LEUCA, æ; f. Liv. [λευκή, vel à λευκός, albus] a league; also half a mile.
 Leucacantha, æ; f. the St. Mary-thistle.
 Leucachates, æ; m. a kind of white agate.
 Leucæthiopes, people in the middle of Libya near Getulia.

Leucanthemis, idis; f. } double ca-
Leucanthemum, i; n. } mamile.
Leucargillon, } i; n. white clay.
Leucargillum, }
Leucarum, Loghor in South Wales.
Leucas, Leucadia, Leucate, and
Leucates, an island in the Ionian
sea, called St. Maura, where there
was a temple of Apollo, frequented
by love-sick persons.
Leucasia, æ; f. an island in the
Tyrrhene sea.
Leucaspi, a companion of Æneas,
drowned in the Tyrrhene sea.
Leucates, a promontory of Acarnania.
Leucax, acis; m. a precious stone.
Leuce, a small island of Pontus.
Leuce, æs; f. a white poplar; an
herb like mercury; also the white
morshew in the body.
Leuci, a people of Gallia Belgica,
well skilled in darting, whose city is
now called Toul; also a people of
Peloponnesus.
Leuciana, æ; a city of Spain.
Leuciunna, a promontory of Corcyra,
called Capo Bianco.
Leucippides, the daughters of Leu-
cippus, ravished by Castor and Pol-
lux.
Leucippus, i; m. a philosopher that said
all things consisted of plenum &c
inane.
Leuco, a king of Bosphorus.
Leucobibia and Loquabria, a country
in the west of Scotland.
Leucochrum, small white-wine mixed
with water.
Leucochrysus, a jacinth-stone with a
white vein mixed with gold.
Leucogæus Collis, and Leucogæi
Fontes, a place in Campania, be-
tween Naples and Puteoli, called
la Lumera; the water thereof is
said to strengthen the teeth, clear the
eyes, and cure wounds.
Leucographis, idis; f. an herb good
against spitting of blood.
Leucoion, ii; n. the white violet or
gilliflower.
Leucola, a haven of Cyprus, where
they find agate.
Leucolachanon, i; n. corn-sallet,
lamb's lettuce.
Leucolithi, a people of Lycaonia.
Leucolla, a promontory and island of
Pamphilia.
Leucōma, ætis; n. the web in the
eye; the white of an egg; also a
white table containing the names of
officers and yearly acts.
Leucon, a city of Africa, about Cy-
rene; also a king of Pontus, slain
by his brother Oxylochus, for lying
with his wife.
Leucon, a white heron; also a dog's
name.
Leuconis, a lake in Boeotia.
Leuconium, ii; n. white cotton, down.
Leuconicus, a, um; adj. of cotton.
Leuconius, a fountain in Arcadia.
Leuconon, a city of Pannonia.
Leuconotus, a dry south-west wind.
Leucoparyphos, i; m. one that weaves
white garments, but not costly.
Leucopetalos, i; a white precious
stone with golden streaks.
Leucopetra, æ; f. a promontory be-
yond Rhegium, called Capo del
Arme; also a mountain of Asia di-
viding Parthia from Hyrcania.
Leucophæatus, a, um; adj. clothed
in grey.
Leucophæus, a, um; adj. of a grey

colour.
Leucophlegmatia, æ; f. a dropsy
caused by white phlegm.
Leucophorum, i; n. borax to solder
gold withal.
Leucophrus, a temple of Diana, and
a lake between Tralles and Mæan-
der in Lydia.
Leucophthalmus, i; m. a precious
stone representing a black and white
eye.
Leucopolichna, a city of Sarmatia.
Leucopolis, a city of Caria.
Leucosia, an island in the Tyrrhene
sea; also the chief city in all Cy-
prus, called also Nicosia; and the
ancient name of Samothracia.
Leucostictus, i; a precious stone with
white spots; white spotted marble.
Leucolyria, part of Cappadocia.
Leucotyrus, a river of Cilicia, called
afterwards Pyramus.
Leucothea, an island in the Tyrrhene
sea; also a fountain of Samos, and
a city of Arabia and Egypt.
Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, cal-
led also Ino; who, seeing her husband
kill her son Learchus, ran away
with her other son Melicertes, and
threw herself and child into the sea;
by the pity of the gods she was
turn'd into the goddess Matuta, and
he into Palæmon or Portunus; Ovid.
Leucothoe, she was turned into a
frankincense-tree by Apollo, who had
get her with child, for which she
was buried alive by her father Or-
chamus king of Babylon; Ovid.
† Leucrocota, æ; f. a swift Æthio-
pian beast, counterfeiting a man's
voice.
Leuctra, orum; n. a town in Boeotia,
near which Epaminondas the The-
ban vanquished the Lacedæmo-
nians.
Leuctricus, a, um; adj. of Leuctra.
Leustrum, a city of Laconia in Pel-
ponnesus, and another in Arcadia.
Leucus, a kind of fish.
Leucyanias, a river of Peloponnesus.
Leuga, a province of Africa.
Leugæsa, a city of Armenia.
Levi or Levæ, a people of Liguria.
Leviathan, indecl. [Heb.] a crocodile,
or whale.
Lēvīculus, a, um; adj. [à levis] some-
what or very light; vain-glorious,
waggish, wanton.
Lēvidensa, æ; f. a coarse garment.
Lēvidensis, e; adj. [qu. leviter den-
sus] very slight. * Lēvidensis ves-
tis, a coarse garment. * Lēvidense
munus, a mean present.
Lēvīfidus, a, um; adj. light of faith.
Lēvigātus, a, um; adj. lighten'd of,
discharged.
Lēvigo, are; act. [à levis] to lighten
or make light.
† Lēvigo, are; [à lævis] to smooth.
† Lēvio, are; to lighten.
Lēvipes, æis; c. light of foot.
LEVIR, iri; m. [dang] the hus-
band's or wife's brother.
LĒV-IS, e; adj. -ior, issimus, [λαῖς,
ἐλαφρὸς] light, inconstant, small,
quick and lively. * Levis armatu-
ræ milites, light-armed soldiers.
* Levi sententiā pueri, children
not liking one thing long. * Ha-
bere aliquid in levi, not to regard
or esteem a thing. * Leviore nomi-
ne appellare, to call one by a less
odious name.
Lēvis, e; adj. smooth. See lævis.

† Levīcor, sci; dep. to forget.
Levisoninus, a, um; adj. watchful,
easily awakened.
† Levisticum, i; n. alifander, lovage.
Levita, æ; m. a levite, or Jew with
priest.
Levitas, ætis; f. lightness, inconstancy.
Lēv-iter, ius, issime; adv. Cic. light-
ly, slightly. * Leviūs miser, not so
miserable. * Leviter ferre, to bear
patiently. * Leviter bene velle a-
licui, to have no kindness at all for
one.
Leviticus, a, um; adj. of a levite, le-
vitical.
† Levitissa, æ; f. a minister's wife.
Lēviūsculus, a, um; adj. [à levis]
somewhat of the lightest, a little
too light or wanton.
Leuni, a people of Vindelicia.
Levo, are; act. Cic. to lighten, lift
up, cure, assuage, refresh, exte-
nuate, bring down the price. * Si-
tim levare, to quench one's thirst.
* Ære alieno se levare, to pay
debts. * Levare manu, to lead by
the hand. * Levare tempus, to
pass away the time. * Levare tri-
butum alicujus agri, to take up the
rent of a field. * Levare istum ser-
pentis, to cure the biting of a serpent.
Lev-or, ari, atus sum; pass. to be lifted
up, taken off, &c. * Levare à pœ-
nā, to be eased or get rid of pain;
Plin. * Obsidione levare, to be
delivered or freed from a siege;
Liv.
Levonæ, a people of Scandinavia.
Leupas, a haven of Arabia Fœlix.
Leuphana, the city Hanover in Sax-
ony.
Leuphitorga, a city of Æthiopia.
Leusana, a city of Pannonia.
Leusinium, a city of Dalmatia.
Leutyehides, a Lacedæmonian, the
enemy of Demaratus, after whose
flight he was made king of Sparta.
Lex, legis; f. Cic. [à lego] a law,
decree, order, condition. * Lege in
aliquem agere, to execute the law
upon one. * Eā lege, upon that con-
dition. * Sine lege capilli, hair dis-
hevel'd, out of order. * Solvere legi-
bus, to keep one out of the reach of
the laws. * Ad legem hanc, ac-
cording to this pattern or rule.
Lexianæ, a people of Arabia Fœlix.
Lexicon, i; n. a dictionary.
Lexipyrētus, a, um; adj. good a-
gainst agues.
Lexis, ios; f. a word.
Lexobii, } the people of Lisieux in
Lexovii, } Normandy.
Lexubii, }

L ante F.

L. F. abbreviat. for Lucii filius, or
Lucii filii.

L ante G.

L. G. abbreviat. for legavit, leges or
legio.

L ante H.

L. H. abbreviat. for locum hunc, or
locus hæredum.

L ante I.

L. J. abbreviat. for lex Julia.

L. I. J. abbreviat. for locus in jure.
X x x x x Lianum,

Libanum, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.
Liba, an island of Carmania, and another in the Indian sea.
Libadium, ii; n. the lesser centaur.
Libæum, i; n. the vessel wherein the holy oil was kept.
Libāman, inis; n. } a sacrifice.
Libamentum, i; n. }
Libanius, i; m. a jospher of Antioch under Julian.
Libanochrus, i; m. a precious stone like frankincense.
Libanotis, idis; f. rosemarys.
Libanotus, i; m. the south-south-west wind.
Libanus, i; f. the frankincense-tree.
Libanus, i; m. [ab Heb. leb. vonah, thus] frankincense.
Libanus or **Lebanon**, the greatest mountain of Syria, containing in length eighteen miles, upon which there is great plenty of cedars.
Libārius, ii; m. [à libum] he that makes or sells wafers.
Libatio, ōnis; f. a sacrificing, tasting, libation.
Libātor, ōris; m. a sacrificer, taster.
Libatorium, ii; n. the place of sacrifice, also a chalice.
Libātus, a, um; part. of **libor**; Cic. sacrificed, tasted. * Cui mea virginitas libata est, who had my maidenhead.
Libella, æ; f. Tac. [à libra] a small coin about three farthings; also a line, level, ballance, a dragon-fly. * Hæredem facere ex libellâ, to make one heir of all. * Ad libellam & normam exigere, to try diligently.
Libellarius, a, um; adj. put into writing.
Libellatici, orum; m. those Christians that subscribed to be free from worshipping idols; Baron.
Libellenses, the clerks to the masters of requests.
Libelli, orum; m. letters missive.
Libellio, ōnis; m. a letter-carrier; also a bookseller or writer.
Libellulus, i; m. Cic. a little book.
Libellus, i; m. Cic. [à liber] a little book, a libel, writ, bill of process, certificate, passport, a kind of measure, a clause. * Libellorum magister, the master of requests. * Libellus supplex, a petition. * Libellum porrigere, to put in a petition. * Libellus famosus, a slanderous libel.
Liben-s, tis; P. & A. à libeo, unde & ūor, iſſimus; willing, with a good-will, willingly. * Libentissimis omnibus, with the consent of all.
Libent-er, ius, iſſimè; adv. willingly. * Libenter vivere, to love to fare well. * Libenter fuit, he was well entertained.
Libentia, æ; f. will, pleasure.
Libentina Dea, Venus & Proserpine.
LIB-EO, ère, [ab Heb. leb, cor] to please, like.
Liber, eri; a child, one free-born.
Lib-er, eri; m. the god of wine, Bacchus. * Liber flos, flagrant wine.
LIB-ER, ri; m. Plin. [ἀντρί] the inward ring of a tree, a book, inventory, register. * Inſcribere librum alicuius nomini, to dedicate a book to any one.
LIBE-R, r2, rum; adj. [ἐλεύθερος] free, safe, void of, large, at one's pleasure, standing out. * Liber labrum, not labouring, taking no

pains. * Liber à fide, having discharged his word. * Vobis liberum erit, it shall be at your choice.
Libera, æ; f. Proserpine.
Liberalia, um; n. feasts of Bacchus.
Liberalis, e; adj. 3 art. -ior, iſſimus; liberal, free, gentle, generous, free-born. * Liberalis causa, which concerns one's liberty. * Liberale conjugium, a marriage between those that are free. * Liberalis forma, a handsome feature.
Liberalitas, atis; f. liberality, bounty, kindness, honesty.
Liberaliter; adv. liberally, freely, bountifully. * Exercitum nimis liberaliter habuit, he let the army have their wills too much. * Liberaliter genitus, of a tender complexion. * Liberaliter eruditus, a person of good breeding.
Libératio, ōnis; f. a freeing, delivering, setting at liberty.
Libérator, ōris; m. a deliverer.
Libératus, a, um; delivered.
Libère, } adv. freely, generously.
Liberius, } ly.
Libéri, orum; m. [à liber, a, um;] children.
Liberius, i; m. the thirty-fourth bishop of Rome, who subscribed to the Arian heresy.
Liberius Maximus, a governor of Judæa, A. D. 75.
Libero, are; act. Cic. to deliver, free, set at liberty, to perform, draw out. * Liberare se ære alieno, to pay his debts. * Culpâ liberare, to justify. * Fidem liberare, to be as good as his word. * Ensem vaginâ liberare, to draw a sword.
Liberta, æ; f. a free-woman.
Libertas, atis; f. the goddess Liberty; freedom of speech, licentiousness, a free nature and condition. * Vindicare in libertatem, to set one at liberty.
Libertina, æ; f. she that is born of free parents.
Libertinitas, atis; f. a being born or made free.
Libertinus, i; m. he that is born of free parents, or made free.
Liberto, are; to make one free.
Libertus, i; m. a freeman.
Libesc-o, ère; to begin to please.
LIB-ET, uit, itum est; verb. imperf. [ab Heb. leb, cor] it pleases, it liketh well. * Non libet mihi, I think it not good.
Libethra, a fountain of Magnesia, sacred to the Muses.
Libethrides, the Muses.
Libias, a city of Judæa, and another of Palestine, built by Herod, called also Livia and Julia.
Libidinans, ntis; adj. wanton.
Libidinarius, ii; m. a whoremonger.
Libidinor, ari; to addict himself to lust.
Libidinose, adv. unjustly, lustfully.
Libidinotus, a, um; adj. -ior, iſſimus; lustful, bent to pleasure. * Libidinotæ dapes, dainty fare.
Libido, inis; f. Cic. [à libet] lust, unlawful appetite, vehement desire, one's will, pleasure. * Si tibi bona libido fuerit patriæ, if you take any delight in your country. * Habebant libidinem in armis, they were very well pleased with being in arms.
Libustus, a city of Thrace.
Libitina, a Roman goddess, in whose

temple were hired and sold such things as belong to burials.
Libitina, æ; f. a bier or corps, the funeral charges; also death.
Libitinarius, ii; m. he that sells or provides things needful for burials, an undertaker; also he that has one foot in the grave.
Libitonarium, ii; n. a sleeveless garment used by the monks of Egypt.
Libitudo, inis; f. pleasure, will.
Libitum, i; n. } [à liber] the will.
Libitus, i; m. } pleasure.
Libitus, a, um; well-pleasing.
LIBO, are; act. [λεῖβω] to taste, pick, pour out the first cup of wine or part of it in offering, to touch lightly, sprinkle, sacrifice. * Oscula libavit natæ, he kissed his daughter.
Libo, ōnis; m. the name of a Roman citizen.
Libœus, a river of Ireland, called the bay of Slego.
Libona, a city of Arabia.
Libonotus, i; m. the south-west wind.
Libora, the city Talavera in Spain.
LIBRA, æ; f. Cic. [λίτρα] a pound-weight; also a pair of ballances, a carpenter's line or rule, a counterpoise, ballancing, a celestial sign. * Infra librani maris, lower than the sea.
Libræa, æ; f. a suit of apparel.
Libræle, is; n. the beam of a ballance.
Librālis, e; adj. of a pound, weighing a pound.
Libramen, inis; n. a leveling, counterpoising.
Libramentum, i; n. a weight. * Libramentum rectum, a plumb-line.
Libraria, æ; f. a library, a book-seller's shop; also a woman that weighs wool or flax.
Librariolus, i; m. a petty scrivener, an under-clerk or book-keeper.
Librarium, ii; n. a box to put books in, a gross register.
Librarius, a, um; adj. [of liber] belonging to books. * Atramentum librarium, writing-ink. * Scalprum librarium, a pen-knife. * Taberna libraria, a shop where books are sold.
Librarius, ii; m. a stationer, book-writer, notary, book-keeper.
Librarius, a, um; adj. [of libra] of a pound-weight.
Libratio, ōnis; f. a weighing.
Librator, ōris; m. a weigher, a singer or shooter, a conveyer of waters from springs to conduits.
Libratus, a, um; adj. weighed, levelled, deliberate, weighty.
Librilis, e; adj. of a pound.
Librile, is; n. the beam of a ballance.
Librilla, orum; n. stones slung out of engines, or the slings themselves.
Librillo, are; to hurt with slinging stones.
Libripens, ndis; m. a weigher, a holder of the ballance, a clerk of the market.
Librissa, æ; f. a dog-whip.
Librium, ii; n. the boss or ornament of a helmet.
Libro, are; act. [à libra] to weigh, level, try by plumb-rule, divide equally, to hurl, swing, lift up. * Librat sese ex alto aquila, the eagle hovers or soars high. * Librare glandes, to discharge bullets. * Li-

* *Librare aquam*, to sound the depth.
 * *Corpus libravit in aëre*, he poised his body in the air.
Libror, ari; pass. to be gaged, &c.
LIBS, ibis; m. [λίψ] the south-west wind.
Libum, i; n. [à libo] a wafer.
Libunca, a city in Spain.
Liburna, a city about Dalmatia.
Liburna, } æ; f. [à Liburnia] a
Liburnica, } brigantine, galley, frigate.
Liburni, orum; m. litter-bearers.
Liburnia, a country of Illyria, between Istria and Dalmatia, called Croatia.
Liburni, the inhabitants of Liburnia.
Liburnicus, a, um; adj. of a frigate.
 * *Liburnicum imperium*, the admiralship.
Liburnum, i; n. a litter made like a ship, wherein the noblemen of Rome were wont to be carried so easily, that they might write, read, or do any thing in it.
Liburnus, a mountain of Campania, and an haven of Tuscany.
 † *Liburnus, i*; m. a common messenger.
 † *Libus, i*; m. a wafer.
Libya, æ; f. the daughter of Epaphus by Cassiopæia, from whom the third part of the world which we call Africa had its name.
 † *Libyana, æ*; f. paper made in Libya.
 † *Libycontes*, carbuncle-stones not clear.
Libycus, a, um; adj. of Libya.
Libys, yos; m. a man of Libya.
Libyssa, æ; f. a woman of Libya; also a river of Bithynia, and a city there called Pohlen, where Hannibal died.
Libystæus, i, a, um; adj. of or from
Libysticus, i; m. Libya.
Libystinus, i; m. a people near Colchis.
Libystinus, Apollo so called by those of Pachynus in Sicily, from his destroying the Carthaginians their enemies with the pestilence.
Libystis, a woman of Libya.
Licatii, i; m. a people of Vindeliciates, } cia.
Licens, ntis; part. of liceor; offering a price. * *Ad nutum licentium circumferri*, to go to him that offers most.
Licenter, ius; adv. licentiously.
Licentia, æ; f. licence, leave, unru-
 line, free-speech. * *Licentia ferri*, the raging of the sword.
Licentiatus, a, um; adj. licensed, approved.
Licentior, ius, gen. -oris; adj. comp. over dissolute.
Licentiosus, a, um; adj. licentious, dissolute.
LIC-EO, ere; [à lacio, vel à δέω, jus] to be set at a price.
Lic-eor, eri; dep. to cheapen, bid money, prize.
 † *Licessit* for licuerit.
LICET, licuit, and *licitum est*, it is permitted. * *Licet tibi, jure* may.
 * *Modo licet vivere*, if I may but escape with my life.
Licet, adv. & conj. be it so, although.
Lichades, three islands in the sea of Eubœa.
Lichas, the boy who brought Hercules the poisoned shirt from Delania, for which he threw him into

the sea, where he was turned into a rock; Ovid.
Lichas, a span from the thumb to the fore-finger's end.
Lichen, enis; m. a tetter, ring-worm, also the herb liver-wort. * *Lichen marinus*, oyster-green, a kind of sea-moss.
Licheni, a people of Arabia Fœlix.
Lichindus, a city of Sicily.
Lichos, a river in Phœnicia.
Liciatorium, ii; n. [à licium] a weaver's shuttle, the yarn-beam.
Licina, æ; f. } [ab inventore] a
Liciniana, æ; f. } kind of olives; also
 base vervain.
Licinianus, a poet equal and neighbour to Martial.
 † *Licinium, ii*; n. a garment woven throughout; also a shining wood.
Licinius, an emperor of the east, enemy to the Christians, and slain by Constantine; and several others.
 † *Licinus bos*, having his horns turned upwards.
Licitatio, onis; f. a prizing or cheapening.
Licitator, oris; m. } a prizer, cheap-
Licitatrix, icis; f. } ner, chapman
 or chapwoman.
Licite, i; adv. lawfully, Cic.
Licito, i; adv. lawfully, Cic.
Licitor, ari; dep. [à liceor] to prize, cheapen; enhance the price; also to skirmish.
Liceturum est, it should be lawful.
Lictus, a, um; part. of liceor; having cheapened or prized.
Lictus, a, um; part. of licet; lawful, granted.
LICIUM, ii; n. [à lixum, vel lacio, vel à λίξ, obliquus] weavers thread or yarn, a selvage.
Liceni, a people of Corsica.
Lictor, oris; m. [à ligo] a serjeant, or such like officer.
Lictorius, a, um; adj. of a serjeant.
Lide, a mountain of Caria.
 † *Liduna*, the neep-tide.
Liebris, a city of Phœnicia.
LIEŒ, enis; m. [σπλην, vel à λείω, mollis] the milc or spleen; Celt.
Lienicus, a, um; adj. troubled with the spleen.
Lienis, is; m. the spleen.
Lienosus, a, um; adj. disordered in the spleen.
Lienteria, æ; f. the flux, looseness.
Lientericus, a, um; adj. troubled with the flux.
Liga, the island Ligon in the British sea.
 † *Liga, æ*; f. a league; also the alloy of metal.
Ligaculum, i; n. [à ligo] a scovel or maulkin.
Ligamen, inis; n. } a band, liga-
Ligamentum, i; n. } ture, anything
 to tie with.
Liganira, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.
Ligarius, a nobleman of Rome, Pompey's friend, defended by Cicero against Tubero.
 † *Ligarius, ii*; m. a kind of fish.
Ligatio, onis; f. a binding, tying, a reing tongue-tied.
 † *Ligatorium, ii*; n. an apron-string.
Ligatura, æ; f. a ligature, band, string.
Ligatus, a, um; part. of ligor; bound.
Ligea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Ne-reus and Doris.
 † *Ligellum, i*; n. a little house or cot-

tage; also that part of the mouse-trap to which the bait hangs.
Liger, a Rutilian, slain by Æneas.
Liger or Ligeris, a famous river of Gallia Celtica, called Loire.
Ligii, a people of Germany, whose country is called Silesia.
Ligillum, i; n. [à lignum] a little stick; also a keyel.
Ligir, the river Bechir in Æthiopia.
Ligina, ætis; n. a medicine to be licked down.
Lignarium, ii; n. [à lignum] a wood-yard or pile of wood.
Lignarius, a, um; adj. belonging to wood. * *Faber lignarius*, a carpenter.
Lignarius, ii; m. a forager, or hewer of wood.
Lignatio, onis; f. a gathering of wood; also a woody place.
Lignator, oris; m. a wood-monger, carrier, or forager.
Lignoculus, a, um; adj. made of wood. * *Lignoculus hominum figuræ*, puppets of wood.
 † *Ligneum, i*; n. a hedge of wood; also a nut-shell.
Ligneus, a, um; adj. made of wood.
 † *Lignicida, æ*; m. a wood-cutter.
 † *Lignicissimus, i*; m. a cleaver of wood.
Lignile, is; n. a wood-house or wood-pile.
 † *Lignipedium, ii*; n. a wooden-shoe or patten.
 † *Lignipes, edis*; c. having a wooden leg.
 † *Lignis, is*; f. a kind of burning-stone.
Ligniseca, æ; m. a wood-cutter.
 † *Lignisecatio, onis*; f. a cutting of wood.
Ligniseco, are; to cut wood.
Lignor, ari; to forage, or gather wood.
Lignosus, a, um; adj. full of wood, hard as wood.
LIGNUM, i; n. [ξύλον, vel à lego, &c.] wood, timber, a stone or kernel; also tables of wood to write on. * *In sylvam lignum ferre*, to carry coals to Newcastle.
LIG-O, are; act. Cic. [à λυγναι, vimen] to bind, tie, bewitch. * *In catenas ligare*, to chain up.
LIGO, onis; m. [λίσσας] a shovel or spade.
Ligonizo, are; to dig or cast up earth.
Ligula, æ; f. [à lingua] a point, little tongue, spoon, slice, ladle. * *Ligula cruralis*, a hose-garter. * *Ligula calceorum*, a shoe-buckle.
 † *Ligulatus, a, um*; adj. tied with strings or points.
 † *Ligulatus, i*; m. a cock.
 † *Ligulo, are*; to tie with a point or lace.
Liguria, æ; f. the name of two countries in Italy, one by the sea-side, called La Riviera de Genova, whose metropolis is Genoua, the other in Gallia Cisalpina.
Ligures, the people of Liguria.
 † *Ligurinus, i*; m. a bird called a siskin.
LIGUR-IO, ire; act. [à λυγναι, scavis] to play the glutton, to devour. * *Ligurire rem aliquam*, to covet greedily.
 † *Ligurio, onis*; m. a devourer, consumer.
Liguritis, onis; f. gluttony.
 † *Liguritor, oris*; m. a glutton.
 † *Ligurium, ii*; n. a pot-bell'd snake.

in smell and sharp in taste.
 Ligusticum, i; n. [à Liguria] Lombardy lovage.
 Ligusticus, a, um; adj. of Liguria.
 Ligustrum, i; n. [à ligo] privet, or prime-print.
 Ligyes, a people of Asia, who assisted Xerxes against the Greeks.
 Ligyrgum, i; n. a mountain of Arcadia.
 Ligyrtus, the son of Phaëton, giving name to Liguria.
 Lilæa, a city of Phocis.
 Liliaceus, a, um; adj. of lillies.
 Liliastrum, i; n. bind-weed.
 Liliæum, i; n. a place where lillies grow.
 LILIUM, ii; n. [λείριον] a lilly. * Liliæum convallium, the convall or May-lilly. * Liliæum inter spinas, a wood-bine.
 Lillium, ii; n. a mart-town about Pontus.
 Lilybæum, i; n. a promontory and city of Sicily looking towards Libya.
 Lilybæus, a, um; adj. of Lilybæum.
 LIMA, æ; f. [à λίμν, vel à λείων, lævigo] a file; also correction, polishing. * Rafus limâ, corrected. * Uti limâ mordaciûs, to be too rigorous.
 † Limaca, æ; f. a house-snail.
 Limæa, æ; f. the river Lethe in Portugal.
 † Limaria, æ; f. the tuny-fish.
 † Limas, atis; f. a herile.
 Limatê, -iûs, -issimê; adv. perfectly, correctly. * Limatiûs quærere, to seek very narrowly.
 Limatiô, ônis; f. a filing, polishing.
 † Limâtôr, ôris; m. a filer.
 † Limâtûla, æ; f. a little file.
 Limâtûlus, a, um; adj. neatly polished.
 Limâtûra, æ; f. a filing; also the filings.
 Limâtus, a, um; part. of limor; filed, polished, neat, elegant. * Limatum argentum, refined silver. * Urbanitate limatus, civilized. * Oratione maximê limatus, using a pure style.
 Limax, æcis; m. [à limus] a house-snail; also a filcher, and a barlot.
 Limbâtôr, ôris; m. an embroider.
 Limbatrix, icis; f. her.
 Limbâtus, a, um; part. of limbor; garded, embroidered.
 Limbellus, i; m. a narrow lace or fringe.
 † Limbo, are; to lace or hem.
 Limbôlârius, ii; m. an embroiderer.
 LIMBUS, i; m. [λῆβος] a welt, guard, lace, hem, border; also purgatory.
 LIMEN, inis; n. [à limus, vel à λίμν, portus, vel à λείμμα, locus relictus] a threshold or entrance; also the starting-place. * Limen superum, the lentil. * Ad limina servus, a porter. * Limine submovere, to forbid one the house. * Musas vix à limine salutavit, he hardly knows what they be.
 Limenarcha, æ; m. a warden of a port-town.
 Limenia, æ; f. a city of Cyprus; also a name of Venus, among the Hermonii, to whom the virgins sacrificed before their marriage, as also widows marrying a second time.
 † Limensis, an asb-coloured stone, good

against serpents.
 Limentinus, the god presiding over thresholds.
 † Limentis, is; m. a kind of marble of which thresholds are made.
 Limentum, i; n. a threshold.
 LIMES, itis; m. [à limus, vel à λείμμα, locus relictus] a cross-way or path; also a bound. * Limes decumanus, the bound from east to west. * Idem limes agendus erit, we must go the same way to work.
 † Limeum, ei; n. the herb with which huntsmen poison their arrows.
 Limici, a people of Spain.
 Limicôla, æ; c. [à limus & colo] living in mud.
 Limiger, a, um; adj. having mud upon it.
 Liminare, is; n. a threshold.
 Liminaris, e; adj. of a threshold.
 † Limineum, ei; n. banishment.
 † Limino, are; to make a threshold.
 Limiolaleum, i; n. the city Guelna in Poland.
 † Limis, e; adj. crooked, askew.
 Limitaneus, a, um; adj. belonging to the frontiers. * Limitanei duces, marquesses, wardens of the marches.
 Limitaris, e; adj. of the bounds.
 Limitatiô, ônis; f. a limiting, bounding.
 Limitâtôr, ôris; m. a limiter, bouncer.
 Limitâtus, a, um; part. bounded.
 † Limito, are; to limit or bound.
 † Limitor, ari; to restrain, cut off.
 Limma, atis; n. half a note.
 Limnatis, a name of Diana.
 Limnesium, ii; n. [à λίμν, palus] the lesser centaur.
 Limniades, nymphs of the lakes.
 Limnos, the island Ramsey, between Wales and Ireland.
 Limnothalassia, an island near Spain.
 Limo, are; [à lima] to file, polish.
 Limo, are; act. [à limus] to join, look askew, cover with mud. * Limare caput cum altero, to join head to head.
 Limo, ônis; m. [à limus, a, um;] the beam between coach-horses.
 † Limocôla, æ; c. a lover of mud.
 Limon, a place in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli.
 Limônes, um; m. [à λεμονία, prati viror] lemons.
 Limonia mala, lemons.
 Limonia, æ; f. the herb anemone.
 Limoniades, the nymphs of flowers and meadows.
 Limoniates, an emerald.
 Limonion, ii; n. the herb winter-green.
 Limonius mons, Plim-Limon hill in Wales.
 Limonium, the town Limon in Poitiers.
 Limôsitas, atis; f. muddiness.
 Limôsus, a, um; adj. muddy.
 Limpidê, adv. clearly, like water.
 † Limpiditas, atis; f. clearness.
 † Limpido, are; to make clear.
 LIMPIDUS, a, um; adj. [à λυμπα, vel à λάμπω, luceo] clear, bright, pure; transparent, as glass; clear, as water. * Vox limpida, a clear shrill voice.
 Limpitudo, inis; f. clearness.
 † Limula, æ; f. a little file.
 † Limulê, adv. somewhat crookedly.
 Limûlus, a, um; adj. somewhat awry,

Limus, a, um; adj. [à λεῖμα, linguo; vel λεῖμα, cochlea quædam tortuosa] crooked, askew, awry. * Limis obtueri, to look awry upon one.
 LIMUS, i; m. [λίμνα, vel à λεῖμα, locus humidus, vel à λείος, lævis] mud, slime; also a garment from the navel down to the feet.
 Limusa, a city of Pannonia, called Munsburg.
 Limyra, a city of Lycia, from the river Limyrus.
 Limyrica, a country of India within Ganges.
 Lina, ôrum; n. [à linum] bays, hunters nets.
 Linamentum, i; n. a tent for a wound, linnen-thread, candle-wick.
 † Linangina, æ; f. dodder, or with-wind.
 Linaria, æ; f. wild-flax, toad-flax; also a linnæ.
 Linarium, ii; n. a flax-ground.
 Linarius, ii; m. he that sells flax or cloth.
 Linarius, a, um; adj. of flax.
 Lincassi, a people of Narbonne.
 Linctus, a, um; [of lingor] licked.
 Linctus, us; m. a licking, lapping.
 Lindavium, or Lindola, the city Landaw in Germany.
 Lindisfarnia, Holy-island, near the mouth of the river Tweed.
 Lindonium, ii; n. London.
 Lindum, i; n. the city of Lincoln.
 Linea, æ; f. [à linum] a line, lineage, a circle about pillars, a thread, bound, a string of beads. * Linea alba, the umbilical vein. * Lineam mittere, to sound one's design. * A lineâ incipere, to begin at the head of.
 Linealis, e; adj. of a line, lineal.
 † Linealiter, adv. lineally.
 Lineâmen, inis; n. a garment of linnen-wolfey.
 Lineâmentatiô, ônis; f. a drawing the first lines.
 Lineâmentum, i; n. the shape, proportion, first draught. * Lineamenta, diagrams in geometry.
 Lineâris, e; adj. of a line.
 † Lineâtum, adv. lineally.
 Lineâtiô, ônis; f. a drawing of a line.
 † Lineâtôr, ôris; m. a drawer of lines.
 Lineâtus, a, um; part. of lineor; drawn, ruled.
 Lineo, are; act. to draw lines, rule.
 Lineôla, æ; f. a little line.
 Lineus, a, um; adj. [of linum] of flax or linnen. * Linea vestis, a surplice.
 LIN-GO, xi, gère; act. [ἀγίζω] to lick, lap, to let slip down the throat.
 Lingones, a people of Gallia Belgica.
 Lingonicus, a, um; of the Lingones.
 Lingua, æ; f. [à lingo] a tongue, language, a promontory, or any thing like a tongue. * Lingua bovis, bugloss. * Lingua pagana, horse-tongue. * Lingua minor, the flap that covers the wind-pipe. * Lingua avis or passerina, kitchen. * Linguam oculi præciderant, the sight struck him dumb. * Deceat lingua palato, he could not speak. * Tela linguæ, reproaches. * Linguas hominum vitare, to avoid reproaches and ill language.

Linguāce, ēs; f. *the sole-fish*.
 Linguācitās, ātis; f. *talkativeness*.
 Linguācilus, a, um; adj. *long-tongued, prating*.
 Linguārium, ii; n. *a gap to stop one's mouth*.
 † Linguārius, a, um; adj. *prating foolishly*.
 † Linguatus, a, um; adj. *full of words*.
 Linguax, gen: ācis; adj. 3 art. *long-tongued, blabbing*.
 Lingula, æ; f. *a little tongue, an apothecary's slice, a spoonful, promontory, a tenon for a mortise, a ladle, a long sort of dagger*.
 Lingulāca, æ; f. *a fool, prattler, a sole (fish); the herb adder's tongue*.
 Lingulātus, a, um; adj. *having a tongue or tenon*.
 † Linguōsitas, ātis; f. *talkativeness*.
 Linguōsus, a, um; adj. *long-tongued, prating, tattling*.
 † Liniamentum, i; n. *as lineame. m.*
 Linibrium, ii; n. *a heckle, a brake*.
 Liniennus, *the river Rother by Rye*.
 † Linifex, icis; f. *a flax-woman*.
 † Linificium, ii; n. *linnen-work*.
 Linifico, are; *to make linnen*.
 † Linifio, ōnis; m. *a maker of linnen*.
 † Linifrangibulum, i; n. *a brake*.
 † Linifrangibula, æ; f. *for hemp or flax*.
 Liniger, ēra, ōrum; *wearing linnen*.
 † Liniger, ēri; m. *a priest*.
 Linimentum, i; n. *liniment, an ointment*.
 Lino, ire. *See lino*.
 † Linipha, æ; f. *a flax-finch*.
 † Linipidium, ii; n. *and linipes, edis; a linnen sock*.
 † Linipulus, i; m. *a stick of flax*.
 † Linis, is; f. *a certain vessel belonging to springs*.
 Linitor, ōris; m. *an anointer, dauber*.
 Linitus, a, um; part. of *linor; besmeared*.
 † Linitus, ōs; m. *a besmearing*.
 Linium, ii; n. [*à linum vel licium*] *the woof*.
 Linnæ, arum; f. [*à lana*] *a kind of rough mantle*.
 LINO, nivi, lini and levi, nitum; act. [*à leo, vel à λεῖνω, polio*] *to anoint, besmear, gild, stop*.
 † Linodium, ii; n. *a heap of flax*.
 † Linoſitas, ātis; f. *plenty of flax*.
 Linoitrophon, i; n. *the herb horse-hound*.
 † Linoſus, a, um; adj. *full of flax*.
 Linozottis, *the herb mercury*.
 Linquens, ntis; part. *fainting*.
 LIN-QUO, liqui, licium, -quere; act. [*ἀείνω*] *to leave, forsake, shrink*.
 * Linquere animas, or linqui animo, *to swoon*.
 Linteāmen, inis; n. *a sheet*.
 Linteārius, a, um; adj. *of linnen*.
 Linteārius, ii; m. *a linnen-draper*.
 † Linteātor, ōris; m. *a maker or seller of linnen*.
 Linteātus, a, um; adj. *cloathen with linnen*.
 Linteo, ōnis; m. *a linnen-weaver*.
 Linteolum, i; n. *a clout*.
 LINTER, is; m. or f. [*à ληνός, alveus*] *a little boat or tuberry; also a trough or tray*.
 Linternum, *a city of Campania*.
 Linternus, a, um; adj. *of Linternum*.
 Linteum, ei; n. [*à linum*] *all kind of linnen, a sheet, sail, towel, napkin*.
 Linteus, a, um; adj. *of linnen*. *
 Linteī libri, *maps*.

Lintrārius, ii; m. [*à linter*] *a boatman*.
 † Lintriculus, i; m. *a little boat or sculler*.
 LINUM, i; n. [*Λίνον*] *flax or linnen-thread, ship-rope, a casting-net*.
 * Lini ſtupa, *tow, burds, oakham*.
 Linum, *a promontory of Calabria, called Capo di Verre*.
 Linus, *a fountain of Arcadia, keeping women from mifarrying*.
 Linus, *the son of Apollo and Psammathe, who hiding himself among the bushes, for some faults, was torn in pieces by the dogs; also a famous musician who taught Orpheus and Hercules, who knocked him (they say) on the head, for laughing at his unhandſome playing; Ovid*.
 † Linutum, i; n. *a casting-net, ship-rope, flax-thread, or any thing fit for weaving*.
 Linx, *a river and city of Mauritania*.
 LIO, are; [*à λιῶν, lævigo*] *to stop with mortar*.
 Lipāra, æ; f. *a ſalve or ſoft plaister*.
 Lipāra, æ; f. *an Æolian iſland, ſo called from Liparus, predecessor to Æolus*.
 Liparis, *an oily river of Cilicia*.
 Liparis, *a kind of lizard, and precious ſtone; also a fiſh*.
 † Liparium alumen, *roach-allum*.
 Lipaxus, *a city of Thrace*.
 Lipopſeuchia, æ; f. *a ſwooning*.
 Lipothymia, æ; f. *way*.
 † Lippidus, a, um; *blind, pur-blind*.
 Lippio, ire; *to be blear-eyed or pur-blind*.
 * Lippiunt fauces ſame, *my teeth water for hunger*.
 Lippiſſus, inis; f. *blearedneſs*.
 Lippitur, imp. *the man is pur-blind*.
 LIPPUS, a, um; adj. [*à λιπῶν, ſtillo, vel à λιπῶν, humor pinguis*] *blear-eyed, vile, unlucky*. * Lippa ficus, *a fig-tree whoſe juice is good againſt blear eyes*.
 Lipſana, ōrum; n. *ſcraps*.
 Lipſia, *the city Leipſick in Miſnia*.
 † Lippote, *the ſailing of words, not anſwering the greatneſs of the matter*.
 Liquābilis, e; adj. *easily melted*.
 Liquāmen, inis; n. *dripping tried*.
 † Liquaminārius, ii; m. *a chandler or oilman, one that ſells lard or tried ſuet*.
 Liquatio, ōnis; f. *a melting*.
 Liquator, ōris; m. *a melter*.
 Liquātus, a, um; adj. *melted*.
 Liqueſc-ſio, ēre; *to melt or cauſe to melt, make feeble and effeminate*.
 Liqueſc-ſio, ōnis; f. *a melting*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, a, um; part. of *liqueſc-ſio; melted, diſſolved, cleaned, ſet- tled*. * Coagula liqueſc-ſa lacte, *curd and cream*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, ēri; neut. paſſ. *to be diſ- ſolved*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, ntis; P. & A. *liquid*. *
 Liqueſc-ſus campi, *the ſea*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, a river in Gallia Ciſalpine.
 LIQU-EO, ēre; neut. [*à lix, l. e. aqua, vel à λείνω, lingo, vel λείνω, ſtillo*] *to melt or be melted, to con- ſume*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, æ; f. *a melting; away*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, ēre; neut. *to be ready to melt*. * Liqueſcere voluptate, *to abandon one's ſelf to pleaſure, to live voluptuouſly*.
 Liqueſc-ſus, verb. imp. *it is clear or ap- parent*. * Liqueſc-ſus mihi deſerare, *I can boldly ſwear*. * Liqueſc-ſus inter nos, *we are ſure*. * Non liqueſc-

the ſame as our ignoramus, reſer- ving the matter to a further trial.
 Liquide, -iūs, -iſſimē; adv. *clear*.
 Liquidō, -ly, plainly, *with a good conſcience*.
 † Liquiduſculus, a, um; adj. *some- what more clear or ſmooth*.
 † Liquido, are; *to moiſſen or clear*.
 Liquidum, i; n. *moiſſure*.
 Liquiduſ, a, um; adj. [*à liqueo*] *clean, clear, pure, liquid, moiſt, ma- niſeſt, ſhrill, without ſorrow, proſpe- rous*. * Venter liquiduſ, *a looſe- neſs*. * Liquido es animo, *be not troubled*.
 Ligo, are; act. [*à liqueo*] *to melt or cauſe to melt*. * Ligare ven- trem, *to make the belly ſoluble*.
 Liquor, ari; paſſ. *to be melted, moiſt, fall down, wear away*.
 Liquor, ēris, i; Poët. car. præſ. & ſup. depon. aut ſaltem paſſ. abſ. act. *to be diſſolved or melted, to drop, to run, or glide along as rivers do; [met.] to wiſſe or wear away as time*. * Liquitur ut glaciēs, *it melts like ice; Ovid*.
 Liquor, ōris; m. [*à liqueo*] *liquor, juice*. * Æterni liquoris vomica, *quick-ſilver*.
 LIRA, æ; f. [*à lyræ ſimilit. vel à Chald. nira novale*] *a ridge be- tween two furrows, a baulk*.
 Lirātim, adv. *ridge by ridge*.
 Liria, *a river of Narbonne, called Le Léz*.
 Lirici, ōrum; pl. m. *lyrick poets*.
 † Liricina, æ; f. *a woman-harper*.
 Lirimitis, *the city Mulheym in Sax- ony*.
 Lirinum, i; n. *the oil of lillies*.
 Lirinus, a, um; adj. *of lillies*.
 Liriōpe, *a ſea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, on whom Ce- phiſſus begat Narciſſus*.
 † Liripipium, ii; n. *a rippet*.
 Liris, *a river of Campania, running by Minturna, called Gariglia or Ga- rigliano*.
 Lirnytia, *a city of Pamphylia*.
 Liro, are; *to make ridges, dig the- rough*.
 LIS, itis; f. [*ἐπίς, vel à λίσσῃ, ve- hemens obſeſſatio*] *ſtriſe, debate, controverſy, an action or ſuit at law*. * Dare litem ſecundum adverſa- rium, *to give ſentence for the adver- ſary*. * Lite perſequi boſſa, *to go to law for one's goods*.
 † Liſe, arum; f. *the great throat veins*.
 Liſbona, æ; f. *the city Liſbon, the metropolis of Portugal*.
 Liſmora, æ; f. *a city of Ireland and Scotland*.
 Liſſa, *an iſland in the Illyrian ſea, and a city of Spain*.
 Liſſia, *a Britiſh iſland, called the gulſ*.
 Liſſon, *a river in Sicily*.
 Liſſus, *a city of Macedonia; also a river in Thrace, one of thoſe dried up by Xerxes's army*.
 Liſſe, *a city of Laconia*.
 Liſſamen, inis; n. *a ſacrifice*.
 Liſſana, *a wood of Gallia Togata, called Selva di Lugo*.
 Liſſania, æ; ſcem. *a liſany, ſupplia- tion*.
 Liſſanicus, a, um; adj. *of ſupplia- tions*.
 Liſſatio, ōnis; f. *an appeaſing of God with ſacrifice*.
 Liſſatō, adv. *by ſacrificing*.
 Liſſa-

Litātor, ōris; m. a sacrificer.
 Litāus, a, um; part. of litor; appeared by sacrifice given to God.
 Lite, a city of Macedonia.
 † Litemus, i; m. mouse-dung.
 Littera, æ; f. [à lino] a letter, epistle, title, inscription, a hand (in writing).
 Litteræ, arum; f. an epistle, decree, bills of account, deeds; also learning, reading, and writing. * Litteræ laureatæ, letters from the general to the state, of an overthrow given the enemy. * Trium litterarum homo, a thief. * Litteras appellare, to pronounce the letters.
 Litterālis, e; adj. literal.
 Litteraria, æ; f. grammar.
 Litterarius, a, um; adj. belonging to letters.
 Litteratè; adv. learnedly.
 Litteratio, ōnis; f. petty learning, pedantry.
 Litterator, ōris; m. one that has good skill in letters, a smatterer in learning.
 Litteratōrius, a, um; adj. very learned.
 Litteratūra, æ; f. the art of framing the letters, learning.
 Litteratus, a, um; adj. learned, studious, having letters graven on it, stigmatized. * Litteratæ fictiles epistolæ, earthen wine-pots with the consuls names upon them.
 † Litterio, ōnis; m. a bookish smatterer.
 † Littero, are, to teach one to read.
 † Litterōsius, a, um; adj. learned.
 Litterula, æ; f. a little letter or epistle.
 Lithanicus, i; m. one troubled with the stone.
 Lithanthracæ, um, sea-coal, pit-coal.
 Lithargyros, i; m. the froth or scum of silver.
 Lithæus, a name of Apollo at Mælea.
 Lithiasis, is; f. the stone in the bladder or kidneys, a little white hard swelling on the eye-lids.
 Lithizontes, a kind of pale carbuncles.
 Lithobolia, feasts among the Træzeni, to appease the ghosts of two Cretan maids stoned in a sedition.
 Lithocolla, æ; f. a cement for stones.
 Lithoglyphus, i; m. a graver, stone-cutter.
 Lithoides, a bone of the temples.
 Lithospermum, the herb grum.
 Lithospermon, i; n. } mel or gromel.
 † Lithospermon minus, bassard road-flax.
 Lithostroton, i; n. a place paved with stones.
 Lithotomia, æ; f. a stone-quarry, a mason's work-house, and a prison for malefactors at Syracuse.
 Lithotomus, i; m. a stone-cutter; also a surgeon that cutteth for the stone.
 Lithrus, a city of Armenia minor.
 Lithuania, æ; f. a moorish and woody part of Poland, whose chief city is Vilna.
 Lithurgus, i; m. a brewer or worker of stone.
 Liticen, inis; m. [à lituus & canens] a trumpeter.
 † Litigamen, inis; n. a controversy.
 Litigatio, ōnis; f. a contending.

Litigātor, ōris; m. } a striver, goer
 Litigatrix, icis; f. } to law.
 Litigatus, ūs; m. a contending, debate.
 Litigiōsus, a, um; adj. contentious in debate.
 Litigium, ii; n. a controversy.
 Lingo, are; neut. to strive, debate, go to law.
 LISO, are; act. [à litat], preces] to appease by sacrifice.
 Litorālis, e; adj. [à litus] near the shore.
 Litorātus, a, um; adj. nailed, bound with a cord.
 Litorēus, a, um; } adj. by the
 † Litoricus, a, um; } shore.
 Litorolus, a, um; adj. by the shore or coast.
 Litotes, etos, an extenuation.
 Litra, æ; f. a Greek pound about ten ounces.
 Littanium, the city Lutach in Noricum.
 Litra, æ; f. [à lino] a blot, dash; also a pargetting, a smearing.
 Litrarius, a, um; adj. of blotting or tefmearing.
 Litrarius, ii; m. a blotter, scribbler.
 Liturgia, æ; f. a liturgy, publick office or service.
 Liturgicus, a, um; adj. of the liturgy.
 Liturgus, i; m. a minister.
 Lituro, are; act. to blot and blur.
 Litus, a, um; part. of linor; besmeared, spotted.
 LITUS, ōris; n. [à part. litus]
 LITTUS, the sea-shore, coast, the space about the altar. * Arare litus, to labour in vain.
 Litus Altum, or Ripa Alta, Tarbath in Scotland.
 LITUUS, i; m. [à λῑτς, tenuis, vel à λῑγγω, strideo] a crooked horn or trumpet, a cornet, an augur's crooked staff.
 Livens, gen. ntis; part. of liveo; black and blue, pining.
 LIV-EO, ēre; neut. [πῑλῑς, vel à λῑγς, Afer] to be black and blue, to envy.
 Liveic-o, ēre, to grow black and blue, become envious.
 Livia, æ; f. a stock-dove.
 Livia, æ; f. Augustus Cæsar's lady.
 Livianus, a, um; adj. of the empress Livia.
 Livide; adv. bluely, enviously.
 † Lividitas, ātis; f. blueness.
 Lividulus, a, um; adj. bluish, somewhat envious.
 Lividus, a, um; adj. black and blue, wan, envious, malicious.
 † Livies, ci; f. the measles of hogs.
 Livii, a people of Narbonne.
 † Livio, ōnis; f. a consumption.
 Livius, a, um; adj. of the empress Livia.
 Livius Fidenas, a king of Tuscany.
 T. Livius, a Roman historian of Padua, who has excell'd all others.
 Livones, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, called Lifflanders.
 Livonia, the country of the Livones.
 Livonicus, a, um; adj. of Livonia.
 Livor, ōris; m. blueness, the print of a stroke, envy, hatred.
 † Livor, ari, to envy, spite.
 † Livorolus, a, um; adj. envious, spiteful.
 Lix or Lixus, the river Lusto in Mauritania Tingitana; also a co-

lony and city there.
 LIX, icis; f. [à λῑγς, lingo, vel ab Heb. lish, depserē] ashes, lye, water.
 LIXA, æ; m. [à liquor] a scullion, a knap-sack-boy; a drudge.
 Lixa, a city of Libya, from the river Lixus.
 Lixābundus, a, um; adj. drudging.
 Lixāmen, inis; } n. a boiling in
 Lixamentum, i; } water.
 Lixātūra, æ; f. a boiling.
 † Lixātus, a, um; adj. boiled.
 † Lixeo, ēre, to play the cook.
 † Lixio, ōnis; m. a water-bearer.
 † Lixivarium, ii; n. a bucking-stock.
 Lixivatorium, ii; n. a bucking-tub.
 Lixivia, æ; f. } [à lix] lye made of
 Lixivium, ii; n. } ashes.
 Lixivus, a, um; adj. of or like lye.
 Lixivius, } * Lixivum vinum, the
 first wine coming without pressing.
 † Lixo, are, to boil in water.
 † Lixo, ōnis; m. a water-bearer.
 Lixus, a, um; adj. boiled, sodden.
 Lixula, æ; f. a coarse dish like hasty-pudding, &c.
 Lizisis, the city Laorzates in Transylvania.

L ante L.

LL. abbreviat. for Lælius or legibus.
 L.L. abbreviat. for Lucius libertus.
 L. L. P. E. abbreviat. for libertis libertatibus, posterisque eorum.

L ante M.

L.M. abbreviat. for libens meritò, locus monumento or mortuorum.

L ante N.

L. N. abbreviat. for Latini nominis.

L ante O.

Loba, æ; f. the stalk of Indian wheat.
 Lobetum, i; n. the city Albaracin in Spain.
 Lobetani, the people of Lobetum.
 Lobon, an Argive, who wrote a book of poets.
 Lobrini, mountains of Phrygia.
 Lobus, i; m. the lap of the ear, and the parts of the liver.
 † Locabilis, e, which may be placed.
 † Locālis, e; adj. of or in a place.
 Locāliter; adv. locally.
 Locanus, a river of Magna Græcia.
 Locarium, ii; n. the fare of a ship or boat.
 Locarius, ii; m. a paw-keeper, a placer.
 Locastra, a city of Media.
 Locatio, ōnis; f. a letting out, or sitting out to hire.
 Locātor, ōris; m. a letter out or setter to hire. * Locator funeris, he that takes order for a burial.
 † Locātōrium, ii; n. the rent or hire.
 Locātōrius, ii; m. a letter out to hire.
 Locātus, a, um, placed, hired out.
 Locellus, i; m. [à locus] a little purse or bag.
 Lochæ, a great city in Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's soldiers against his will.

- Lochagus, the president of the company.
 Lochias, a promontory of Egypt near Alexandria, called Castelletto.
 Lochis, a city of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Loci, and loca, drum, the womb or matrix.
 Lōcīto, are; act. to let out to hire.
 Loc-o, are; act. [à locus] to place, set, let out to hire, to bargain, esteem, lay up. * Castra locare, to pitch the tents. * Fœnori locare, to put out to use. * Beneficium locare, to bestow a benefit. * Locare nuptum, to match out. * Infidias locare, to lie in ambush. * Locare urbem, to build a city. * Operam suam locare, to undertake work at a certain rate.
 Locoritum, the city Forcheim in Franconia.
 Locozus, a city in Phrygia.
 Locra, a river in Cœfrica.
 Locri, the inhabitants of a city of the same name in Magna Græcia.
 Locris, a country adjoining to Phocis.
 Locri and Locrenses, the people of Locris, who, for want of an ox, sacrificed a little wooden one. Hence * Locrensis bos, for a contemptible gift. They broke the league which they made with Peloponnesus; hence Locrense factum, against truce-breakers.
 Lōcūlāmentum, i; n. a locker, a place with little boxes or holes, a bird's nest. * Loculamentum apum, a honey-comb. * Loculamentum fœtile, a sparrow-pot.
 Lōcūlārius, ii; m. a purse-maker.
 Lōcūlātus, and loculosus, a, um; having many places or holes.
 Loculus, i; m. [à locus] a little place or coffer, a purse, pocket, leather bag; also a bier or coffin.
 Lōcūples, gen. ētis; adj. 3 art. [à locus & plenus] rich, wealthy, copious, of good credit, substantial. * Annus locuples frugibus, a plentiful year. * Locuples tabellarius, a trusty messenger. * Argumentum locuples est, 'tis a copious subject to write on.
 Lōcūplētātus, a, um; part. of locupletor; enriched, stored.
 Lōcūplētissimē; adv. sup. most richly.
 Lōcūplēto, are; act. to enrich, store.
 LŌCŪS, i; m. [ἀρχή, locus infidias accommodus] a place, a seat, the head of a common place, condition, occasion, credit, favour, a point in the tables. * Loco or in loco, seasonably. * De summo loco, of high quality by birth. * Pejore loco, at a worse pass. * Si in isthoc siem loco, were it my business or concern. * Ad id locorum, as yet or till then.
 Locus Felix, Wells in Austria.
 LŌCUSTA, æ; f. [ah Heb. acal, edit] a locust or grasshopper; also a lobster.
 Locusta, a woman skilled in poisons, sent for out of France, who assisted Nero in killing Britannicus, and Agrippina in killing Claudius.
 Lōcūtio, ōnis; f. a saying or speaking.
 Lōcutor, ōris; m. a speaker, talker, babbler.
 Lōcūtuleius, ii; m. a prattler, babler.
 Lōcūtus, a, um; part. of loquor; having spoken.
 Lodicula, æ; f. a small blanket.
 Lodix, icis; f. [à lavo] a blanket for a bed.
 Lordoria, æ; f. a biting taunt.
 Lōlāps, apis; m. a whirlwind, tempest.
 Lœmius, a surname of Apollo, given by the Lydians for removing the plague.
 Log, an Hebrew measure of six eggshells, or half a pint.
 Lōgārium, ii; n. a little reckoning.
 Logi, the people of Strathnarven.
 Logia, a river in Ireland.
 Lōgica, æ; f. logick, the art of reasoning.
 Logicalis, e; adj. logical.
 † Lōgicāliter; } adv. logically.
 Logicē; }
 Lōgicus, a, um; adj. of logick.
 Lōgica, ōrum; n. disputations.
 Logion, ii; n. a judgment-seat, an oracle, a book of accounts.
 Logisma, ātis; n. a due, judicious, and rational understanding of a thing.
 Logista, æ; m. an accountant.
 Logistice, ēs; f. the art of counting, arithmetick.
 Logistoricus, i; m. } a register of no-
 Logistoricum, i; n. } table things.
 Logium, ii; n. a reasonable answer, an oracle, the high-priest's breast-plate.
 Lōgōdædalla, æ; f. an affectation of new-fangled words.
 Lōgōdædalius, i; m. an affecter of new-fangled words.
 Lōgōdiarrhœa, æ; f. an inconsiderate pouring out of words.
 Lōgōgraphi, ōrum, lawyers clerks.
 Lōgōgriphus, i; m. a riddle.
 Lōgōmāchia, æ; f. contention in or about words.
 Lōgōmachus, i; m. a contender in or about words.
 Lōgus, i; m. a word, speech, saying, fable. * Logos vehdere, to amuse with words, to give one nothing but fair words.
 Logus, the river Lug in Wales.
 Lōliaceus, } a, um; adj. [lolium]
 † Loliarius, } of or for cockle.
 † Lōligineus, } a, um; adj. full of the
 Loliginosus, } fish calamary.
 LŌLIGO, inis; f. [à λῶ volo, vel ab ἰλός, atramentum sepiæ] a calamary, cuttle-fish, screeve-fish; also envy.
 Loliguncula, æ; f. a little calamary.
 † Lōliosus, a, um; adj. full of cockle.
 LŌLIUM, ii; n. [à λῶν, seges & ἰλῶν, perdo] cockle or darnel. * Lolio videri, to have bad eyes, not to see clearly.
 † Lolius, ii, a small fish like a calamary.
 Lollianus, the name of several men.
 † Lomentarius, ii; m. a seller of bean-meal.
 Lomentum, i; n. [à lavo] bean-meal; also a kind of paint.
 Lomentus, a city of Italy.
 Lomini, three sons of Geryon, who built the city Lommina.
 Lonchitis, idis; f. spleen-wort.
 Londinum, Londinium, Longidini-um, Lundinium, Lindonion, Augusta, and Nova Troja, London, the metropolis of England, and
 the largest and most beautiful in the world. 1741.
 Londinenses, ium; m. Londoners.
 Londobris, the island Barlingues upon the coast of Portugal.
 Longævitæ, ātis; f. great age.
 Longævus, a, um; adj. long-lived.
 † Longāle, is; n, an axle-tree.
 Longanimis, e; } adj. long-suf-
 Longanimus, a, um; } fering.
 Longanimitas, ātis; f. long-sufferance.
 Longanimiter; adv. patiently.
 Longāno, ōpis; m. the straight or arse-gut.
 Longanus, a river in Sicily.
 Longatio, ōnis; f. a lengthening [a term used in alchymy].
 Longatis, a country of Bœotia.
 Longē, -iūs, iſsimē; adv. by far, far off. * Longē princeps, the most excellent. * Errat longē, he is extremely out. * Longissimē abest à vero, 'tis a great untruth or falsity. * Longē antē, long before.
 Longididuni, a people of Germany.
 † Longilōquium, ii; n. a long discourse.
 Longimanus, Artaxerxes king of Persia, having one hand longer than ordinary.
 † Longina, æ; f. spleen-wort.
 Longinque; adv. afar off.
 Longinquitas, ātis; f. a long distance of place or time, long life, continuance.
 Longinquus, a, um; adj. afar off, strange, continual, slow. * Longinquum isthuc amanti, that's tedious to a lover. * E longinquo, at a distance.
 Longinus, a consul with Decius.
 Longinus Cassius, a philosopher under Aurelian, and master of Porphyry; he left a book, De sublimi dicendi genere, which is yet extant.
 Longipes, ēdis; c. long-footed.
 † Longisc-o, ere, to be or grow long.
 † Longitèr; adv. afar off.
 † Longitrorius, stretched out at length.
 † Longitudinalis futura, the seam from one side of the skull to the other.
 Longitudo, inis; f. length. * Consulere in longitudinem, to foresee afar off.
 † Longiturnitas, ātis; f. long continuance.
 Longiusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat of the longest.
 † Longo, are, to make long.
 Longobardi, a people of Germany, so called because of their long beards.
 Longobardia, æ; f. Lombardy, or Gallia Cisalpina.
 Longone, a city of Sicily.
 Longovicum, Lanchetter or Langchester in Northumberland.
 Longula, a city of the Volsci.
 Longulè; adv. somewhat far.
 Longulus, a, um; adj. somewhat long.
 Longum; adv. a long time.
 Longum, a promontory of Sicily.
 Longunica, the city Guardamar in Spain.
 Longurio, ōnis; m. a tall man, long gangril.
 Longurius, ii; m. a long pole lying overthwart.
 Longurus, a lake in Sicily.

Longus, the river Lough on the borders of Scotland.

Longus, i; m. a sophister who wrote four books of pastorals de Daphnide & Chloe, translated into Latin by Gothofredus Jungermannus, and afterwards by Petrus Moll Snecanus; also a consul with Tiberius Cl. Cæsar.

LONGUS, a, um; adj. [δῆλός, vel à Ἀλγῶν lancea] long, tall, large, continual, dangerous. * In longum, for a great while, at length. * Ne longum faciam, not to be tedious. * Non est longum, 'tis but a little while. * Nihil mihi longius quam, nor do I desire any thing more impatiently than.

† Longusta, or longasta, æ; f. a beast with a tooth like a spear.

Lopadusa, æ; f. an island between Sicily and Africa.

Lōpas, ādis; f. a shell-fish, a kind of vegetable, and vessel.

Lophis, a river of Æthiopia.

Lopli, a people of Liburnia.

Lopum, a very large desert of Bactriana, haunted with evil spirits, much annoying travellers.

Lōquācitas, ātis; f. much talking, babbling.

Lōquāciter; adv. babblingly.

† Lōquācilo, are; neut. to speak often, to chatter.

Lōquācula, æ; f. a tattling gossip.

Lōquāculus, i; m. a great talker.

Lōquax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. cior, cīnnus, full of words, talkative. * Manu puer loquaci, a boy, signifying his mind with his hand, making signs.

† Lōquēla, æ; f. speech or talk.

Lōquēlaris, e; adj. belonging to discourse. * Loquēlaris leivus, one sent up and down on errands.

† Lōquēlārītēr; adv. according to speech.

Loquendus, a, um; part. fut. in us, à loquor; to be spoken of.

Lōquentia, æ; f. prating.

† Lōquitor, ari, to tattle, speak much.

LŌQU-OR, ēris, i; dep. [à Ἀόγῃ, sermo] to speak, declare, utter, mutter. * Malè loqui absenti, to backbite one. * Loquitur fama, the report goes. * Quid loquar marmora? what should I speak of the marbles?

Loquutus, as locutus, q. v.

Lora or lorea, æ; f. [à lavo] small skin wine.

† Lōrāle, is; n. a bridle or spangler.

Lōrāmentum, i; n. a great thong.

Lōrārius, ii; m. a serjeant or marshal's man that scourges offenders.

† Lōrātus, ūs; m. a tying with thongs.

Lordi or Eordi, a people of Illyricum.

Loreni, a people of Lydia.

† Loretum, i; n. a place set with bays.

Lōreus, a, um; adj. [à lorum] of a lash or leather. * Loreum tergum, a back soundly scourged.

Lorgitæ, a people of Spain.

Lōrica, æ; f. [à lorum] a coat of mail, a parapet, or breast-work and battlement, a defence, the brow of a well.

Lōricatio, ōnis; f. a fencing with a

coat of mail.

Lōricātus, a, um; part. of lorico; clothed with a coat of mail.

Lōrico, are; act. to put on a coat of mail or habergeon.

Lōricūla, æ; f. a little coat of mail, a scutcheon or breast-work.

Lōripes, ēdis; c. having feet or legs crooked or bowed.

† Lorius, a, um, of a leather thong.

LŌRUM, i; n. [λῶρ] a cord or lash made of a leather thong, a collar, a rein of a bridle, a bed cord.

Loryma, a city of Caria, and a haven of Rhodes.

Los, an island about Thessaly.

Lous, an islander of Los.

Losa, a city of Aquitain.

† Lota, æ; f. a fish in the river Araris.

Lotharingia, æ; f. the dukedom of Lorain in Gallia Belgica.

Lotharius, the twentieth emperor of Rome; also a king of France, and other men.

Lotio, ōnis; f. a washing, or lotion.

† Lotiolente, stinkingly, as of piss.

Lotis, a beautiful nymph, the daughter of Neptune, who flying from Priapus, and calling to the gods for help, was turned into a lote-tree.

Lōtium, ii; n. [à lavo] urine, piss.

Lotoa, or Letoia, an island of the Ionian sea.

Lotometra, æ; f. Egyptian bread made of the seeds of lotus.

Lotophagi, a people of Africa, from their eating the fruit of the tree lotus, whose sweetness makes strangers forget their own country.

Lotophagitas, an African island called Le Gerbi.

Lotophagus, i; m. he that feeds on the lote-tree.

Lōtor, ōris; m. a washer.

Lotos, i; f. a cane, reed, pipe.

Lotrix, icis; f. a landress.

Lōtura, æ; f. a washing, rinsing.

Lotus or lotos, i; f. the lote-tree. *

Lous sativa, sweet-trifol, or the garden-clover.

Lotus, a, um; part. of lavar; washed, dyed. * Haud semel lotus, double-dyed.

Lovanienfis, e; adj. belonging to the city Lovain.

Lovanium, the city Lovain in Brabant.

Lorentinum, or Luentinum, the town Powesland in Wales.

Lovia, a city of Pannonia.

Lous, a river of Macedonia near Apollonia.

Loxa, the river Lofse in Scotland.

Loxias, Apollo, so called from his dark oracles, or the sun's oblique passing through the zodiac.

L ante U.

L. V. abbreviat. for lex vetus.

Lua, a goddess presiding over lustration or purifying.

Luangi, a people of Spain.

Lubar, the mountain upon which Noah's ark rested.

Lubeca, the city Lubeck in Ger-

Lubecum, many.

Lūbens, ntis; part. of lubet; willing.

* Lubenti animo, freely, with a good-will.

Lubenter; adv. willingly.

Lūbentia, æ; f. good-will, pleasure.

Lubet, imp. it liketh. * Lubet mihi, it is my pleasure. See libet.

Lubido for libido. * Lubido est mihi, I have a desire.

Lubricē; adv. slipperily, inconstantly.

Lubrico, are, to make slippery.

Lubricum, i; n. slipperiness. * Lubricum linguæ, talkativeness, heedless prating.

Lubricus, a, um; adj. [à labor, ēris] slippery, inconstant, dangerous. *

Lubrica adolescentia, the age in which ones is seldom out of harm's way.

Luca, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.

Lucæ, or lucæ boves, [à Lucania] elephants.

† Lucānar, āris; n. a fox's earth, or badger's hole.

Lucani, the people of Lucania in Italy.

Lucanus, a, um; adj. of Lucania. *

Lucana pascua, fruitful pastures.

Lūcānica, æ; f. } a sausage.

† Lūcānicum, i; n. }

† Lucanicus, i; m. a glutton, belly-god.

Lūcānus, Lucan, a man's name, and a famous poet of Corduba.

† Lūcānus, a, um; adj. of the light or morning.

† Lūcānus, i; m. the morning light.

† Lucar, aris; n. [à lucus] the money given at a play, the price received for wood; also a kind of bird.

Lucaria, ōrum; n. pl. seals kept by the Romans in the woods where they hid themselves when they were routed by the Gauls.

Lucaris pecunia, money bestowed or given in woods or groves.

† Lucarius, ii; m. a wood-man.

Lucas, Luke, a man's name, and one of the four evangelists.

Lucē; adv. in the day-time, openly.

Lucellum, i; n. [à lucrum] small gain.

Lūcentes, the people of Luca.

Lucentia, a city of Spain.

Lucentum, a city of Spain.

Lucentes, the people of Lucentum.

Lucens, ntis, part. shining bright.

Lu-ceo, xi, cēre; neut. [à lux] to shine. † Lucera facem alicui, to carry a light before one, or hold one a candle. * Lucent tua officia, your good offices appear.

Luceres, the third part of the Roman people in the time of Romulus, the other two being Rhamnenses and Tatienses.

Lūceria, a colony of the Daunii in Apulia; also a name of Juno.

Lucerius, a name of Jupiter, from giving light to men.

Lucerna, the city Lucern in Switzerland.

Lūcerna, æ; f. a candle, a lamp; also a fish the lantern of the sea.

* Lucernā eādem scripsi, I wrote it at the same time.

Lucernalis herba, long-wort, torch-herb.

† Lūcernārium, ii; n. a candlestick, or candle-lighting.

Lūcernārius, a, um, carrying or holding a lamp or light.

Lūcernārius, a, um, full of light.

† Lūcernūla, } æ; f. a little lamp.

† Lūcernella, }

Lūcesco, ēre; neut. to grow light and clear.

Lucescit; imp. it grows day.

Lucet; imp. it is broad day.

Luci; adv. in the day-time.

Lucia, a christian widow accused by her own son, and martyred under Dioclesian; also a maid of Syracuse, who gave away what her parents left her to the poor, and was martyred by the accusation of her own sweet-heart.

Lucianus, i; m. a presbyter of Antioch, martyred at Nicomedia, under Maximianus.

Lucianus Samolatenus, an eloquent writer, at first a christian, afterwards an apostate, who suffered for his wickedness, being torn in pieces by dogs.

† Lucibilis, e; adj. light of itself, apt to shine.

Lucidarium, ii; n. a gloss or comment.

Lucidè, ius, ismè; adv. clearly, plainly.

† Luciditas, atis; f. clearness, brightness.

† Lucido, are, to make bright.

Lucidulus, a, um, somewhat bright.

Lucidus, a, um; adj. bright, clear, full of light.

Lucifer, eri; m. the morning-star, Venus. * Undecimus lucifer, the eleventh day.

Luciferus, a, um; adj. bringing light.

† Lucifico, are, to make light.

Lucifuga, æ; c. one that plays least in light.

Lucifugus, a, um; adj. avoiding the light.

Lucigena, æ; c. one born or begotten in the day.

Lucilius, an ancient poet, who first wrote satyrs in Latin, called by Juvenal, magnus Auruncæ alumnus; and several others.

Lucilla, the daughter of Nemesius the tribune, who was blind at first, and afterwards received her sight of Stephen bishop of Rome, and suffered under Valerian.

Lucillus, a consul with Valerianus Augustus.

Lucillus Tarrhæus, he wrote the history of Theſſalonica, notes upon Apollonius's argonauticks, and proverbs.

Lucina, the same as Juno and Diana, presiding over births. * Pati lucinam, to breed.

Lucinus, i; a, um; adj. pink.

Lucinus, i; eyed.

† Lucino, are, to shine or glister.

Luciola, æ; f. the herb adders-tongue.

† Lucipor, oris; m. the servant of Lucius.

† Lucisator, oris; m. the father of light.

† Lucisco, ere; neut. to shine bright.

Luciscus, i; m. he that hath small eyes, or sees but little in the evening and morning.

Lucius, the name of divers Romans.

Lucius Anton. Commodus, a Roman emperor, who had three hundred concubines, and as many boys for his lust, and would be called Hercules and Deus.

Lucius Cornel. Sylla, a consul with Pompeius Rufus, A. U. 666. there was a contention between him and Marius about the Mithridatick war; when he was dictator he used tyranny, proscribed many, and was the first Roman that punished his citi-

zens with death, A. U. 674. he laid down his office, and lived a private life, and died of the lousy disease.

Lucius Octius, in the time of the civil wars he betrayed his father to the Triumviri, when he was proscribed, that he might enjoy his estate.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, he was fetched from the plough and made dictator.

Lucius Septimius Severus, the one and twentieth emperor of Rome.

Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the first consul with Lucius Junius Brutus, A. U. 245. he laid down the consulship by reason of the odiousness of Tarquin's name, and voluntarily banished himself.

Lucius, ii; m. [lucus] a pike and jack; also one born at sun-rising.

Lucopibia, Carlisle in Cumberland.

Lucotetia, the city Paris in France.

Lucrativus, a, um, taken with gain or advantage, or gainful.

Lueratus, a, um, gained.

Lucretia, the daughter of Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus son of Tarquinius Superbus, which caused the banishment of him and kingly government.

Lucretilla, a mountain of the Sabines.

Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father-in-law of Tarquinius Collatinus; he succeeded Brutus in the consulship.

T. Lucretius, a Latin poet, who wrote six books of the nature of things, wherein he followed Epicurus and Empedocles; he died by his own hands, being made mad by a love-potion given him by his wife Lucilia.

† Lucricupido, inis; f. desire of gain.

Lucrif-acio, æi, actum, acere, to make a gain of. * Lucrifacere injuriam, not to be had up for an injury, not to be questioned for it.

Lucrifactus, a, um; part. gained.

† Lucrifacibilis, e, bringing gain.

Lucrifico, are, to get or gain.

† Lucrificus, i; m. a gainer.

Lucrifio, eri; neut. to be gained or gotten in advantage.

Lucrifuga, æ; c. one that flies from gain.

Lucrinus, a lake of Campania, so near Avernus, that in a tempest they are sometimes joined; hence Lucrinus a, um.

† Lucro, onis; m. a covetous man; he that gains much or by all means.

† Lucropota, æ; c. a seeker of gain, an usurer.

Lucror, ari, to gain, get profit.

Lucrosc; adv. gainfully.

† Lucrosinus, a, um, gained.

Lucrosus, a, um; adj. gainful, profitable.

LUCRUM, i; n. [à luo] gain, profit, advantage, earning. * Lucro esse or in lucro, to be reckoned as gain. * Ponere in lucro, to count it gain.

LUCTA, æ; f. [à luo, solvo, vel pectus, calcitro] a struggling or striving, wrestling.

† Luctabundus, a, um; adj. given to striving.

Luctamen, inis; n. } a wrestling,

Luctatio, onis; f. } striving.

Luctatus, us; m. }

Luctans, ntis; P & A. striving. * Luctantes venti, the winds striving to get loose from Æolus's close prison.

Luctatius Catulus, a Roman citizen, who with three hundred ships took and sunk six hundred of the Carthaginian ships, and put an end to that first war.

Luctator, oris; m. a wrestler.

Luctatus, a, um, having wrestled.

Luctifec, a, um, causing mourning.

Luctificabilis, e; adj. sad, heavy.

Luctificus, a, um; adj. causing mourning, lamentable.

Luctisonus, a, um; adj. sounding mournfully, pitifully.

Luctitor, ari, to wrestle often.

Luctor, ari; dep. [à luctus] to strive, struggle, wrestle. * Morle luctari, to struggle with death.

Luctuosè; adv. mournfully.

† Luctuo, are, to mourn in

Luctuosus, a, um; adj. mournful, sad.

Luctus, us; m. [à lugeo] a mourning, bewailing, lamenting; also mourning apparel. * Vocare aliquem in luctum, to make one sad, to fill one full of grief.

Lucubra, æ; f. see lucubrum.

Lucubratio, onis; f. a studying by candle-light. * Ad lucubrationem conficere, to do a thing by candle-light.

Lucubratiuncula, æ; f. a small work done by candle-light.

Lucubratorius, a, um; adj. of or for working by candle-light.

Lucubratus, a, um; part. wrought by candle-light. * Nox lucubrata, a night spent in study.

Lucubro, are; [à lux] to make any thing by candle-light.

Lucubrum, i; n. [à lucco] a match or torch.

Luculentè; adv. clearly; also at a

Luculenter; high price.

† Luculentia, æ; f. and luculentas, atis; f. clearness, brightness.

† Luculento, are, to lighten, watch.

Luculentus, a, um; adj. [à lux] full of light, bright, clear, conspicuous, elegant, famous, rich, pleasant. * Luculenta plaga, a sound blow. * Hereditas luculenta, a very considerable patrimony.

Lucullus, i; m. a noble Roman, who twice had the government of Africa, overthrew Mithridates, grew very rich, and gave himself up to ease and pleasure, till growing mad, he was delivered to the care of his brother Marcus.

Luculleum, ei; n. a kind of marble first brought in by Lucullus.

† Luculus, i; m. a little grove.

Lucumo, onis; m. [à luo, lupus] a mad-man.

† Lucuns, ntis; and lucunculus, i; m. a kind of spice-cake.

† Lucus, i; m. the morning. * Primo lucco, at day-break.

LUCUS, i; m. [λόγος] a grove; also an abbey or monastery in a wood.

Lucus Augusti, the city Lugo in Galicia; also a city in the Delphinat called La Luc.

Lucus Feroniæ, a town in Tuscany, near the Capenates; and another by the sea, called Petra Sancta.

Ludi, orum; m. pl. publick games, sports.

sights, pageants. * *Facere ludos*, to set out plays.
Ludia, æ; f. a woman-player.
 † *Ludibilis*, e; apt to play.
 † *Ludibriosus*, a, um; ridiculous, reproachful.
Ludibrium, ii; n. mockery, a laughing-stock. * In *ludibrium reservavit*, he kept him to make sport with.
 * *Ludibria faunorum*, night-mares.
 * *Debere ludibrium ventis*, to be tossed to and again with the wind, to be sport for the winds. * *Ludibrio esse*, to be an object of derision, to be laughed at.
Ludibundus, a, um; adj. playing, sporting.
Ludic-er, ra, rum; } adj. in or full
Ludic-us, a, um; } of sport, mockery or jesting. * *Ars ludica*, the art of acting plays. * In *ludicrum proverbii vertere*, to become a by-word or jest.
Ludicrè; adv. sportingly.
Ludicr-is, e; adj. in jest or mockery.
Ludicrum, i; n. play, pastime.
 † *Ludificabilis*, e, to be mocked, making sport.
Ludificatio, ōnis; f. a mocking, deceiving.
 † *Ludificator*, ōris; m. a mocker.
Ludificatus, a, um; part. of *ludificor*; mocked or mocking.
 † *Ludificatus*, ūs; m. mockery.
Ludificor, ari; dep. to deceive, mock, jeer. * *Ludificari locationem*, to make a bargain void.
Ludināgiti-er, ri; m. a school-master.
Ludio, ōnis; m. } a puppet-player,
Ludius, ii; m. } stage-player.
 † *Ludix*, icis; f. a light garment used by wrestlers.
LŪ-DO, ū, ūm, dere; neut. [ab Heb. *luts*, *illudere*] to play, sport, deceive, delude, dance, sing, write verses, lose. * *Ludere in numerum*, to dance the measures. * *Ludere in catenas*, to make as if he were chained. * *Ludere operam*, to lose one's labour. * *Ludere verſu*, to write verses, or any thing in verse.
Ludovicus, i; m. an emperor of Rome, A. D. 815. and several other men.
 D. *Ludovicus*, a king of France, who reduced the nobles rebelling against him.
Lūdulus, i; m. a little pretty play.
Lūdus, i; m. [à *ludo*, vel à *Lydis*] a play or game, a place of exercise; also craft, deceit, a song, merriment, sport. * *Ludus literarius*, a grammar-school. * *Ludos reddere*, to play upon one. * *Aperire ludum*, to set up teaching school. * *Ut ludos facit!* what sport he makes; how pleasant he is!
 † *Luccūla*, æ; f. a little infection.
 † *Luela*, æ; f. a punishment.
Luendus, a, um; part. to be punished.
Luentinum, Powisland in Wales.
LUES, is; f. [λύειν] the pestilence or murrain. * *Lues deifica* or *sacra*, the falling-sickness. * *Lues venerea*, the French pox.
Lugdunum, Lyons in France; the chief city of Gallia Celtica, which from thence is called *Lugdunensis*.
Lugdunum Batavorum, the city and university of Leyden in Holland.
Lūrendus, a, um; to be bewailed.
LŪ-GEO, xi, ūm, gere; neut. [λόγαιζω, à *sono*] to lament, bewail,

mourn for.
 † *Lugesc-o*, ēre, to begin to mourn.
Lupenum or *Lugea*, a lake of the Japodes called *Zirichnitz*.
Lugi or *Logi*, the people of *Strathnavern* in Scotland.
Lugidunum, the city *Glogau* in Germany.
Lugionum, a city of lower Pannonia.
Lugodunum, *Leyden* in Holland.
Lugubriter; adv. mournfully.
Lūgubris, e; adj. mournful, lamentable. * *Lugubria*, mourning apparel. * *Lugubris ornatus*, mourning.
 † *Lugubro*, are, to make mournful.
 † *Lūgubrum*, i; n. } a lamenta-
 † *Lugubra*, æ; f. } tion.
 † *Luitio*, ōnis; f. the paying of a ransom.
Luiturus, a, um; part. fut. in *rus*, of *luo*; like to pay or suffer.
 † *Lulligo*, inis; f. a cuttle-fish.
Luma, æ; f. [à *λουα*, *lues*, vel *λυμα*, *purgamentum*] a thorn growing in moist places.
Lumarius, a, um; adj. of such a thorn.
Lumbago, inis; f. [à *lumbus*] a distemper or weakness of the loins.
 † *Lumbare*, is; n. a girdle, or garment about the loins.
 † *LumbifRACTUS*, a, um; adj. having broken loins.
Lumbifragium, ii; n. a breaking of the loins. * *Lumbifragium auferes*, you shall go away with your limbs broken.
 † *Lumbo*, ōnis; m. } a girdle or
 † *Lumbatorium*, ii; n. } covering for the loins.
Lumbricosus, a, um, full of worms.
LUMBRICUS, i; m. [ἐλμυς, vel à *lumbus*] an earth or belly-worm. * *Lumbricorum semen*, worm-seed.
Lumbulus, i; m. a little loin.
LUMBUS, i; m. [à *lubet*, vel à *lobis* (renum)] the loin, flank, haunch.
Lūmesta, ōrum; n. moist places full of thorns.
Lūmen, inis; n. [à *luceo*] light, a day, lamp, a star, eye, window, exposition, glory, beauty, fire, life. * *Suffundit lumina rore*, she weeps. * *Ad lumina*, by torch or candle-light. * *Chlamydes veri luminis*, cloaks of a true purple dye. * *Orationis lumina*, strong lines. * *Civitatis lumina*, the principal men of a city.
Luminare, is; n. a light or brightness. * *Tot luminaribus extinctis*, so many gallant men being deceased.
 † *Lūminatio*, ōnis; f. a lightening.
 † *Lūminatus*, a, um, enlightened.
 † *Lūmineus*, a, um; adj. of light.
Lūmino, are; a. t. to enlighten, dye purple, sow on purple grounds.
Lūminosus, a, um; adj. full of light, shining.
Luna or *Lunna*, the city *Clugny* in Gallia *Lugdunensis*.
Luna, a town in Tuscany, full of white marble quarries; here they made cheese more famous for bigness than goodness, as weighing sometimes a thou and pounds.
LŪNA, æ; f. [σελήνη, Heb. *levanah*, vel à *λυνη*, *lucerna*] the moon, or any thing like it. * *Dies lunæ*, Monday. * *Luna dimidiata*, the half moon at first quarter. * *Luna gibbosa*, the last quarter. * *Silente lunā*, at the change of the

moon. * *Luna viceſima*, the twentieth day after new moon.
Lunæ Mons, a promontory of Portugal called *Punta de Luna*; another in *Æthiopia*, out of which, *Ptolemy* says, *Nilus* rises.
Lunaria, æ; f. torch-herb, wool-blade. * *Lunaria minor*, moon-wort.
Lunāris, e; adj. of the moon, monthly.
Lūnāticus, a, um; adj. lunatick, sick or mad at certain times of the moon.
Lūnatio, ōnis; f. a bending like an half moon; also the moon's change.
Lūnatus, a, um; adj. like an half moon, horned, crooked.
 † *Lunchus*, i; m. a spear.
Luneburgum, a famous city of Saxony.
Lūno, are; a. t. to make crooked like the moon.
Lūnula, æ; f. a little or half moon, a ring.
 † *Lunulatus*, a, um; adj. like an half moon.
 † *Lunus*, i; m. a kind of girdle for servants.
LUO, i, ēre; a. t. [λυω] to pay, satisfy, suffer punishment, purge, wash away, pay a ransom. * *Luere pœnas*, to be punished. * *Luere se*, to free himself, pay his ransom. * *Luere capite*, to suffer death.
Luor, i; pass. to be atoned or expiated. * *Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum poenis lui*, it is a hard case that the children must suffer for the sins of their parents.
Lupa, æ; f. the same as *Acca Laurentia*, the wife of *Faustulus*, who brought up *Romulus* and *Remus*.
Lupa, æ; f. a she-wolf, a common harlot.
Lūpanar, āris; n. } the common
Lupanarium, ii; n. } stew; also an harlot.
Lūpanāris, e; adj. of the stew.
Lūpārius, ii; m. he that hunts wolves; also a distemper in the jaws.
Lupatum, i; n. } [à *lupus*] a sharp
Lupatus, i; m. } bit of a bridle.
Lūpātus, a, um; adj. bridled with a sharp bit, sharp like a wolf's tooth.
Lūpercal, a place on the Palatine mount, consecrated to *Pan*.
Lūpercālia, ium; n. feasts of *Pan* upon the fifteenth of February.
Lūperci, ōrum; m. the priests of *Pan*, who ran up and down naked, and with a goat's skin struck the women, to cause fruitfulness and easy deliverance.
Lupurdum, the city *Leipsick* in Germany.
Lupias, *Lupia*, or *Luppia*, the river *Lyppe* in Germany.
Lupicinus, i; m. the colleague of *Jovinus*, U. C. 1210. when at Constantinople the hail killed many men, and wool came down mixed with rain among the *Atrebat*es in France.
 † *Lupillus*, i; m. a little wolf, or lupine; also a kind of coin.
Lupinarii, ōrum; m. sellers of lupine.
 † *Lupinetum*, a place where lupins grow.
Lupinum, i; n. } [à *λυμν*, *tristitia*,
Lupinus, i; m. } vel ab Heb. *pd*,
faba] a kind of pulse, lupine; also a coun-

counterfeit coin made of lupines, and used at play. * Ignorat quid distent æra lupinis, he knows not a hawk from a hand-saw.

Lupinus, a, um; adj. of a wolf.

† Lupor, ari; dep. to keep or haunt flews.

Lupula, æ; f. a little she-wolf.

Lupulatus, a, um; adj. having hops in it. * Potus lupulatus, beer.

Lupulus, i; m. hops.

LUPUS, i; m. [λῡκος] a wolf, a sharp bit or snaffle, a hook to draw things up; a kind of spider and fish, a constellation, a hand-saw, a hop. * Lupus in fabulâ, the devil is never nearer than when he is talked of.

Lupus, the name of several men.

† Lura, æ; f. the mouth of a sack or bottle.

Lurco, are, to eat greedily.

Lurco, ñis; m. [à lura] a glutton, belly-god.

† Lurconicus, a, um; adj. gluttonous.

† Lurconinus, a, um; adj. insatiable.

† Luria, honey and vinegar mixed.

Luridus, a, um; adj. pale, black and blue. * Luridus sol, the sun shining waterishly.

Luror, ñis; m. [à lorum, vel lura] paleness.

Lusaria, æ; f. part of Saxony.

Lusca, æ; f. she that has but one eye. See luscus.

LUSCINIA, æ; f. [à lux vel lucus] a nightingale.

Lusciniola, æ; f. a little nightingale.

Luscinus, i; m. he that has but one eye, one that is dim-sighted.

† Luscio, ñis; f. dimness of sight.

† Luscioia, æ; f. the same as upupa.

Lusciosus, a, um; adj. pur-

Luscitiosus, a, um; adj. blind.

Luscitio, ñis; f. a being pur-blind.

† Luscitus and luscifus, a, um, pur-blind.

LUSCUS, a, um; [à luscus] he that has but one eye, a blinkard.

Lusio, ñis; f. a playing.

Lusitania, Portugal, formerly a province of Spain.

Lusito, are; [à ludo] to play about or much.

Lusor, ñis; m. a player, deceiver.

* Lusor amorum, a love-poet.

Lusorium, i; n. a playing-place, a theatre.

Lusorius, a, um; adj. belonging to play, merry, delusory. * Lusoria naves, pleasure-boats. * Arma lusoria, blunt weapons for exercise.

* Lusoria fulmina, harmless lightning.

Lussi, a city of Arcadia.

Lussionicum, the city Pax in the lower Pannonia.

† Lustrago, ñis; f. flat or base verdant.

Lustralis, e; adj. purifying. * Aqua lustralis, holy water.

Lustramen, ñis; n. [a purification; also riot.]

Lustramentum, i; n. [also riot.]

Lustratio, ñis; f. a purging by sacrifice, a procession; also Candlemass-day.

Lustrator, ñis; m. he that goes in procession, a purger by sacrifice.

Lustratus, a, um; part. of lustror; purged, viewed, gone about.

Lustria, ium; pl. n. festivals to Vulcan.

† Lustria, ñrum, the holy-water sprinkler.

Lustricus, a, um; adj. for purification. * Lustricus dies, the day on which the infants were purified, and their names given them, and on which sacrifice was offered upon their behalf; with us the day of baptism.

† Lustrificus, a, um; adj. purifying.

Lustro, are; act. [à lustrum] to compass about, survey, view, purge, muster, go in procession, to enlighten.

* Lustrare animo, to cast about and consider. * Lustrare vestigia, to trail or trace. * Lustrare lampade, to give light on all sides.

† Lustro, ñis; m. a hunter of flews.

Lustror, ari; dep. to haunt flews. * Ubi fuisti? ubi lustratus? ubi bibisti? where have you been whoring and josting.

Lustror, ari, atus sum; to be expiated, purified, cleansed, or purged by sacrifice.

LUSTRUM, i; n. [à λῡμα, sordes, & λῡτρον, redemptionis pretium] a cave or den of wild beasts, the common flews, a public-sacrifice for expiation once in five years; also the space of five years.

Lusus, a, um; part. of ludor; played, mocked.

Lusus, ñs; m. a play or sport. * Trojæ lusus, tournaments.

Lutamentum, i; n. loam, mud-wall.

Lutarius, a, um; adj. living in clay.

Lutatus, a, um, daubed with clay.

Lutea, æ, the herb carneola or. lysimachium.

Lutensis, e; adj. murished with mud, muddy, living in the mud.

Lutcola, æ; f. dyer's-weed or yellow-weed; also a sickle or yellow-hammer.

Luteolus, a, um; adj. yellowish.

Luter, cris; m. a cup wherein they mixed wine with water.

Lutefco, ñre, to grow clayey.

Lutetia Parisiorum, the city Paris in France.

Lutetianus, a, um; adj. of or from the city Paris.

Luteum, ei; n. the yolk of an egg; also wood.

Lutens, a, um; adj. [à lütum] made of clay or mortar, earthen, vile. * Luteus homo, a sorry fellow. * Luteus panis, black coarse bread.

Luteus, a, um; adj. [à lütum] yellow like the yolk of an egg. * Lutea herba, dyers-weed. * Lutea viola, wine-gilliflower.

† Luteus, ei; m. [the yellow-hammer.]

† Lutea, æ; f. [mer.]

Luti, a people of Germany.

Lutulo, are; act. to pollute, begrime.

Luto, are, to cover over with mud, soil, bedaub.

Luto, are; [à luo] to pay or suffer often.

† Lutor, ñis; m. a bleacher of cloaths.

Lutose; adv. dirtily, muddily.

Lutofus, a, um; adj. full of clay, miry.

LUTRA, æ; f. [à lavo] an otter.

† Lutulent; adv. filthily.

† Lutulentia, æ; f. filthiness.

Lutulentus, a, um; adj. dirty, miry, filthily.

Lutulo, are, to dirty, bedaub.

LUTUM, i; n. [à λῡμα, sordes] dirt, clay, loam; also a dirty fellow. * Lutum aseratum, mortar. * In luto hæerere, to stick fast in the mud, to be hampered (in an affair.)

LUTUM, i; n. [à luo, i. e. lavo, vel à λῡμα, albus] dyers-weed; also a pale yellow.

† Lutus, a, um, washed.

LUX, ñis; f. [ant. λῡξ] light, day, brightness, an eye, time, life, great renown, ornament. * Lux mea, my sweet-heart. * In lucem bibere, to drink till day-light. * Cum primâ luce, by break of day.

* Luces, the stars. * Animus lucis contemptor, a person that cares not to live. * Æstiva lux, the summer-time.

Luxatio, ñis; f. a putting out of joint.

Luxatus, a, um; part. out of joint.

Luxia, a river in Spain.

LUXO, are; act. [λῡω] to put out of joint.

Luxor, ari; dep. to riot, revel.

Luxuria, æ; f. luxury, superfluity.

Luxuries, ei; f. excess (in diet or cloaths.) * Luxuries arborum, the leafiness of trees. * Segetis luxuries, the rankness of corn.

Luxuriatus, a, um; part. of luxurior; having been excessive.

Luxurior, ari; dep. to be wanton, and given to riot; exceed, spring, or grow rant.

Luxuriose; adv. luxuriously, excessively.

Luxuriösus, a, um; adj. luxurious, excessive, sumptuous in fare and cloathing; over-rant. * Luxuriösa vitis, a vine running too much to wood.

Luxus, a, um; adj. [à luxu, vel à luo, luxum] out of joint.

Luxus, ñs; m. excess, riot; also a putting out of joint.

L ante Y.

Lyæus, i; m. a surname of Bacchus.

Lybs, lybis; m. the south-west-wind. See libs.

Lybum, a city of Cœlosyria, between Damascus and Laodicea.

Lycabetus, i; m. a mountain of Attica, near Athens.

Lycæa, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.

Lycæa, ñrum; pl. n. feasts in honour of Pan.

Lycæus, i; m. a mountain of Arcadia, consecrated to Jupiter and Pan.

Lycæus, a surname of Pan and Apollo.

Lycamæus, the father of Neobule, whom he had espoused to the poet Archilocus; but refusing to give her, he wrote such bitter verses against him, that forced him and his daughter to hang themselves; hence

Lycamæus, a, um.

Lycanthropia, æ; f. melancholy frenzy, causing a man to think himself a wolf and avoid the company of men.

Lycanthropus, i; m. one troubled with that frenzy; also a sorcerer, using to worry human creatures.

Lycæon, a king of Arcadia, turned into a wolf by Jupiter, whom he entertained with man's flesh.

Lycaonius, a, um; adj. of Lycaon.

Lycaonia, a country of Asia the Leis, whose metropolis is Iconium; also a city of Phrygia, and sometimes all Arcadia.

Lycaones, the people of Lycaonia.

Lycas, Wolf, a dog's name.

Lycaste, the daughter of Priamus,

wife to Polydamas; also a famous harlot of Sicily, called Venus, of whom Butes begat Eryx.
 Lycastos, a city of Crete, so called of the nymph Lycaste.
 Lycastum, a city of Cappadocia, now Docastella.
 Lyces, a river of Scythia.
 Lycæum, a school near Athens, where Aristotle taught; and another of Cicero, at his manour of Tusculum.
 Lychnidus, a city of Illyria.
 Lychnis, idis; f. the herb campons.
 * Lychnis coronaria or fativa, rose-campons. * Lychnis sylvestris, calves-ficuz. * Lychnis Chalcidonica, rose-royal, nonsuch.
 Lychnites, is; m. a kind of white marble; also a red jewel shining very much by candle-light.
 Lychnites, a fen in Armenia Major, called Exsechia.
 Lychnitis, itidis; f. vervain.
 Lychnium, ii; n. a candlestick.
 Lychnobius, ii; m. a night-walker or worker.
 Lychnocia, Candlemas-day.
 Lychnopæus, m. a wax-candler or torch-maker.
 Lychnuchus, i; m. a candlestick or stone, a lantern, torch-bearer, a linkman.
 LYCHNUS, i; m. [λυχνος] a link or lamp. * Lychnus ligneolus, a wooden lantern.
 Lycia, a country of Asia the Less, between Pamphilia and Caria, so called from Lycus the son of Pandion.
 Lycias, the river Lech in Rhætia.
 Lycidas, one of the Centaurs slain by the Lapithæ; also a shepherd in Virgil.
 Lycimnia, a mistress of Horace.
 Lycisca, æ; f. a mongrel bred be-
 Lyciscus, i; m. } tween a wolf and
 a dog.
 Lycium, ii; n. box-thorn, or a decoction of it.
 Lycius, a, um; adj. of Lycia.
 Lycius, a name of Apollo.
 Lycoa, a city of Arcadia, where Diana had a temple, and from thence is called Lycoanitis.
 Lycofionon, i; n. wolf-bane.
 Lycomædes, a king of the island Scyrus, among whose daughters Achilles lived in women's apparel, to keep himself from the Trojan wars; also the son of Creon.
 Lycomedis, a lake in Africa, called Linxano.
 Lycon, a city of Egypt and Portugal.
 Lyconiasensis, he wrote the life of Pythagoras; also a peripatetic philosopher, called Glycon for his eloquence; and others.
 Lycone, es; f. a city of Thrace, and a mountain of Peloponnesus abounding in cyprus-trees.
 Lycophos, the first appearing of daylight.
 Lycophron, ntis; m. a poet of Chalcis, one of the seven called Pleiades, the other six being Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus Junior; he wrote a very obscure poem called Alexandra; also the son of Perinthus king of Corinth, who slew his mother.
 Lycophthalmus, i; m. a precious stone of four divers colours.
 Lycopolis, a city of Egypt, from the

wolves who repulsed the Æthiopians invading Egypt.
 Lycopodium, ii; n. a kind of moss called wolf-claw.
 Lycopsis, is; f. great garden-bugloss.
 Lycoris or Lytheris, the freed woman of the senator Voluminius, beloved of Cornelius Gallus, but followed Antonius to the wars.
 Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, having yellow sands, called afterwards E-
 venus, and now Phidari.
 Lycos, the least kind of spider.
 Lycostaphylos, water-slder.
 Lycosthene, a city of Lydia.
 Lycosura, a city of Arcadia.
 Lycozea, a city of Thrace.
 Lyctus, a famous city of Crete, called Paleocastro.
 Lyctius, a, um; adj. of Lyctus.
 Lycurgeus, a, um; adj. of Lycurgus.
 Lycurgus, a king of Sparta, who having made many good laws, resigned the crown to his nephew, and killed himself: Also a king of Thrace, who rooted up the vines to keep his people sober; hence Lycurgides, the son of Lycurgus.
 Lycus, a king of Bœotia, who married Antiope, and put her away when gotten with child by Jupiter in the form of a satyr; also a king of Libya, who was wont to sacrifice his guests; also a Theban exile, who, while Hercules was gone to hell, took occasion to slay Creon, and enter upon the kingdom; but as he was about to ravish Megara, Hercules's wife, he returned in that instant and slew him; also a companion of Ætheas, and a son of Priamus, and one of the Centaurs; a famous physician of Naples, and a boy beloved of Alceus; also a river in Assyria, Asia, Germany, Macedonia, and other places.
 Lydda, a city of Palestine, called also Diospolis, and now Rama.
 Lyde, the wife of the poet Antimachus; also the elogy he made at her death.
 Lydia, æ; f. a country in Asia the Less, made famous by king Cræsus and the river Pactolus; also a woman's name.
 Lydius, a river of Macedonia called Castor.
 Lydius lapis, a touch-stone.
 Lydius modus, doleful musick.
 Lydus, the son of Hercules by Iole; also the son of Alys king of Mæonia, who succeeded his father in that kingdom, and called it Lydia.
 Lygamata, a people of Libya Interior.
 Lygdamus, a famous wrestler of Syracuse, and a name which Tibullus gives himself.
 Lygdinus, a kind of stone fit for boxes to keep ointment in, differing but little from alabaster.
 Lygius, a river of Thrace.
 Lylæus, a river of Bithynia.
 Lyle, a city of Arcadia.
 Lyleus, a, um, of Lyle.
 Lymax, a river of Arcadia.
 Lymira, a city and river of Lycia.
 LYMPHA, æ; f. [λύπη] water.
 Lymphaticus, a, um; adj. mad; also mixed with water. * Lymphatici nummi, money that burns one's pocket. * Lymphaticus pavor, a strange fright.

Lymphatio, onis; f. an intoxicating.
 Lymphatus, us; m. }
 Lymphatus, a, um; part. of lymphor, intoxicated, beside one's self.
 Lympho, are; act. to intoxicate or make mad.
 Lymphor, ari; pass. to be disturbed by reason of apparitions.
 † Lymphor, oris; m. water.
 Lymphorata, æ; f. a town about Gedrosia.
 Lyncæ, a city of Macedonia.
 Lyncetæ, the people of Lyncetis.
 Lyncetis, a country of Macedonia.
 Lyncetius, a river of Macedonia, whose water makes men drunk.
 Lynceus, a, um; adj. of or like a lynx, sharp-sighted. * Lynceis oculis contemplari, to look through and through.
 Lynceus, the beast lynx; also one that is sharp-sighted.
 Lynceus, i; m. the son of Aphareus, an Argonaut, so quick-sighted that he is said to see the new moon at her change, see thorough stone wall, &c. also the same as Linus the son of Ægyptus, spared by his wife Hypermetra, when the rest of her sisters killed their husbands.
 Lyncurium, ii; n. a bright stone engender'd of the lynx's urine.
 Lyncus, a city of Epirus.
 Lyncus, lyncus, or lynx, a most cruel king of Scythia, who when Triptolemus was sent from Ceres to teach him husbandry, went to kill him in his sleep, but was turned by Ceres into the beast lynx.
 LYNX, ncis; m. or f. [lynx] the lynx, a spotted and sharp-sighted beast like a deer.
 Lynx, a city of Libya.
 LYRA, æ; f. [λύρα] a harp; also a constellation; and the fish cornula.
 * Lyrae, flim-flam.
 Lyrcæ, a people of Scythia.
 Lyræus, a mountain of Arcadia, where the city Lycæa was; also a fountain.
 Lyræus, a, um; adj. of Lyræus.
 Lyræa, a city of Peloponnesus, called before Lyncæa.
 Lyrica, orum; n. lyric verses, or songs to the harp.
 Lyricen, inis; m. one that plays upon the harp; a harper.
 Lyricia, æ; } f. a woman har-
 Lyricina, æ; } per.
 Lyricus, a, um; adj. lyric, belonging to the harp.
 Lyristes, } æ; m. a harper.
 Lyrista, }
 Lyrnatia, a small country of Lycia.
 Lyrnessus, a city of Troas wasted by Achilles.
 Lysa, a city of Arabia Petraea.
 Lysander, ri; m. a valiant general of the Lacedæmonians, who beat the Athenians; he is reported to have used this saying, When the lion's skin will not prevail, One must put on the fox's tail.
 Lysanias, a Grecian orator, and other men.
 Lysiades, the son of the philosopher Phædrus.
 Lysias, an excellent orator of Syracuse.
 Lysias, a city of Arcadia, called Crepa, another in Caria, and other places.
 Lysidice, es; f. the daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, the mother of Alcmena, and grandmother of Hercules.
 Lysii-

Lyfimachia, æ; f. a city of Chersonesus Thracia, called Hexamili, and another in Ætolia, built by Lyfimachus.

Lyfimachia, æ; f. the herb loose-lyfimachium, ii; n. } strife. * Lyfimachia galericulata, willow-herb.

Lyfimachus, i; m. one of Alexander's men thrown to a lion, which he killed by pulling out his tongue, and was afterwards made king of Thrace; also a school-master of Alexandria, and an historian of Alexandria.

Lyfimachus, i; m. a stone like Rhodian marble with veins of gold.

Lyfimelia, æ; f. a lake in Sicily, called Pantanella.

Lyfinoë, a city of Asia about Pamphylia.

Lyippe, ês; f. one of the daughters of Proteus, who preferring themselves before Juno, run mad, and thought themselves cows.

Lyippus, i; m. a famous statuary of Sicyon; also a comical poet.

Lyfis, a certain philosopher, who said that God was an ineffable number.

Lyfis, a river in Asia about Pamphylia.

Dyfis, is, or lyfis; f. a loosening, solution, gaping.

Lyfistrate, one of Aristophanes's comedies so called.

Lyfistratus, the brother of Lyfippus the statuary.

Lyfius, a surname of Bacchus in Bœotia; and other men.

Lyffe, ês; f. fury, madness.

Lyfus or **Lyffus**, a river of Arcadia, near which was the tomb of Æsculapius.

Lyta, æ; m. a bachelor at law.

Lyta, æ; f. a small country of Thesaly.

Lytaimis, a promontory of the Scythian sea.

Lyteria, orum; pl. n. signs of the going away of a disease.

Lythirambus, i; m. a surname of Bacchus, from his being taken out of Jupiter's thigh.

† **Lytra**, æ; f. an otter. See lutra.

Lytrum or **lytron**, i; n. a ransom.

Lytia, æ; f. the mad worm in a dog's tongue, madness.

Lyus, a river of Asia Minor.

Lyxea, a city of Acarnania.

Lyzyzona, æ; f. a woman that hath lain with a man.

of Cous.

Macaria, æ; f. the daughter of Hercules, who sacrificed herself to appease the wrath of the gods; also a city of Cyprus, and the whole island; also a fountain of Arcadia, and an island in the Arabian gulf.

Macarismus, i; m. happiness; also an hymn to the honour of the saints.

Macarius, i; m. a bishop of Jerusalem, A. D. 316. also a martyr of Alexandria under Decius.

Macaturæ, a people of Pentapolis in Africa.

Macci, a people of Libya Interior.

Macco, a city in India.

Maccocalingi, a people of India.

Maccuræ, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

† **Maccus**, a fool.

Mace, a city of Gallia Celtica.

Macednon, a small country in the mountain Pindus.

Macëdo, onis; m. the son of Osiris, from whom some say Macedonia had its name.

Macedonia, æ; f. a large country in Europe, of which Philip and Alexander were kings, being called before Æmonia, Enathia, Edonia, Mygdonia, Præonia, and Picria.

Macedonicus, a, um; } adj. of Macedonia.

Macedonius, a, um; } cedonia.

Macedonienfis, e; }

Macedonius, i; m. an heretick, who affirmed the Holy Ghost to be a creature, and not God.

Macella, æ; f. a city of Sicily.

Macellarius, a, um; of the shambles.

Macellarius, ii; m. a victualler.

† **Macellator**, ôris; } m. a butcher.

† **Macellio**, onis; }

† **Macello**, are; to kill a beast.

† **Macellota**, æ; f. a garden-door.

† **Macellulum**, i; n. a little butchery.

Macellum, i; n. [à Macellus, vel à μακελλας, locus circumscriptus] the shambles, or any place where provision is sold.

Macellus, a, um; adj. [à macer] somewhat lean, bare.

MAC-EO, êre; neut. [Heb. macac] to be lean or pined.

Macer, a poet who wrote of the virtues of herbs, and what Homer had omitted.

Mac-er, ra, um, [à macco] poor in flesh, meager, lean, thin, barren.

Macëratio, onis; f. a soaking in water.

Macëratus, a, um; part. of maceror; made lean; also soaked.

† **Macëresco**, êre; neut. to be made wet and soaked.

Maceria, æ; } f. a wall of stone

† **Macerics**, ei; } only, a row of teeth, leanness, barrenness.

Macëro, are; act. to sleep, infuse, or soak in water, to afflict or consume, to cause to pine away. * **Macerare** se, to torment himself.

Macëscio, êre; neut. to grow lean.

Macestus, a river of Mysia called Megisto.

Machabæus, the surname of Judas, the eldest son of Mattathias.

Machæra, æ; f. a sword or falchion.

† **Machæarius**, ii; m. a fighter at sword and dagger.

Machærium, ii; n. a little sword.

Machærophorus, i; m. a swordsmen, one of the guard.

Machæropceus, i; and machæropola, æ; m. a sword-cutler.

Machæropolium, ii; n. a sword-cutler's shop.

Machageni, a people of Scythia.

Machaon, the son of Æsculapius and Arfinoë, who went to the Trojan wars, and was slain.

Machaonius, a, um; adj. of Machaon.

Machara, a city of Sicily.

Machela, Mechlin in Brabant.

Machelones, a people about Pontus.

† **Machia**, æ; f. a fray, combat.

† **Machil**, the robe of the ephod.

MACHINA, æ; f. [μαχανή] an engine, instrument, deceit, craft. * Omnes adhibere machinas, so use all means to do a thing.

Machinālis, e; adj. belonging to engines. * Mensor machinarius, a surveyor.

Machinārius, ii; m. an engineer, a worker of engines.

Machinatio, onis; f. a devising, subtle working, invention, contrivance.

Machinātor, ôris; m. an inventor of engines or deceits, a plotter, contriver.

Machinātus, a, um; part. of machinor; inventing or invented.

Machinātus, ūs; m. a device.

Machinor, ari; dep. acc. & dat. to devise an engine or ingenious work, to work. * Machinari mortem alicui, to seek a man's death.

Machinōsus, a, um; adj. devised by craft, cunningly wrought.

† **Machinūla**, æ; f. a little engine.

† **Machiones**, workmen, masons.

Machlinia, the city Mechlin in Brabant.

† **Machlis**, a wild beast in Scandinavia like the elk.

Machlyes, a people of Africa.

Machorbæ, a haven of Arabia Fœlix.

† **Machplum** or **macholum**, a rick or stack of corn.

Machurves or **Machurebi**, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Machusi, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Maci, a people about Arachosia.

† **Macianum**, i; n. a crab or wilding.

† **Macianus**, i; f. a crab-tree.

† **Maciatus**, a, um; made lean.

Macicratis, a city of Egypt built by the Athenians.

Macidatus, a, um; wet, moistened.

Macidos, a city of Thrace, called Maitos.

† **Maciēcūla**, æ; f. a little leanness.

Macies, ei; f. [à macco] leanness, barrenness. * Ossa vix texit macies, there is nothing but skin and bones.

† **Macilentē**, adv. leanly, poorly.

† **Macilentus**, a, um; adj. [à macer] very lean and thin.

† **Macio**, are; act. to make lean.

MACIS, idis; f. [μάκισ] mace.

† **Macisco**, êre; neut. to grow lean.

Macistes, a city in Triphylia.

Macium, a province of India full of elephants.

Macoa, a city of Arabia.

Macodama, a city of Africa Propria, now called Macroa.

Macolium, Maic, a town in Ireland.

Macra, the river which divides Liguria from Hetruria; also an island in the Myrtoan sea.

† **Macrëdo** and **macitudo**, inis; f. leanness.

† **Macr-co**, êre; to be or grow lean. **Macresco**,

M ante A.

M. In numeris mille notat, & abbreviat. for Marcus, Martius, meus, miles, modo, molestus, monumentum, mors, mulier or minus.

Macæ, a people of Arabia Fœlix.

Macanitæ or **Macennitæ**, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.

Macara, æ; f. an island of Lycia, and a city of Sicily.

Macarææ, a city of Arcadia, from Macarus the son of Laconia.

Macareus, i; m. the son of Æolus, who got his sister Canace with child; whereupon her father sent her a sword wherewith she killed herself; also an ancient historian, who wrote

Mācresco, ēre; neut. to pine or fall away in flesh.
Macri, fields between Bononia and Ravenna in the way to Rome.
Macria, a small island by Rhodes.
Macrines, a people of Corsica.
Macrinus, a Roman emperor, A. U. 959.
Macris, the island Magri in the Rhodian sea; also a name of Eubœa and Chios, by reason of their length.
+ Macro, aro; to make very lean.
Macrobii, certain long-lived people of Meroë in Africa.
Macrobius, long-lived.
Macrobius, i; m. he commented upon Scipio's dream, and wrote the Saturnalia.
Macrocephali, a people by Bosphorus with long heads.
Macrochir or **Longimanus**, the name of Artaxerxes.
Macrochira, a garment with long sleeves.
Macrocolum, i; n. } paper-royal.
Macrocola, æ; f. }
Macrocomus, i; m. long-haired.
Macrocosmus, i; m. the great world.
Macrologia, æ; f. a long discourse.
Macrones, a people of Pontus.
Macronosia, æ; f. a long sickness.
+ Macropiper, cris; long pepper.
+ Macropterus, i; m. a long-wing'd hawk.
Macror, oris; m. leanness.
Macryes, a people of Libya.
Macrynia, a city of Ætolia.
Maculator, oris; m. a killer, slayer, sacrificer.
Maclatus, a, um; part. of maclor; killed, sacrificed. * Maclatus esto hoc sacrificio, may this sacrifice tend to the further setting out your great name and glory.
Maclatus, is; m. a killing for sacrifice.
Maeste, [a maetus] O brave! * Maeste virtute esto, go on and prosper. * Maeste amare, to love exceedingly.
+ Maestæ, arum; f. } dainty dishes.
Maestra, orum; n. } sweet-meats, ustards, &c. the last course.
+ Maesticus, i; m. one that has great cheeks and a wide mouth.
Maeto, are; act. [a maetus] to slay, kill, sacrifice, advance, overwhelm, honour, throw down headlong, to violate. * Maetare aliquem infortunio, to do one a forced turn or mischief.
Maetorium, a city of Sicily, called Mazarino.
MACTRA, æ; f. [μάκτρα] a kneading-trough.
Maetus, a, um; adj. [qu. magis auctus] augmented, more increased and enlarged.
MĀCŪLA, æ; f. [μαῖα, vel ab Heb. machab, delevit] a spot, reproach, blemish, a small nook, the mesh of a net. * Incurere æternas maculas alicui, to disgrace one eternally.
Maculatio, onis; f. a bespitting, defiling.
Maculatus, a, um; part. of maculor; spotted, blemished.
Maculo, are; act. to spot, stain, defile; also to wound.
Maculosus, a, um; adj. full of spots; stained, freckled. * Nefas maculo-

sum, adultery.
Madaura, a city of Africa, whence Apuleius is called Madaurensis.
Mādefac-io, ēre; act. to make wet or moist.
Mādefactus, a, um; moistened, steeped.
Mādesio, eri; neut. to be made wet.
Mādens, ntis; part. of madeo; wet or moist; also tipsy.
MĀD-EO, ēre; neut. [α μωδω, humore nimio putresco] to be wet or moist, be thoroughly versed in any learning, be well boiled. * Madere sermonibus, to be filled with discourse. * Madere vino, to have tipsy.
Mādesc-o, ēre; neut. to be or grow wet. * Humore mādescit ungula, the hoof grows tender with wet.
Mādīdātus, a, um; moistened, soaked.
+ Mādīditas, ātis; f. moisture, wetness.
+ Mādīdo, are; to make wet.
Mādīdus, a, um; adj. wet, moist, damp; also drunk. * Vestis mādīda cocco, a purple-garment.
+ Mādīfico, are; act. to make wet.
Mādīsanites Sinus, a part of the Persian sea called Golfo di Sandra.
Mador, oris; m. moisture, dampness.
+ Madulsa, i; m. a drunkard.
Madusa, æ; f. }
+ Mādūlus, a, um; pretty moist.
Madyrus, a city of Hellepont.
Mæander, the river Madre or Palazzia in Phrygia, full of turnings and windings.
Mæander, i; m. an intricate turning and winding, a labyrinth.
Mæandrus, i; m. }
Mæandratus, a, um; adj. intricately wrought or turned.
Mæandrus, a city of Magnesia, and a mountain of India without Ganges.
Mæatæ, a people of Scotland.
Mædi or **Mædobithyni**, a people of Thrace.
Mæmæstera, sacrifices to Jupiter for the laying of tempests.
Mæmæsterion, the month September.
Mæna, æ; f. a pilchard.
Mænades, the same as Bacchæ, or the women-priests of Bacchus.
Mænālis, idos; f. of the hill Mænalus.
Mænālius, a, um; adj. of the hill Mænalus.
Mænālus and **Mænalz**, ōum; a very high mountain of Arcadia, full of pines, and dedicated to Pan, so called from Mænalus the son of Lycaon; also a city of Arcadia.
Mænatia, a Balearick island, and another by Corsica.
Mænius, i; m. a Roman consul; also a riotous spendthrift, who selling his house, reserved only a balcony to behold the sword-plays, which was therefore called Mæniana.
Mænomenon, i; n. a kind of honey making men mad.
Mænomona, mountains of Sardinia.
Mænulius, a surname of Bacchus.
+ Mænulæ, arum; sprats.
Mæoniz, æ; f. a country of Asia Minor, called afterwards Lydia.
Mæonidæ, the Muses.
Mæonides, Homer so called.
Mæonii, a people of Tuscany.
Mæotæ, the inhabitants of Mæotis.
Mæotis, idis; f. a lake in the north

parts of Scythia, into which runneth the river Tanais.
Mæotius, a, um; adj. of Mæotis; Meotic.
Mæotides, a fish taken out of the lake Mæotis.
Mæpa, a city of Armenia the Less.
Mæpha, the metropolis of Arabia Felix.
Mæronæ, æ; f. a city of Persia.
Mæsius, ii; m. the month May.
Mæsius, mount Olympus in Mysia.
Mæsolia, a country of India within Ganges.
Mæson, an actor of Megara, from whom came the proverb Mæsonica discoria.
+ Mæsortium, a woman's veil or monk's hood.
Maga, æ; f. a witch. See magus.
Magadium, ii; n. the bridge of a violin, &c.
Magæ or **Magnæ**, Old Radnor in Wales.
Magæa, a fountain of Sicily, called La fontana de la Magdalena.
Magāle, is; } [Punic. magar]
Magalia, ium; n. } huts, booths.
Magarsus, the greatest hill in Cilicia.
Magas, ādis; f. the neck or back of a lute, &c.
Magdalene, ēs; f. Magdalen, the name of a woman.
+ Magdaleo, onis; m. a langate, or long plaister like a roller.
Magdeburgum, a city of Saxony, called Magdeburg or Maidenbourg.
+ Magdellum, i; n. a chamber-pot.
Magē, adv. more or rather. See magis.
Magella, a city of Sicily.
Magelli, a people of Liguria.
Magetæ, a people of Africa.
Magetobia, Mont-Beliard in France.
Magi, a people about Media.
Magia, a fountain by Syracuse; also a city of Illyria and Carmania.
Magia, æ; f. } sorcery, magic.
Magice, ēs; f. } witchcraft.
Magicus, a, um; adj. of witchcraft. * Ars magica, the black art.
Magida, æ; f. a kind of broad platter or board.
Magida, a town of Pannonia or Noricum.
+ Maginamentum, i; n. a divination.
+ Maginor, ari; to trifle, go slowly to work.
Magiovinium or **Magiovintum**, Dunstable in Bedfordshire.
Magiriscium, ii; n. a cook, or graven image like one.
Magiriscus, sci; a little cook.
Magirus, i; m. a cook.
Magis, idis; f. a kneading-trough, a plate, and a round table.
MAGIS, adv. [α μᾶλιν, magnus] more, rather. * Ut nunquam magis, as much as ever. * Magis magisque, magis ac magis, more and more.
+ Magistellus, i; m. a little sorry master.
Magist-er, ri; m. [a magis, vel magnus] a master, a teacher, a governor, one ordered by the prætor to sell the debtor's goods. * Magister dicendi, an orator. * Magister pecoris, a herdsman. * Magister populi, a dictator. * Magister equitum, a serjeant-major of the horse. * Magister militum, a lieutenant-general. * Magister armorum, a corporal or drillmaster.

driller. * Magister pagi or vici, a constable, headborough. * Magister ludi, a school-master. * Magister navis, a pilot.
 † Magistercula, æ; f. a little mistress.
 † Magisterculus, i; m. a little sorry master.
 Magisterium, ii; n. mastership; also a mystery or trade; a means invented in physick, as a plaister. * Magisterium equitum, a body of eight troops of horse, or five hundred and two.
 Magistos, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus.
 Magistra, æ; f. a mistress, governess.
 † Magistratus, e; adi. of a master.
 Magistraciones publicæ, publick schools.
 Magistratus, us; m. a magistrate, a chief officer; also the office, authority, government. * Magistratus major, summus, a consul.
 † Magistratus, i; m. a master or Magisterianus, i; agent in a business.
 † Magistro, arc; to rule, govern, Magistor, ari; teach.
 Magitar, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Maglana, Maclenith in Montgomeryshire.
 Maglona, or Maglova, the same as Maglana.
 Magna, atis; n. a wash-ball, pomander, &c. also the dregs of ointment.
 † Magmatarius, ii; m. a maker of wash-balls.
 † Magmentaria vasa, the vessels wherein the bowels of beasts were brought to the altar.
 Magna, an island of Libya.
 † Magnai, for magnæ.
 † Magnales, ium; m. nobles.
 Magnalia, ium; n. [à magnus] great and wonderful things.
 † Magnamen, inis; n. courageousness.
 Magnanimus, a, um; adj. stout, courageous, valiant.
 Magnanimitas, atis; f. courage, stoutness.
 Magnanimiter, adv. courageously.
 Magnatarius, ii; m. a great dealer, or wholesale-man.
 Magnas, atis; m. a nobleman, peer, grandee.
 Magnata, a city of Ireland.
 Magnates, the people of Magnata.
 † Magnatus, i; m. a grandee.
 † Magnè, adv. greatly.
 Magnentius, a Roman emperor, who, being vanquished, fled to Lugdunum, and running mad, wounded his brother Desiderius, killed some of his friends, and at last himself.
 Magnes, etis; m. [μαγνης] a load-stone, whose property is to draw iron to it.
 Magnes, an ancient comedian of Athens; also a youth of Smyrna, exceeding beautiful, skilled in poetry and musick, who going about from city to city with a crown of gold, was beloved of many, especially king Gyges; but his parents disliking it, cut off his hair, and spoiled all his ornaments; whereupon Gyges made war upon the Magnesi.
 Magnesia, æ; f. a city of Asia, where Themistocles died in banishment, the king of Persia having given it to him; also a city of Lydia, and a country of Macedonia, between Picria and Thessaly.
 Magnesis, idos; of Magnesia.

Magnetus, i, a, um; adj. of Magnesia.
 Magnetarches, is; m. a chief magistrate of the Athenians.
 Magnetes, the people of Magnesia.
 * Magnetum mala, great evils.
 Magneticus, a, um; belonging to the load-stone, attractive. * Index magneticus, the mariner's compass.
 Magnetis, a stone called cut-silver.
 Magniana, the city Zike in Hungaria.
 † Magnificus, i; m. a great bragger.
 Magnificatio, onis; f. a magnifying.
 † Magnificatus, a, um; part. of magnificor; magnified.
 Magnificè, ius, issimè; adv. nobly, sumptuously, stately. * Magnificè aliquem accipere, to respect a man in most respectful language.
 Magnificencia, æ; f. magnificence, stateliness, nobleness, loftiness. * Magnificencia verborum, gaiety of words in a discourse or speech.
 Magnificentior, ius; adj. compar. of magnificus; more noble, &c.
 Magnifico, arc; act. to magnify, extol, praise.
 Magnificus, a, um; adj. magnificent, doing great acts; noble, stately, sumptuous. * Magnifica verba, big words, a bluffing.
 Magniloquentia, æ; f. a speaking in a high style.
 † Magniloquium, ii; n. a lofty speech, or of great matters.
 Magniloquus, a, um; speaking loftily or stately; a boaster, boaster.
 Magnipendo, ere; to get touch by.
 Magnitudo, inis; f. greatness, bigness, height. * Magnitudo animi, undaunted courage.
 Magnò, } adv. greatly, aloud. * Magnùm, } Magnò imputari, to be set at a high price.
 Magnopere, adv. [of magno and opere] greatly, earnestly. * Non magnopere laboro, I am not much concerned.
 Magnopolis, is; a city of Paphlagonia; also the city of Mackelburg in Germany.
 Magnum promontorium, a promontory of Portugal, at the mouth of Tagus, called Capo de Cascais, or rather the rock of Lisbon; also a promontory of Mauritania Cæsarionensis, called Capo de Odeane; another of Sicily, Arabia Felix, and Æthiopia.
 Magnus, a consul, colleague with Apollonius; and other men.
 MAGNUS, a, um; adj. [μαγνης] great, large, notable, weighty. * Magnum iter, a long way. * Magnus natu, an old man. * Magnus focer, the wife's grandfather. * Magnus animo, very courageous. * Magnam partem in his partitionibus & definiendis occupati sunt, they spend great part of the time in dividing and defining these things. * Magnus numerus frumenti, a great many bushels of corn. * Magnus amator mulierum, a mighty lover. * Magna voce, with a loud voice. * Dii magni, the great gods, or Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, &c. * Magni pueri, great men's sons. * Magna & veteri prosapia, of a rich and ancient family. * Magnum opus & arduum, a difficult undertaking. * Os magnum, a strong voice. * Pectus magnum,

a great heart. * Magna lingua, proud language. * Magnum mare, a tempestuous sea, (Catull. 23. 12.) * Magnum fecit, he did a great matter. * In magno negotio habuit, he thought it a great matter. * Magna ex parte, in great measure. * Magni esse, to be highly valued. * Magno vendere, to sell dear. * Magna urbs, Rome, so called by the Romans. * Magna dea, or magna mater, Cybele, mother of the gods.
 Magnus Portus, Porto Seren, in the Atlantick sea; also Portsmouth in Hampshire.
 Mago, the name of divers Carthaginians, viz. the father of Aldrubal and Hannibal, who assisted the Romans with one hundred and twenty ships in the Tarentine war; another was the brother of Hannibal; another was taken by Scipio, and sent to Rome; another Mago, whom Columella calls Rusticationis parentem, wrote twenty-eight books, which were translated into Latin by order of the senate.
 Magon, a river of India, falling into Ganges.
 Magontiacum; the city Mintz in Germany, where printing is said to be first found out; the archbishop of this city is the first of the electors to the empire.
 Maguda, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Magudaris, is; f. the herb laserpitium.
 MAGUS, i; m. [μαγος] an enchanter, wizard, a wise counsellor in the Persian empire.
 Magus, a king of the Celts, of whom many towns are named.
 Magusa, a city of Æthiopia.
 Magutano, a city of Armenia Major.
 Magydaris, is; f. the herb la-s-wort.
 † Mahaiab, wild rock cherries of Austria.
 Mahometes, an Arabian, born A. D. 572. his father a Pagan, and his mother a Jew, captain of a rebellious crew, among whom, by the help of Sergius, a Nestorian monk, he introduced the Mahometan religion, contained in the Alcoran; also the name of several Turkish emperors after him.
 Maia, æ; f. a sea-crab.
 Maia, æ; f. the daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiades, on whom Jupiter beget Mercury; also a goddess, the daughter of Faunus; and a city of Hellespont.
 Majoris, is; m. [à major] a barrow-pig or hog.
 Majestas, a goddess, daughter of Honos and Reuerentia.
 Majestas, atis; f. [à major] majesty, excellency, authority, sovereignty, sacredness. * Majestatem ledere, to commit high-treason. * Quanta in oratione majestas, with what a comely grace did he deliver his oration!
 † Majestatior, ius; adj. more majestically.
 † Majestativus, a, um; adj. majestic, full of majesty.
 Major, and us, gen. oris; adj. comp. of magnus; greater, bigger, older. * Major morbus, the falling-sickness. * Major focer, the wife's great-grandfather. * Major domus, the steward of the household. * In

* In majus celebrare, to set out beyond the worth.

† Major, ōris; m. a mayor, signior. Majorana, æ; f. the herb sweet-marijoram.

Majoratus, ūs; m. mayoralty or eldership.

Majores, um; m. pl. ancestors, forefathers.

† Majorina, æ; f. a kind of olives, not ripe till the beginning of February.

† Majoro, are; to make great.

Mais, a river of India between Ganges and Indus.

Maityavonium, a city in France.

MAIUS, ii; m. [a majores, vel a Maia the mother of Mercury] the month May.

Maius, a, um; adj. of or in May.

Majusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat bigger.

Maizum, i; n. maize, or Turkey wheat.

MALA, æ; f. [μῆλον] the cheek, or cheek-bone.

Malabathrum, i; n. an Indian leaf swimming in ponds, of which they make a sweet oil called malabathrinum.

Malacha, or Malaga, a haven of Andalusia in Spain, noted for raisins.

Mālāche, ēs; f. a large kind of mal-lows.

Malachites, a stone of a dark green colour.

† Malachra, æ; f. the tree from which comes the gum bdellium.

Malachus, or Marachus, a poet of Syracuse, who never wrote better than when thoroughly anger'd.

Malacia, æ; f. calmness of the sea, becalmedness, queasiness of stomach, or longing.

Mālācīfo, are; act. to soften, tame, make gentle.

Malacitanus, a, um; adj. of Malacha.

Malacocissus, a kind of ivy.

Malacodermus, i; m. any fish with a soft shell.

Malacostracus, a, um; adj. mollifying, loosening.

Malacus, a, um; adj. soft, delicate.

* Malacum palliolum, a fine coat.

* In malacum modum, in an easy manner.

Malæa, a city of Arcadia.

Malæi Colon, a promontory of Chersonesus Aurea.

Malagma, ātis; n. a poultice.

Malanius, the city Maida of the Oenotri.

Malasso, are; to make soft, ripe or tender.

Malchus, chi; m. an historian, who wrote an history from Constantine to Anastasius; also a name of Porphyrius.

Malcoæ, a people of Libya Interior.

Malcolmus, a king of Scotland, A. D. 1154.

† Ma'dius, ii; a bushel or strike.

† Maldra, maldrus, maldrum, maldrum, four bushels, half a quarter.

Malē, adv. badly, naughtily, shrewdly.

* Ma'e audire, to have an ill name.

* Male loqui, to give ill language.

* Male olere, to stink.

* Male suadere, to give bad counsel.

* Male fortis, effeminate.

* Male conduci, costily.

* Male

me habet hæc res, this thing vexes and troubles me. * Male metuo illum, I dread him. * Male vivere, to live poorly. * Male est animo, I am ready to faint, sink down.

Malea, a promontory of Laconia, called Capo Malio, so dangerous to sailors, that it caused the proverb, Cum ad Maleam deflexeris, obliviscere quæ sunt domi; also a mountain of Taprobane.

† Maleberbis, e; adj. having a thin beard.

Malecena, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.

† Maledeus, ei; m. an evil spirit.

Maledice, adv. reproachfully.

Maledicentia, æ; f. reproach, railing, vilifying.

Mālēdicenti-or, us, gen. ōris; adj. compar. -issimus, [of maledicus] more slanderous or vilifying.

Mālēdi-co, xi, ctum, cōre; to revile, to rail against.

Mālēdictio, ōnis; f. a reproaching, railing, cursing.

† Mālēdictor, ōris; m. a railer.

Mālēdictum, i; n. a reproach, foul language.

* Maledicti loco, as an abuse.

Mālēdictus, a, um; part. of maledicor; reviled, cursed.

Mālēdicus, a, um; adj. reproaching, vilifying.

* Maledicus in omnes, railing against every one.

† Mālēfaber, a, um; adj. ill wrought or devised.

Mālēf-acio, ēci, actum, acēre; act. to do ill, to hurt, to do one a displeasure.

† Mālēfactor, ōris; m. } a malefactor,

Malefactor, icis; f. } evil doer.

Mālēfactum, i; n. an evil deed.

Mālēficē, adv. mischievously.

Mālēficientia, æ; f. a mischievous deed.

† Mālēficiose, adv. wickedly, mischievously.

Mālēficiūm, ii; n. mischief, injury; also sorcery.

* Exercitus tranxit sine maleficio, the army marched along very orderly without doing any hurt at all.

Mālēficius, a, um; adj. mischievous, hurtful.

* Artes maleficæ, sorcery.

Malefidus, a, um; faithless, not to be trusted.

† Malefractus, a, um; adj. fore broken.

† Malegenius, ii; m. an evil spirit.

† Mālēgerens, ntis; m. an unthrifty person.

† Mālēlō-quor, qui; dep. to curse, reproach.

† Malemateriatus, a, um; adj. made of bad matter.

† Malemeritus, a, um; adj. having deserved ill.

† Mālēcōlens, gen. ntis; ill-scented, stinking.

Maleos, one of the Æbudæ islands, called Mula; also a mart-town of Æthiopia.

† Mālēprecōr, ari; to cure or ban.

† Maleficientis, ntis; adj. thinking ill.

Mālēsuaus, a, um; adj. [a suadeo] persuading to mischief, giving bad counsel.

† Mālēsuetus, a, um; adj. ill-accustomed.

Malethubalus, a mountain of Mauri-

tania Cæsariensis.

Maleventum, a city of Campania, called afterwards Beneventum.

† Mālēvestitus, a, um; bad apparel'd.

† Mālēvōlē, adv. spitefully, enviously.

Mālēvōlens, ntis; adj. envious, unlucky.

* Malevōlente ingenio natus, born in an ill hour.

Mālēvōlent-er, ius, isime; adv. maliciously.

Mālēvōlentia, æ; f. ill-will, spite, malice.

Mālēvōlus, a, um; adj. [a malē & volo] spiteful, envious.

Maleus, a mountain of India, under the equator.

Maliaca, the city Xalgrado in Spain.

Maliacus sinus, a gulf over-against Eubœa.

Maliattha, a city of Arabia Petraea.

Maliba, a city of India without Ganges.

Malicorium, ii; n. a pomegranate-shell.

Mālifer, a, um; adj. bearing apples.

† Mālignē, adv. maliciously, sparingly.

* Maligne virens, of a dull green.

Mālignitas, ātis; f. malice, ill-will, grudge, niggardliness.

Malignor, ari; dep. to malign, envy, hate, curse.

Mālignus, a, um; adj. [a malus] malicious, spiteful, unkind, niggardly, malignant.

* Malignus ager, a barren soil.

* Maligna lux, a dim light.

* Malignum ulcus, a venomous ulcer.

* Maligni aditus, difficult and dangerous passages.

Mallimnus, a mountain of Sicily full of apples.

† Malina, æ; the spring-tide.

† Malinus, a, um; of an apple-tree.

Malippala, a city of India within Ganges.

† Mālitas, ātis; f. illness.

Mālitiā, æ; f. wickedness, naughtiness; also subtilty.

* Mālitiā cœli, the malignant influence of the heavens.

Mālitiōsē, ius; adv. mischievously, subtilly.

† Mālitiōsitas, ātis; f. mischievousness.

Mālitiōsus, a, um; adj. mischievous, evil, wicked, subtle.

Mallaba, a city of Arabia Felix.

Mallada, a city of Persia.

Mallæta, a city of India within Ganges.

Malle, for magis velle.

Malleator, ōris; m. a worker with a hammer, a smith, or coiner.

Malleatus, a, um; m. hammered, beaten.

† Mallensis, is; m. a lawyer, pleader.

† Malleo, are; to hammer, beat out.

† Malleola, æ; f. a little hammer.

Malleolaris, e; adj. of a shoot or branch.

* Malleolaris virga, an herb fit for planting.

Malleolus, i; m. a little hammer; also a young shoot or vine-branch, a bevin or spray to fire a place.

* Malleoli, the ankle-bones.

MALLEUS, ei; m. [Heb. halmuth, a tonno] a mallet, hammer, beetle.

Malli, a people of India about the head of Indus, who opposed Eacus.

Mallois, entis; Apollo's temple at Lesbos.

Mallophoros, Ceres, so called at Megaris.

Mallos, a city in Cilicia.

Malus, a mountain of India within Ganges.

Ganges. * Malli, the inhabitants.
 Malluvizæ, ārum; f. [à manus & lavo] a basin to wash hands.
 Malluvianus, a, um; adj. of washing the hands. * Sordes malluvianæ, filib coming from the hands in washing.
 Mālo, mavis, malle; verb. irreg. [qu. magis volo] to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather.
 † Malobathrarius, ii; m. a maker or seller of ointment of spikenard.
 Malobathrum, i; n. ointment of spikenard.
 † Malogranatum, i; n. a pomegranate.
 † Malogranatus, i; f. a pomegranate-tree.
 † Mālomellum, i; n. a sweetening-apple.
 † Mālomellus, i; f. a sweetening-tree.
 Malope, es; f. a kind of mallows.
 Malsane, a city of Arabia Felix.
 Maltanus, a haven of Tuscany.
 Maltecoræ, a people of India.
 Maltha, æ; f. an oil or varnish made of wax and tar.
 Malthace, an island not far from Corcyra.
 † Malthinus, a, um; adj. effeminate, soft.
 † Maltho, are, to varnish over.
 Malua, a river of Africa.
 MALVA, æ; f. [μαλαχῆ] mallows.
 * Malva major, holy-oak.
 Malvæus, a, um; adj. of mallows.
 Malvæiscus, i; m. } marsh-mal-
 Malvæicum, i; n. } lows.
 Malvæicum vium, [Gall. malvaïsse] malmsey.
 † Malvatina, æ; f. a garment made of mallows.
 MALUM, i; n. [μῆλον] an apple.
 * Malum granatum vel punicum, a pomegranate. * Malum aureum & Hesperium, an orange. * Malum limonium, a lemon. * Malum cotoneum, a quince. * Malum Claudianum, a queen-apple. * Malum sanguineum, a summer-golden. * Malum terræ, birth-wort or sowbread. * Mala lignea, the tackle to hoist up the main-yard.
 Mālum, i; n. mischief, an evil, adversity, misfortune, wickedness, hardship. * Habere malum, to suffer wrong. * Mālo vertere, to turn to ill, to be of ill consequence.
 Malum! interj. O villainy!
 Mālus, i; f. an apple-tree. * Malus sylvestris, a crab-tree.
 Mālus, i; m. the mast of a ship.
 MĀLUS, a, um; adj. [à μάχας, lascivus, vel ab Heb. gnamal, laboravit, vel amal, debilis est, &c.] bad, evil, wicked, naughty, shrewd, unkindful. * Malum medicamentum, poison. * Malā mente esse, to be displeased at himself. * Forma mala, an unhandsome feature.
 Mālys, the brother of Mēmprius.
 Mama, a city of Æthiopia.
 Mamarina, a city of Ausonia.
 Māmaus, a river of Peloponnesus.
 Mamelus, the sixteenth king of Assyria.
 Māmercus, i; m. a bishop of Vienna, who first instituted litanies, Anno Dom. 453.
 Māpers, the same as Mars in the Oscan language.
 Māmerthes, a Corinthian, who being desirous of reigning, slew his brother Sifapo's children; but when Sifapo

came to know it, he caused him to be torn in pieces.
 Mamertina, the city Messina.
 Mamertini, a prison in Rome; also, a consul.
 Mamertini, a people of Italy.
 Mamertium, a city in Italy.
 Mamilla, the city Ceitz in Germany.
 Mamilla, æ; f. a little dug or pap.
 Mamillana, æ; f. a kind of figs like paps.
 Mamillare, is; n. a gorget, a breast-cloth.
 Māmitus, the thirteenth king of Assyria.
 MAMMA, æ; f. [μᾶμα] a dug or pap; also a grandame; a bud of a tree. * A māmā disjungere, to wean.
 Mammæus Pons, the bridge Ponte Mammolo, over the river Anio, so called from Mammæa the mother of Severus.
 † Māmmatus, a, um; adj. like to or having paps.
 † Māmmatus, a, um; adj. having paps or teats.
 † Māmmia, æ; f. a mam.
 Māmmida, a city of Persia.
 Māmmilla, the daughter of Telegonus, giving name to the family Māmmilli.
 Māmmillaris, e; adj. of or like teats.
 Māmmisæa, a tetrarchy of Syria.
 † Māmmo, are, to suckle.
 Māmona, riches.
 † Māmonius, a, um; adj. set too much upon riches.
 Māmmōsus, a, um; adj. having great paps. * Māmmosa pyra, great pears.
 Māmothreptus, i; m. a child sucking long, or wantonly brought up; a cockney.
 Māmmūla, æ; f. a little nipple.
 Māmphula, æ; f. Syrian bread that fell away into coals before it was thoroughly baked.
 Māmphur, uris; n. a round piece of timber, with a leather thong, used by turners.
 Māmpfarus, a mountain of Africa Propria.
 Mānuda, a city of Æthiopia.
 Mānuga, a city of Syria.
 Māmurius Veturius, a famous smith in the time of Numa, who made the shields in fashion of that which fell from heaven.
 Māmurra, a Roman knight, extravagant in building, who bragged that he had in his house whatever Gallia Comata could afford him.
 † Mānābilis, e; adj. apt to flow or enter in.
 Mānācus, i; m. a monthly circle.
 Mānæthus, an Egyptian of Diospolis, who left a poem of physiology and astrology.
 Mānaita, a country of Armenia, consecrated to an idol of the same name.
 † Mānal, i; n. an ewer.
 † Mānale, i; n. an ewer.
 Mānalis, e; adj. [à manes] of ghosts. * Mānalis lapis, the gate of hell, through which the spirits called manes do pass out.
 Mānālis, e; adj. [à mano] flowing. * Mānalis lapis, a stone by the temple of Mars, whi b, in the time of drought, the Romans brought into the city, and rain immediately followed.
 Mānapia, Waterford in Ireland.

Manaricium, Manrick in Holland.
 Manarimanis, a haven of Germany called Marna.
 Manates, a people of Italy.
 † Mānātio, ōnis; f. a flowing from, a springing out of.
 Māncaleus, ei; m. the fourteenth king of Babylon.
 Mānceps, ipis; c. [à manus & capio] a buyer of publick things, farmer, butcher, broker, an undertaker of a business, he that warrants his goods at the sale of them.
 † Māncinias, ātis; f. maimedness, lameness.
 † Māncinus, a, um; adj. left-handed.
 Māncinus, i; m. a Roman consul, who having made a dishonourable peace with the enemy, was delivered up to them, that so they might be freed from the conditions.
 Māncipatio, ōnis; f. } a selling be-
 Māncipatus, ōis; m. } fore witness, upon warranty, a selling of land with seisin.
 Māncipāus, a, um; adj. sold or passed over to another in bondage.
 Māncipi, i; indec. whatsoever is in
 Māncupi, i; one's full power and possession.
 Māncipium, i; n. a captive pri-
 Māncupium, i; n. } soner taken in war, a purchase or propriety, a drudge or slave. * Sui māncipii esse, to be at his own disposal. * Res māncipii, our proper possession. * Māncipio dare, to give one possession in fee-simple. * Lex māncipii, a cause specify'd in a contract.
 Māncipo, are, to give liberty and seisin, to dispose. * Quædam māncipat usus, u/e makes some things ours.
 † Māncio, are, to maim or lame.
 Māncunium, Manchester, a trading town in Lancashire.
 Māncus, a, um; adj. [à manus] maimed, lame, imperfect. * In quem manca ruit fortuna, whom fortune assaults in vain, attacks to no purpose.
 Mānda, a river of India within Ganges.
 Mādagandeni, a people of Troas.
 Mādagræum, a river in Scythia Asiatica.
 Mādalum, i; n. a lake in Æthiopia.
 Mādalus, i; m. a door-bar.
 Mādane, es; f. the daughter of Atyages, who, as he thought in his sleep, made so much water, that it overflowed all Asia; she married Cambyfes, and bore Cyrus to him.
 Mādanis, is; m. the second king of the Medes.
 Mādanis, is; m. a philosopher, who, when Alexander invited him to the feast of Jupiter's son, promising a reward to them that came, and death to those that came not, denied him to be Jupiter's son, and slighted his gifts, saying, his own country afforded him necessities; he said, he feared not death, but wished it, as being a change to a more happy condition.
 Mādarii, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 † Mādatārius, ii; m. he to whom a commandment is given.
 Mādatāra, æ; f. a command.
 Mādatio, ōnis; f. } a command-
 † Mādātus, ōis; m. } ing.
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Mandator, ōris; m. a commander, a suborner of witnesses. * Mandator cædis, he that sets another on to commit murder.

+ Mandatulum, i; n. a little command.

Mandatum, i; n. a command, charge, commission, instruction. * Hoc mihi in mandatis dedit, he laid a charge upon me about this.

Mandatus, a, um; part. of mandor; commanded, given in charge.

Mandei, a people of India by Ganges.

Mandela, a town of the Sabines.

Mandepa, a city of Thrace.

Mandetrium, a city of Dalmatia.

Mandiadini, a people of India.

+ Mandianitæ, a people of Arabia.

Mandibilis, e; adj. eatable.

Mandibula, æ; f. } [à mando,

Mandibulum, i; n. } ere] the jaw-bone or cheek-bone.

Mandibularis, e; adj. of the jaw-bone.

+ Mandiburgus, i; m. an advocate.

MANDO, are; act. [μᾶνω, vel qu. manus do] to command, give in charge, commit, send away. *

Mandare aliquid memoriæ, to treasure up a thing in one's memory.

* Mandare æternitati or immortalitati, to immortalize. *

Mandare se fugæ, to betake himself to his heels to fly. *

Mandare monumentis annalium, to chronicle, or leave upon record.

Mandor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be given in charge, to be ordered or commanded, to be committed, to be exiled or sent away, to be appointed, ordered, or made. * Infra mortuos mandatur, he is persecuted beyond the grave.

MAN-DO, di, sum, dère; act. [μᾶνω, subigo] to chew, champ, eat.

Mandor, eris, i; pass. to be chewed, eaten, or champed with the teeth.

+ Mando, ōnis; m. a great eater or chewer.

Mandonius, a Spanish captain, who, with Indibilis, assisted the Romans against the Carthaginians, but beginning to revolt, they were only discharged by Scipio.

Mandosi, a people of Libya Interior.

Mandra, æ; f. a stable, stall or hold, a drove of cattle; also a knight (at chess.)

Mandrabilus, i; m. he having found a great treasure, offered up to Juno first a golden sheep, then a silver one, and lastly, a brazen one; hence Mandrabilus more, worse and worse.

Mandrāgōrā, æ; f. a mandrake.

Mandrake, a people of India within Ganges.

Mandro, a certain boatman, who came at last to be emperor.

Mandropolis, a city in Phrygia.

Mandrueni, a people of Margiana.

Mandrus, a river about Sogdiana, another of India within Ganges, and a mountain of Libya Interior.

Mandubii, a people of France.

Manducatio, ōnis; f. an eating, chewing.

+ Manducatorius, a, um; adj. of eating.

Manducatus, a, um; part. of manducor; chewed, eaten.

Manduco, are; act. } to chew,

Manducor, ari; -dep. } cat.

+ Manducum, i; n. food.

Manducus, i; m. a great eater, a notable trencher-man.

Manducus, i; m. an ugly wide-mouth'd picture carried about with May-games.

Manduesedum, Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, or Manchester in Warwickshire.

+ Mandula, æ; f. the lower-jaw.

Mandurium, ii; n. a lake in Apulia Daunia, which they say is neither diminished by drawing out, nor augmented by addition of water.

MANE; n. ind. [ab ant. manus, i.e. bonus] the morning.

Mane; adv. in the morning, early.

* Bene mane, very early.

Manebitur, [sc. ab illis] imperf. pass. they will tarry.

Manci, a people of Spain.

MĀN-EO, si, sum, ere; neut. [μᾶνω] to abide, expect, stick to, remember.

* Promissis manere, to stand to one's promise. *

Nec diu pax mansit, nor did the peace last long. *

Lex manet, the law is yet in force. *

Apud forum me manet, he tarries for me in the market. *

Pœna te manet, you will be certainly punished, there is a rod in pipe for you. *

Maneat ea cura nepotes, let our posterity see to that. *

Maneat ergo istud, let this therefore stand.

+ Manerium, ii; n. a manour, lordship.

Manes, the author of the sect of the Manichees, being the servant of a certain Persian widow who made him her heir; and several others: also the river Boagrius.

MĀNES, ium; m. [à μανὸς, rarus] the spirits and ghosts of the dead, dead carcases, and the punishment of the dead. *

Quisque suos patimur manes, we all suffer one punishment or another.

Manethusa, æ; f. a city of Crete.

Manganur, a city of India within Ganges.

MANGO, ōnis; m. [à μάγανος, prætigiæ, vel à μάγοις, misceō] a broker, horse-courser, merchant of slaves.

Mangon, an Arabian island.

+ Mangonella, æ; f. an engine of war.

Mangonicus, a, um; adj. of or like a broker. *

Mangonicus quæstus, a horse-courser's or friperer's gain.

Mangonium, ii; n. a trimming or setting out of old things.

Mangonizatus, a, um, dressed up for sale. *

Mangonizata oratio, a speech furbished or trimmed up.

+ Mangonizo, are, to paint and dress up old things for sale.

Mani, the morning.

Mania, a city of Parthia, and a promontory of Lesbos; also a goddess the mother of the Lares.

Maniæ, arum; f. bugbears with which nurses fright children.

Mania, æ; f. madness, fury; also herbane.

+ Maniæ, arum; f. ugly small images made of dough.

Maniacus, a, um, mad, brain-sick.

Maniæna, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

+ Maniaticus, a, um; adj. mad.

Manica, æ; f. [à manus] a sleeve, glove or mitten, a manicle, cuff or gauntlet; also a grappling-iron.

Manicatus, a, um; adj. having sleeves or manicles.

+ Manicia, æ; f. } a garment with

+ Manicium, ii; n. } sleeves.

+ Maniclavium, ii; n. a cudgel.

+ Mānico, are; neut. to go betimes in the morning.

Manicon, i; n. the herb nightshade.

Mānicula, æ; f. a little hand or handle; the plough-staff.

Manifestarius, a, um; adj. plain, clear. *

Manifestarius fur, a thief caught in the very fact.

Mānifestatus, a, um; adj. notorious, openly known.

Manifeste, } adv. plainly, clearly, o-

Manifesto, } penly.

Manifesto, are; act. to manifest, make plain, discover.

MANIFESTUS, a, um; adj. [à manus & festum, i. e. confestim, vel à μανός, rarus, & φάω, luceo] manifest, clear, plain. *

Manifesta vena, a vein running through all the parts. *

Sceleris manifestus, convicted of a crime. *

Manifestus vitæ, yet alive.

Manilia lex, a law which admitted those to bear office, whose ancestors had not borne office in the commonwealth.

Manilius Octavius, the author of the family of the Manilii.

Cai. Manilius Antiochenis, a famous mathematician and poet, the first Roman who wrote of astronomy.

Manimi, a people of Germany.

Maniolæ, islands over-against India without Ganges.

+ Maniolæ, arum; f. wizards or bugbears to scare children with.

+ Maniolus, a, um; adj. mad.

Manipularis, e; adj. } of a band of

Manipularius, a, um; } soldiers.

Manipulatum; adv. by bands or files.

Mānipulus, i; m. [à manus & pleo] a handful, a gauntlet; also a band of soldiers. *

Fœni manipulus, a bottle of hay.

Manis, a very ancient king of Phrygia, famous for bounty and power, from whence the Phrygians do yet call all admirable things manica.

Manius, a name of several Romans.

Manliana, the city Monte Major in Portugal; and Magliano in Tuscany.

Manliana, ōrum; n. a kind of apples, so called from Manlius, who first grafted them.

Manlius Capitolinus, when the consuls were overthrown by the Gauls, he defended the capitol with a thousand men, and was thrown headlong from thence by the citizens, who suspected his affecting the kingdom.

T. Manlius Torquatus, so severe, that he was also called Imperiosus, and caused the proverb Manliana Imperia, because he beheaded his own son for fighting the enemy against his command.

Manna, æ; f. the food which the Israelites did eat in the wilderness; also a honey-dew gathered in Syria.

Mannacarta, a city of Arabia.

Manneos, the country of the Arabians, called Manneotæ.

+ Mannio, ire, to cite or summon.

+ Mannina, æ; f. an agreement made with the adversary.

+ Mannitio, ōnis; f. a summoning.

Mannulus, i; m. a little galloway nag, or hobby.

MANNUS, i; m. [à vāv@, nanus] a little ambling nag.

Mannus, the son of the god Twisco, from whom the Germans say they are called Alemanni.

MANO, are; neut. [à meo, vel ab Heb. majim, aquæ] to spring, drop, or run out, spread, break out as the sun. * Arbor picem manat, the tree drops pitch. * Manat fama, a report goes.

† Manobarbuli, darts wrought with lead, or they that carried them.

Manon, a kind of soft sponge.

Manrali, a people of Colchis.

† Manser, eris, a buffard.

Mansfelda, æ; f. a part of Saxony.

Mansio, onis; f. a tarrying, an abiding after a day's march, a lodging of travellers. * Mansionibus octo distat regio thurifera à monte excelso, Arabia Felix is eight days journey from the mount.

† Mansionare, is; } an hospi-

Mansionarium, ii; n. } tal.

† Mansionarius, a, um; } adj. of a lodging. * Mansionarii designato-

res, harbingers.

† Mansionaticum, i; n. entertain-

ment.

† Mansisterna, æ; f. a pitcher or water-pot.

Mansito, are; neut. [à maneo] to inhabit, or keep in a place, to abide or tarry often.

Mansito, are; act. [à mando, ere] to chew or eat often.

† Mansitorium, ii; n. a mansion or lodging.

Maniuncula, æ; f. a little mansion-house.

† Manso, are; neut. to tarry much, to loiter.

† Mansorius, ii; m. the muscle moving the nether jaw.

† Mansutor, oris; m. a protector, guardian.

† Mansucus, i; m. } a gorman-

Mansucius, ii; } dicer.

Manufacio, ere, to tame, to cajole.

Manufactio, onis; f. a taming, reclaiming.

Manufactus, a, um; part. of man-

fuecio; tamed; also husbanded.

* Manufactus locus, a piece of ground newly broke up, and put in tillage.

Manufacio, eri, to be tamed, to grow meek or calm.

† Mansu-eo, ere; to be appeased, pacified.

† Mansues, gen. etis; adj. 3 art. genile, tame.

Manufacio, ere; neut. to be reclaimed, grow meek. * Tellus mansuecit arando, the ground bears corn better by tillage.

Manuetet; adv. tamely, meekly, gently.

† Mansuetio, are; act. to appease, pacify.

Mansuetudo, inis; f. meekness, gentleness.

Manufectus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus, [qu. ad manum fectus] meek, tame, mild, courteous.

† Mansula, æ; f. a little cottage or cabin.

Mansum, i; n. the meat chewed by the nurse for the child.

Mansus, a, um; part. of mandor; chewed, champed.

Mansus, us; m. a mansion-house.

Mantatus, a city in Phrygia.

† Mantatus, a, um; adj. wearing a short cloak.

Mantile, is; n. [à manus] a nap-

Mantelium, ii; } kin, towel.

Mantellum, i; n. } à mantle, cloak.

Mantelum, i; } * Mantelum mendacis, a cloak for lying.

Maates, is; m. a soothsayer, prophet.

Manteum, ei; n. a place where the devils gave answer.

† Mantha agrestis, calaminth.

† Mantia, æ; f. divination; also a bush.

Mantiana, a salt fen of Armenia.

MANTICA, æ; f. [Heb. amtachath, faccus] a wallet, a leather bag or purse; also a cloak. * Non vide-

mus id mantice quod in tergo est, we are blind at home, and quick-

fighted abroad; we presently perceive others faults, but never regard our own.

† Manticus, a, um; adj. carrying a wallet.

Mantice, es; f. the art of divination.

† Manticator, ari, to steal cunningly.

Manticora, æ; f. an Indian beast with three rows of teeth, the face of a man, and the body of a lion.

Manticula, æ; f. a little bag or purse.

† Manticularia, ium; n. pl. things ready at hand.

Manticularis, e, of a bag or purse.

Manticularius, ii; m. a cut-purse.

† Manticulatio, onis; f. a cutting of purses, pilfering.

Manticulor, ari, to pick a purse, to steal.

Mantieni, mountains of Armenia Major.

Mantile, is; n. [à manus] a carpet, a towel, a table-cloth.

Mantineia, the name of two cities of Peloponnesus.

Mantiola, æ; f. a little towel.

Mantis, is; m. a diviner.

† Mantiscinor, ari, to divine, guess.

Mantissa, æ; f. [Thusc. vel qu. Mantisa, } manu tensa] advantage, over-measure.

Mantius, the son of Melampus.

Manto, us; f. a sorceress, the daughter of Tiresias.

† Manto, are, to tarry long expecting, to linger long abroad.

Mantua, a city of Italy, on the river Po, built by Ocnus the son of Manto.

† Mantum, i; n. a short cloak.

† Manuale, is; n. a manual (book.)

Manualis, e; adj. of a hand, which may be comprehended in the hand.

* Manualis fasciculus lini, a handful of flax.

Manuarius, a, um; adj. belonging to the hand, or gotten by handicraft.

* Mola manuaris, an hand-mill.

* AES manuarium, money got by handy-work.

† Manuarius, ii; m. a filcher, a dexterous thief.

† Manubalista, æ; f. a cross-bow used in war.

† Manubia, æ; f. a thunderbolt.

Manubiæ, arum; f. [à manus] booty, pillage, spoil of the enemy. * Manubias facere, to pillage.

Manubiialis, e; adj. belonging to booty.

* Pecunia manubialis, money for which the booty is sold.

† Manubiarius, a, um, got in booty.

† Manubiarius, ii; m. a partaker of the booty.

† Manubriatus, a, um; part. of manubrior; having a handle.

† Manubrio, are, to make or put on a handle.

Manubriolum, i; n. a little haft, the picked haft of a penknife.

Manubrium, ii; n. [à manus] a handle, haft, or hilt. * Manubria epistomiorum, the keys of the organs.

Manucodiata, æ; f. [Indic. avicula Dei] the bird of paradise.

Manuctio, onis; f. a leading by the hand.

Manuctio, oris; m. } a leader by

Manuctrix, icis; f. } the hand.

Manufactus, a, um, made by hand.

Manulea, æ; f. a sleeve.

Manulearius, ii; m. a maker of garments with sleeves.

Manuleatus, a, um; adj. having or wearing sleeves.

† Manulus, a, um; adj. club-fisted.

† Manum, i; n. clear day.

Manumissio, onis; f. a making free.

Manumissus, a, um; part. of manu-

mitter; made free.

Manumitto, si, sum, ttere; act. to make free, to enfranchise.

† Manumundium, ii; n. a towel.

† Manuor, ari; dep. to filch, steal.

† Manupiarium, ii; n. a napkin.

† Manupletium, ii; n. a handful.

Manuprecium, ii; n. the price of making that whereof another finds the stuff.

MANUS, us; f. [μᾶρα, vel a μὲν@, robur] a hand, a band, power, an elephant's trunk, hand-writing, a blow, subscription, help. * Ferrea manus, a harping-iron. * Manus elephanti, an elephant's trunk. * Manus extera, the knocker of a door. * Manum de tabulâ, forbear. * Sub manu, out of hand. * Manus manum fricat, one good turn deserves another. * Ad manum, readily. * Manus conferere, to come to handy-strokes. * In manu meâ est, 'tis in my power. * Manibus pedibusque, with might and main. * Manum ultimam operi imponere, to perfect a work. * Est in manibus oratio, the speech is published, and in most mens studies.

† Manus, a, um; } adj. good, dear.

† Manis, e; }

† Manutergium, ii; n. a towel.

† Manututor, } a protector, defend-

† Manustutor, } er.

Mâpalia, orum; n. cottages, African huts.

Mapeta, a city of Sarmatia in Asia.

Mappa, æ; f. a table-cloth, napkin, towel; also a map or chart, and the signal given by the prætor for beginning a race.

† Mappale, is; n. a table-cloth.

† Mappella, æ; f. a little table-

† Mappula, } cloth.

† Maracanda, a city of Sogdiana.

Marache, a city of India.

Maraches, a people of Ætolia.

Maracodra, a city of Bactriana.

Maraga, a city of Arabia Felix.

Maranatha, [Syr. Bibl.] the coming of the Lord.

Maranthia, a city of Pentapolis in Africa.

Maraldi, a city of Arabia Felix.

Marasmus, i; m. a consumption, or the extremity of a hectic fever.

Maratha, æ; f. a city of Orhoena.

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Mara-

Marathesium, a city of Caria, Ephesus, and Samos.

Marathi, a people beyond Tanais.

Marathius, the third king of the Sicyonii.

Marathon, a city of Attica, ten

Marathon, miles from Athens, famous for Theseus's victory over the Marathonian bull.

Marathonia Virgo, for Erigone.

Marathonius, a, um; adj. of Marathon.

Marathonia, æ; f. a city of Thrace.

Marathos, a city of Phoenicia.

Marathrites, æ; f. fennel-wine.

Marathrum, i; n. the herb fennel.

Marathus, a city of Acarnania.

Marathenus, i; m. a citizen of Marathus.

Marathusa, æ; f. an island near Clazomenia.

Marathutius, a, um; of Marathus.

† Marca, æ; f. a mark (in money); also the marches or bounds of a country.

Marca Ancona, a country in Italy, formerly called Pisenum.

Marceum, a mountain of Troas.

Marcula, a city of Armenia Minor.

Marcella, feast of Syracuse, in honour of Marcellus, who had reigned very well in Sicily.

Marcellinus, i; m. the thirty-seventh bishop of Rome; also a Greek historian, and the name of several consuls.

Marcellus, i; m. a governor of Judaea, under Tiberius Cæsar.

Marcellus, i; m. a famous Roman, the first who showed that Hannibal might be overcome; he was five times consul, and was at last slain by the treachery of Hannibal.

Marces gen. -ntis; part. of marces; decaying. * Marcente visu, the sight growing dim.

MARC-EC, ui, ère; neut. [μαρμα, vel ἀμαρμα, torpeo, vel ab ant. marcus, i. e. murcus] to wither, corrupt, rot, to be full ripe. * Marcet animus, my mind flags. * Marcere vino, to be drows'd, quite befuddled.

Marcesc-o, ère; neut. to wither and corrupt, faint, flag, grow weary. * Marcescere otio, to grow dull and lazy.

† Marcescibilis, e; easily decaying.

Marcescibilitas, atis; f. a being apt to decay.

Marchada, a Troglodytick people in Africa.

† Marchia, æ; f. a country or county.

Marchi nova and vetus, two countries of Saxony.

Marchio, onis; m. [à marchia] a march.

Marchum, a people of Africa Propria.

Marcellus, a geographer of Hiericlen.

† Marcidiosus, a, um; adj. full of rotting.

† Marciditas, atis; f. rottenness.

† Marcido are; to make rotten.

† Marcidus, a, um; somewhat rotten.

† Marcidus, a, um; [à marces] rotten, decayed, flagging, decaying. * Marcidus, a, um; old wine. * Marcidus, a, um; top-cuts.

† Marcius, a, um; Italy.

† Marcius, a, um; an ancient Latin name, who, of old, did not know the name of Cæsar.

† Marcius, a, um; the son of Cæsar.

† Marcius, a, um; the servant of Cæsar.

† Marcius, a, um;

Marcludas, a notable robber in the wood Dodona.

Marcodurum, a city in Germany.

Marcolica, a famous city of Spain.

Marcomanni, a people of Germany, by the Hyrcanian forest, called Moravi.

Marcomicus, a king of the Franks, who subdued great part of France.

† Marcor, oris; m. a withering, corruption, numbness, forgetfulness, slothfulness.

Marculus, i; m. a copper-smith's hammer.

† Marcus, i; m. a hammer. See marra.

Marcus, a name of several Romans.

Marcus Attilius Regulus, a valiant Roman, who often vanquished the Carthaginians, and being at last taken prisoner, was sent to Rome to treat of exchanging prisoners, and when he could not prevail, returned to the Carthaginians, and was put to death.

M. Calphurnius Bibulus, the colleague of C. Julius Cæsar, but acted nothing at all; when once he opposed Cæsar, he cast him into prison.

Marcus Eremita, while he was a boy and kept sheep, he slew another boy, and fled into the wilderness, where he dwelt five and twenty years, and was famous for his memory of the holy scriptures.

Marda, a city of Mesopotamia.

Mardi, a people of Asia, on the confines of Armenia and Media.

Mardones, a people of Epirus.

Mardonius, one of Xerxes's generals.

Mardus, a river among the Mardi.

MARE, is; n. [ab Heb. mar, amarus] the sea; also plenty. * Mare maximum, the ocean. * Mare cælo miscere, to throw the house out at window. * Mare tenere, to be master of the sea. * Nausea maris, sea-sickness. * Mare ponti, the salt of the sea. * Mare Mediterraneum, Magnum, Inferum, Tyrrhenum, and Hesperium, the Midland sea, dividing Europe from Africa and part of Asia.

Marea, a city and lake of Alexandria.

Mareotis, a lake in Egypt; also a part of Epirus, where excellent vines grew, whence the grapes are called mareotides, and the wine marcoticum.

Mareuta, a city of India within Ganges.

MARGA, æ; f. [à Germ. margh, medulla] marl.

Margana, a city of India.

Marganz, a city of India.

Margara, a city of India within Ganges.

Margaris, idis; f. a kind of date.

Margarita, æ; f. a pearl; also

Margaritum, i; n. a white daisy.

* Margaritarum linea, a necklace of pearls.

Margarita, Margaret, a woman's name.

Margarithius, ii; m. a seller of pearls.

Margarithifer, a, um; bearing pearls.

Mupasi, a people of Media.

Maviana, a country of Asia Minor.

Margalla, e; adj. [à margo] bordering the brim or margin.

Marginatus, a, um; adj. having a great brim or border.

† Marginatus, a, um; adj. having a border or brim.

Margino, are; to make a brim or border.

Margium, a city of Phrygia.

MARGO, inis; m. or f. [à mergo, vel mare] the brim, border, or edge of a thing, a margin, or the blank edges of writings, prints or books; frontier. * Margines imperii, the marches of a country.

Margus, a river of Asia.

Maria, æ; f. Mary, a woman's name.

Mariaba, the metropolis of the Sabæi, by the Red-sea.

Mariæ glacies or calceolus, our lady's slipper.

Mariamnia, a city of Phoenicia.

Mariana Colonia, a city of Corsica.

Mariandynum, a country of Asia near Bithynia.

Mariandyni, the people of Mariandynum.

Mariandynus tibicen, an unskilful poet or writer.

Mariane, a lake in Asia.

Mariani montes, hills in Spain, dividing Bætica from Tarraconensis.

Marianus mulus [à Marius] a pack-fork; also a porter.

Marica, the nymph who married king Faunus, and bare him Latinus.

Marigeri, a people of Æthiopia.

† Marinella, æ; f. the herb valerian.

Marici, a people of Liguria.

Maridunum, Caermarthen in Wales.

Mariniana, a city of Pannonia.

Marinianus, a name of two consuls.

Marinum, a city of Umbria, called St. Marini.

Marinus, a, um; adj. [à mare] of the sea.

† Mario, onis; a certain fish in the Danow.

Marionis, a city in Germany.

Maris, a lake in Thrace, called Lago di Marogna.

MARISCA, æ; f. [à mas, vel mops, fatuus] a wild-unsavoury fig; also the hemorrhoids.

† Mariscosus, a, um; adj. full of hiles.

Mariscum, i; n. [à mare] a flag.

Mariscus, i; m. or bulrush.

Marisus, the river Marisch in Marysin, Germany.

Marita, æ; f. a married woman.

Maritalis, e; adj. belonging to a husband or marriage.

Maritatus, a, um; adj. married.

Maritellus, i; m. a little husband.

Maritima Colonia, a city of Narbonne.

Maritimus, a, um; [à mare] maritime, being or dwelling by the sea coast. * Maritimi mores, wavering humours.

Marito, are; act. to marry, to prop vines against other trees.

Maritor, ari; pass. to be coupled, joined with the male.

Maritus, i; m. a husband, married man; and the male of other creatures.

Maritus, a, um; adj. [ab ant. marlor] married. * Maritæ arbores, trees to which vines are joined.

Marita pecunia, marriage-money, a dowry. * Marita domus, the house of the married couple.

† Marium, ii; n. touch-wood.

Marium, a city of Cyprus.

Marus, ii; m. the name of several Romans.

Caius Marius, one that was seven times consul; he overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, and afterwards troubled the commonwealth by the division between him and Sylla.

Marius and Calpurnius, two very faithful friends.

Marina, a city of Arabia Felix and Phœnicia.

Marmaræ, a people of Æthiopia.

Marmæus, i; m. the father of Pythagoras.

Marmarica, æ; f. a country of Africa between Cyrenaica and Egypt, now called Barca.

Marmaridæ, arum; m. the people of Marmarica.

Marmarion, a city of Eubœa, where there was a famous temple of Apollo Marmarinus.

Marmaritis, idis; f. bear's-breech or fumitory.

Marmax, a river in Peloponnesus.

Marmæus, a name of Mars.

MARMOR, ōris; n. [μαρμαρόν] marble-stone. * Marmor lentum, a calm sea.

+ Marmōrālis, e; adj. of marble.

Marmōrārius, ii; m. a worker in marble.

Marmōrātio, ōnis; f. a building or crusting with marble.

Marmōrātum, i; n. marble plaister. * Marmoratum aureum, ear-wax.

Marmōrātus, a, um; part. of marmoror; paved or over-laid with marble. * Marmoratæ laudes, praises engraven on marble.

+ Marmorella, æ; f. agrimony, liverwort.

Marmoreus, a, um; adj. made of marble, shining like marble.

+ Marmoridolum, i; n. a little marble stone.

Marmōro, are; act. to build with marble, to over-lay with crusts of marble, engrave in marble.

+ Marmōrōlus, a, um; adj. like or full of marble.

Marnan, a temple of Jupiter Cretenfis at Gaza in Palestine.

Maro, ōnis; m. a name of the poet Virgil, or Virgil's father.

Maroneus, a, um; adj. of Maro.

+ Maron, a kind of spice from Egypt.

Maronia, æ; f. a city of Thrace commended for wine.

Maronias, a city of Syria.

Maronitæ, hereticks so called from Maronias, where they began.

+ Maroplaidæ, arum; f. vessels about Sicily used in a calm sea.

Marora, a city in Cappadocia.

Marpefia, the first queen of the Amazons.

Marpefia, æ; f. the beautiful daughter of Evenus, and wife to the beautiful Idæus, who was taken away from him by Apollo.

Marpeffius, a town in Mysia by mount Ida; also a mountain in Paros full of white marble.

Marpeffius, a, um; adj. of Marpeffius.

MARRA, æ; f. [μαρρῶν] a mattock, or pick-axe.

Marriche, a city of Parthia.

+ Marro, ōnis; a kind of chefnut.

Marrubii, orum; m. a people of the city Marrubium.

Marrubium, ii; n. [ab Heb. mar, amarum] bore-bound. * Marrubium cantherium or nigrum, stinking bore-bound.

Marrubium, ii; n. a city in Italy.

Marrucini, orum; m. a people of Italy.

Marruvium, the city, Marrubium or Marno in Italy.

Mars, tis; m. the son of Juno, without the help of Jupiter, the god of war; also war itself, and the planet next above the sun. * Proprio Marte, of one's self. * Dies martis, Tuesday.

Marsi, a valiant people of Italy, who hauled the bitings of serpents with their spittle; also a people of Scythia Europæa and Germany.

Marsicus, i, a, um; adj. belonging to Marsius, i, the Marsi in Italy.

Marsigni, a people of Germany.

Marsippus, a city of Phœnicia.

Marsonia, a city of Pannonia.

Marspiter, the father of Mars.

+ Marsuparius, ii; m. a purse-maker.

+ Marsupicida, æ; c. a cut-purse.

Marsupium, ii; n. a purse, pouch, or leather-bag.

Marsus, i; m. a king of Tuscany 318 years before the building of Rome; also a governor of Syria under Claudius Cæsar.

Marsya, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia.

Marsyaba, a city of Arabia Felix.

Marsyas, a Phrygian musician, who challenged Apollo, and being overcome, was sea'd for his presumption; also a river in Phrygia, so called from Marsya.

+ Martellus, i; m. a little hammer.

Martes, is; f. [à Mars] a martin or sable, whose skin is a rich fur.

Marthula, æ; f. a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.

Martia, æ; f. a Roman princess, whose children within her were killed with lightning, and she escaped; also the daughter of Cato Junior, who, being asked why she did not marry again after her husband was dead, answer'd, Because she could not find one that loved her more than her goods; also the wife of Cato Uticensis, and others.

Martia aqua, the clearest and wholesomest water about Rome.

Martialis, is; m. a famous poet born at Bilbilis in Spain, whose epigrams are extant.

Martialis, e; adj. martial, warlike, born under the planet Mars.

Martiana Sylva, the German wood called Schwarzwaldt.

Martianus, i; m. a Roman emperor, who succeeded Theodosius Junior; he was wont to say, Dum pax constare posset non lumenda arma.

+ Martiatica, soldiers wages.

Marticola, æ; c. a worshipper of Mars.

Martigena, æ; c. } begotten by Martigenus, a, um; adj. } Mus. * Bellua martigena, the serpent slain by Cadmus.

+ Martinalia, martinmas-tide, or St. Martin's feast.

Martini, a people of Arabia Deserta.

Martinopolls, the city Meisburg in Germany.

Martinus, the name of several bishops of Rome, and others.

D. Martinus, a military saint, bishop of Tours, A. D. 415; he threw down many pagan idols, broke their altars, and enjoyed his bishoprick twenty-six years.

+ Martiobarull, slingers of stones or

bullets; also bullets; and applied in jest to those that love barbells.

Martius, a, um; adj. belonging to Mars or war, martial, warlike. *

Avis martia, the wood-pecker. *

Campus martius, the public fields by Rome for exercise and recreation.

Martius, ii; m. the month of March.

Martpurgum, the city Martpurg in Germany.

Martulus, i; m. [à Mars] a hammer.

Martyr, yris; c. a martyr, witness.

Martyrium, ii; n. martyrdom; also a place dedicated to martyrs.

+ Martyrizo, are; to martyr.

+ Maruda, æ; f. a measure of six heminas.

+ Marvisia, æ; f. malmsey.

Marullus, i; m. a Roman tribune, who took away the crowns from the statues of Cæsar Dictator, and imprisoned those that saluted him king; whereupon Cæsar put him out of his place; also a grammarian who reproved Tiberius for a barbarism, telling him he might make men free, but not words; and several others.

Marum, i; n. maffick.

Marundæ, a people of Media and India within Ganges.

Maranthas, æ; m. a bishop of Mesopotamia, who by his prayers, cured Isligertes, king of Persia, of a grievous pain in the head, when the Magi had given him over.

Marus, a mountain of Thrace.

MAS, aris; m. [Arab. mar] the male, a man. * Mas homo, a man indeed. * Masc mas, an effeminate man.

Masaci, a country of Lower Germany.

Masæsyliæ, a country of Libya.

Masæsylii, the people of Masæsyliæ.

Masanorada, a city of Caria.

Masara, a city of Armenia the Less.

Masari, a people of Libya Interior.

Masca, a city of Celtiberia, and a river of Arabia Deserta.

+ Maschala, æ; f. a crane to hoist goods in and out of ships.

+ Maschalion, a basket of date-trees.

+ Maschaliteres, gorgets.

Maschane, a city of Arabia.

Mascoracus, a city of Libya.

Mascorani, a people of Asia, inhabiting Carmania Deserta.

Mascoranus, a mountain dividing Parthia from Asia.

+ Masculeico, ōre; to turn to the male kind.

Masculæum, i; n. a place where male vines grow.

Masculinus, a, um; adj. masculine, of the male kind.

+ Masculo, are; to make of the male kind.

Masculus, a, um; adj. male, manly, courageous.

Mases, } a city of the Argives.

Masetus, } the citizens of Masetus.

Masetii, } a king of Numidia.

Masaba, } a people of Mauritania Tingitana.

Masicytus, the mountain that divides Pamphylia and Lycia.

Masii, a people of Persia.

Masinißa, æ; m. a king of Numidia, at first a cruel enemy, but afterwards a faithful friend to the Romans; he begat a son in the 90th year of his age.

Masinenses, a people of Mauritania.

Masi-

Mastholus, i; m. a river of Libya Interior.
Mafius, } a mountain beyond Nifi-
Mafium, } bis.
Masōra, [Heb.] the critical doctrine of the Jews upon the Hebrew text.
+ Maloretha, } an author of the Ma-
Maforitha, } fora.
Maſovia, æ; f. a country of Poland, whose metropolis is Warsaw.
Maspēta, ōrum; n. the leaves or stalk of the herb whence laterpitium comes.
Maspii, a people of Persia.
+ Maspiter, ris; m. a father-in-law.
MASSA, æ; f. [μασσα, pinso] paste, dough, a lump of all things thick and m. ssy, a wedge. * **Massa caricana**, a jail of fgs.
Massa, a river of Libya; also a city of Tuscany.
Massaca, a city of India.
Massalybii, a people of Africa Propria.
Massaga, a city of India.
Massageta, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, by the Euxine sea; they have wives in common, they worship the sun, and sacrifice a horse to him.
Massafa, a city of Arabia Felix.
Massalia, the river Melano in Crete.
Massani, inhabitants by the river Indus.
+ Massāris, a grape of a wild vine in Africa, gathered with the flower for medicines and perfumes.
+ Massarius, ii; m. a steward.
Massia, æ; f. a town in Spain, where they make bricks that will not sink.
Massica, æ; f. a country in Spain, over-against the Tartessii.
Massicus, i; m. a mountain of Campania, where there is excellent wine called massicum.
Massilia, æ; f. the city Marseilles in France.
Massiliensis, e; adj. of Marseilles.
Massio, are; act. to make thick like paste, to knead or work into a lump.
Masſula, æ; f. a little paste or pudding, a pill.
Massyla, æ; f. a part of Mauritania, near the gardens of the Hesperides and mount Atlas.
Massyli, the people who use neither bridle nor saddle, only a wand.
Massylus, a, um; } adj. of Mas-
Massylæus, a, um; } syla.
Maſta, a mountain and city of Æthiopia, called Gravo.
Maſtaura, a city of Lycia.
Matthala, a city of Arabia Felix.
Matthani, a people by Hercules's pillars, of the city Maſta.
Matricatio, ōnis; f. a chewing, champng.
Matricatorium [sc. medicamentum] something to chew.
Matricatus, a, um; part. of mastico; chewed, champed.
Matriche, ōs; f. the gum mastick.
+ Matricina, æ; f. a garment of mastick colour.
+ Matricinus, a, um; adj. of mastick.
MASTICO, are; act. [μαστίζω] to chew, champ, eat.
Mastigeus, a, um; adj. deserving to be lashed.
Mastigia, æ; m. a slave or knave worthy to be scourged.
Mastigophorus, i; m. a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an officer

who made room with a whip.
Matlitz, a people of Æthiopia and Egypt.
Matlix, igis; m. a scourge, thong.
Mastos, i; m. the spout of a fountain.
Maſtramelle, a city and lake in Celtica, called also Maſtramela.
Maſtruca, æ; f. a leathern pelt, a furred winter garment.
Maſtrūcātus, a, um; adj. wearing a leathern pelt.
+ Maſtupor, }
Maſtupor, } ari, to pollute a man's self.
Maſtupor, }
Maſtupor, }
Maſtus, i; m. a dug, the spout of a fountain.
Maſurius Sabinus, a Roman knight and lawyer, the hearer and successor of Atticus Capito.
Mataurus, a city of Sicily.
+ Mataxa, æ; f. silk.
+ Mataxæ, arum, bundles of reeds.
+ Mataxarii, silkmen, mercers.
Matella, æ; f. [à matula] an urinal.
Matellio, ōnis; m. a chamber-pot.
Mateni, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
Matcola, æ; f. [à materia vel martulus] a little mallet.
MAT-ER, ris; f. [μήτηρ] a mother, dam, a nurse, midwife, or any maker, principal branch of any vine, the stock that produces suckers; also a matron. * **Dura mater**, the outward skin that infolds the brain. * **Pia mater**, the inmost skin inclosing the brain. * **Mater matrina**, a mother having her own mother living. * **Mater herbarum**, mugwort. * **A matre pulli**, just hatched. * **Mater magna** or **alma**, the earth.
Matercula, æ; f. a little mother, a tender pitying mother.
Materfamilias, æ or as; f. the good wife or mistress of the house.
Matēria, æ; f. } [à mater] matter,
Materies, ei; f. } or stuff to work upon, the subject of a discourse, timber.
Matēriālis, e, material, of timber.
Matēriālītēr; adv. materially, according to the bare substance.
Matēriārius, a, um; adj. of timber. * **Materiaria incrustatio**, a wainscoting.
Materiarius, ii; m. a carpenter, wood-monger.
Matēriatio, ōnis; f. } a tempering,
Materiatura, æ; f. } preparing of timber.
Matēriatus, a, um; part. of materi- or; timbered, made of matter.
Matērior, ari; dep. to cut timber or wood for work.
+ Matēriālis, e; adj. of or like a mother.
+ Matēriālitās, or **maternitas**, ātis; f. motherhood.
Maternus, a, um; adj. motherly, by the mother's side.
Maternus, the colleague of Bradua.
D. Maternus, the disciple of St. Peter, who first preached the gospel at Cologne.
Matēriēra, æ; f. an aunt by the mother's side.
Matheina, ātis; n. } a learning by
Mathesis, eus; f. } demonstra-
tion, knowledge of the mathema-
ticks.
Mathematica, æ; f. the mathema-
ticks.

Mathematicus, a, um; adj. mathem-
atical.
Mathematicus, i; m. a mathemati-
cian.
Mathera, a city of Italy, destroyed by the Greeks, A. D. 979.
Mathias, a king of Hungary, 1460, he subdued great part of Bohemia, and was afterwards chosen their king.
Mathildis or **Matildis**; Maud, the name of several women.
Mathitæ, a people of Æthiopia.
Matho, onis; m. a certain seditious African; also a lawyer.
Matiana, part of Media.
Matieri, a people of Asia next to Armenia.
Matinus, a mountain of Apulia full of box.
Matifcona, a city of Gallia Celtica, called Maſcon.
Matium, a city of Crete called Candia; also a city of Themiscyra.
Matralia, ōrum; n. the feast of matrons dedicated to the morning.
Matra, a surname of Venus among the Persians.
+ Matresco, ēre, to be like a mother.
Matricaria, æ; f. feverfew.
+ Matrices, books of account.
Matricida, æ; c. a murderer of one's mother.
Matricidium, ii; n. a murdering of one's mother.
+ Matricula, æ; f. a catalogue, list, roll.
+ Matriculārius, ii; m. an alms-man; also a sexton, or one that leads to the church.
+ Matriculatio, ōnis; f. an enrolling or matriculation.
+ Matriculus, i; m. a sea-snail, or Venus-shell.
+ Matrima, æ; f. a godmother.
Matrimonialis, e; adj. of marriage. * **Tabula matrimonialis**, a contract of marriage.
Matrimonium, ii; n. marriage; also an estate left by the mother. * **Tenere matrimonio**, to live in wedlock with.
Matrimus, a, um; adj. whose mother is yet living.
Matrinus, a river of Picenum.
+ Matrizo, } are, to imitate one's ma-
+ Matrizzo, } ther.
+ Matrisylva, æ; f. wood-bine or honey-suckle.
Matrix, icis; f. [à mater] the womb, the mother in women, a dam kept for breeding; also a stock with suckers. * **Matrix gallina**, a brood-hen. * **Matrix fructus**, the heart of a tree.
Matrona, æ; f. a matron, wife, a grave woman.
Matrona, Juno so called, presiding over women fit to be mothers.
Matrona, the river Marne in France.
+ Matronæum, i; n. a place for matrons.
Matronalia, ōrum or ium; n. festival days wherein matrons prayed to Juno for their husbands.
Matronalis, e; adj. of a matron or honourable woman.
+ Matronatus, ūs; m. matronship.
Matruelis, is; c. an uncle or aunt's child.
MATTA, æ; f. [ab Heb. mittah, lectus] a mat.
Mattea, æ; f. see mattya. Mattiacæ

Mattiace pilæ, wash-balls.
 Mattiaci, a people of Gallia Belgica.
 Mattiacum, a city of Germany, the metropolis of Hassia.
 † Mattici, ōrum; men with wide mouths.
 † Mattus, a, um; adj. sad, moist, foul.
 Mattya, æ; f. a junket, dainty dish.
 MATŪLA, æ; f. Plin. [ἀμύλη, vel à madeo] a chamber-pot; also a timorous fellow.
 † Matulata, æ, a pot used in the Athenian sacrifices.
 Mātūrāte, adv. speedily.
 Mātūrātio, ōnis; f. a hastening, ripening, a pressing forward.
 Maturātus, a, um; part. hastened, ripened. * Maturato opus est, speed must be made, all diligence must be used.
 Mātūr-ē, iūs, iſſimē or rimē; adv. in time, speedily, betimes.
 † Mātūr-co, ēre, to be ripe.
 Mātūrēc-o, ēre, to grow ripe. * Quæ citō mātūrēſcunt, citō occidunt, soon ripe, soon rotten.
 Mātūrīſſimus, a, um; superl. of maturus, very ripe.
 Mātūrītas, ātis; f. ripeness; also the first season. * Scelerum ac veteris furoris & audaciæ maturitas, the full growth of villainy, former madness and impudence.
 Mātūro, are; act. to make ripe, hasten, make convenient speed. * Maturare fugam, to post away. * Maturare cœpta, to carry on an enterprise vigorously.
 Mātūror, ari; dep. to ripen.
 MATURUS, a, um; adj. [à matuta, vel Heb. matar, pluvia] ripe, hastened, mature, mellow, early. * Maturus ævi, one well stricken in years. * Maturus militiæ, able to bear arms. * Animi maturus, a sage discreet person.
 Matufarum, a city of Portugal.
 Mātūta, æ; f. [à mane] the morning, break of day.
 Matuta, the goddess Leucothea, the daughter of Cadmus.
 † Matutinalis, e; adj. of the morning.
 † Matutinò, adv. early in the morning.
 Mātūtīnum, i; n. the morning, early time.
 Mātūtīnus, a, um; adj. early, soon in the morning. * Matutinus homo, an early riser. * Preces matutinæ, matins, or morning-prayer.
 Matycetæ, a people of Scythia.
 Matylus, a city of Pamphylia.
 Mavia, a queen of the Saracens, A. D. 876.
 Mavitania, a country of Spain.
 Maumia, a city of Æthiopia.
 † Mav-olo, eile; to have rather or be more willing.
 Mavors, ortis; m. the same as Mars.
 Mavortius, a, um; adj. of Mars, warlike.
 Mavortius, a Roman consul, A. U. 1189.
 Mauregathus, the bastard son of Alphonſus king of Spain, who, by the help of the Moors, after his father's death, obtained the kingdom.
 Maurenſii, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Mauri, the Moors, inhabiting Mau-

ritania.
 † Mauricatinī, adv. like the Moors.
 Mauricius, a Roman emperor cruelly slain by Phocas, with his wife and children, before the people of Constantinople.
 Mauritania, a country of Africa, divided into Cæſariensis and Tingitana, the first is contained in Barbary, and the other lies between the ocean, the ſtreights of Morocco, and Getulia.
 MAURUS, i; m. [à μαυρός, niger] a blackmoor.
 Maurus, a, um; adj. of or belonging, or adjoining to the Moors country.
 * Maura unda, the waves of the Mauritanian coast; Hor. Od. II. 6, 3.
 Mauruſii, the people of Maurusia in Africa, by Hercules's pillars.
 Mauruſius, a, um; adj. of the Moors or Mauritania.
 Mausoca, a city of Hyrcania.
 Mausoleum, i; n. a famous marble ſepulchre, one of the ſeven wonders of the world, built by Artemiſia for her husband Mausolus.
 Mauſoli, a people of Libya Interior.
 Mauſolus, a king of Caria.
 Maxala, a city of Africa Interior.
 Maxentius, a cruel tyrant of Rome, and perſecutor of chriſtianity, taken by Conſtantine, and drowned in Tyber.
 Maxera, a river of Hyrcania called Firi.
 Maxeræ, the people about Maxera.
 Maxies, a people of Africa, who boast of their being derived of the Trojans; they wear the right ſide of their head hairy, ſhave the other, and paint their body with vermillion.
 MAXILLA, æ; f. Cic. [à mala, vel à μασχαλή, axilla] the cheek-bone or jaw-bone.
 Maxillāris, e; adj. belonging to the jaw-bone. * Dentes maxillares, the great teeth.
 Maxilua, a city of Spain.
 Maxima, æ; f. a maxim, principle.
 Maxima Sequanorum, a country of France.
 Maximates, potentates, the greateſt in authority.
 Maximē, adv. ſuperl. Cic. chiefly, eſpecially, moſt of all, &c. * Immo maximē, moſt of all. * Ut cum maximē, more than ever. * Tam ſum amicus reipublicæ quàm qui maximē, I promote the good of the weal-publick as much as any man whatever.
 Maximianopolis, a city of Egypt, Thrace, and Pamphylia.
 Maximianus Galerius, a Roman emperor with Conſtantius, a perſecutor of the Chriſtians.
 Maximianus Hercuſius, a Roman emperor with Diocleſian.
 Maximilianus, an emperor of Germany, ſon to Frederick the third.
 Maximilla, the harlot of the heretick Montanus, who hanged herſelf.
 † Maximitas, ātis; f. exceſſive greatneſs.
 Maximōperē, adv. Cic. [quæ maximo opere] eſpecially, earneſtly.
 Maximus, a, um; adj. ſuperl. of magnus; greateſt, eldeſt, nobleſt. * Maxima virgo or veſtalis, the lady prieſteſs of the veſtal nuns.

Maximus, i; m. a Roman emperor ſlain in a tumult of the ſoldiers; alſo a biſhop of Jeruſalem, A. D. 148; and ſeveral others.
 Maximus Tyrius, a Platonick philoſopher, the maſter of M. Antoninus.
 Maza, æ; f. haſty pudding, mang for hounds.
 Mazaca, a city of Cappadocia.
 Mazacæ, a people of Sarmatia in Aſia.
 Mazacyla, a city of Marmarica.
 Mazæi, a people of Pannonia, of the country Lica.
 Mazæum, a city of Bithynia.
 Mazana, a city of Paleſtine.
 Mazara, a river of Sicily, and a city of Armenia Major.
 † Mazara, æ; f. an old Gauliſh javelin.
 Mazaris, a city of Sicily.
 Mazax, a people of Africa, expert in darting.
 Mazeras, a river in Hyrcania.
 Mazonomum, i; n. a great char.
 Mazonomus, i; m. ger of meat.
 Mazula, a city in Africa Propria.
 Mazzabanes, a biſhop of Jeruſalem, A. D. 253.

Me ante E.

Me, the accuſe, and abſol. ſing. of ego, me, myſelf.
 Meabilis, e; adj. paſſing or paſſed eaſily through.
 Means, ntis; [of meo] paſſing.
 Meantiā ſidera, the planets.
 Meapte [à meus & inclitic. pte] of or for my own. * Meapte cauſa, for my own ſake. * Meapte ſponte, of my own accord.
 Mearus, a river in Spain.
 Meatim, adv. after my manner or faſhion.
 Meatus, ūs; m. a paſſing, a paſſage, a going, flowing; alſo the pores of the body. * Meatus ſiderum, the courſe and motion of the ſtars.
 Mecades, an Athenian prince.
 Mecænas, ātis; m. a benefactor to learning or learned men, from Mecænas, a nobleman of Rome, favourite of Auguſtus, and patron to Horace.
 Mecator, [adverbium jurandi] by Caſtor, an oath uſed by women.
 Mecha, a city of Arabia Felix, the head of the Mahometan ſuperſtition.
 Mechanica, æ; f. handicraft.
 Mechanicus, a, um; performed by hand. * Ars mechanica, any handicraft trade. * Muſa mechanica, by painful induſtry.
 Mechlinia, a city of Brabant.
 Mecon, a city of Peloponneſus, called afterwards Sicyon.
 Mecon, ōnis; a poppy.
 Meconis, is; f. a kind of lettuce.
 Meconites, a precious ſtone like poppy.
 Meconium, ii; n. the juice of poppy.
 Mecum, [for cum me] with me, for me. * Mecum facit, he's on my ſide.
 Meda, a city of Arabia Felix.
 Medaba, a city of the Nabathæi.
 Medama, a river and city of the Brutii, the river keeps its own name, but the city was deſtroyed by the Sarraceni.

Saracens, and is now called Nicotera.
 Meddix, a chief magistrate among the Osci.
 Medea, æ; f. a sorceress, the daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who entertained Jason, assisted him in getting the golden fleece, and flying away with him, she tore her young brother Absyrtus in pieces, and threw him in the way to stop her father's pursuit of her.
 Medēla, æ; f. [a medeor] a remedy or cure.
 Medelicum, a city of Austria called Melck.
 Medena, æ; f. Newport, in the isle of Wight.
 Medendo, gerund in do of medeor, in healing, or whilst it is in healing.
 Medendus, a, um; part. to be healed.
 Medeni, a people of Africa Propria.
 Medens, ntis; part. of medeor; healing; also a physician.
 Medeon, a city of Boeotia, Phocis, and Epirus.
 MED-EOR, eri; dep. [μῆδομαι] to heal, cure, remedy. * Mederi alicui rei, to heal or make up any business. * Quas minus mederi possis, which you can hardly cure.
 Medērga, for erga me, towards me.
 Medeficastes, a bastard daughter of Priamus.
 Media, æ; f. a very large country of Asia, so called from Medus, the son of Medea and Ægeus; 'tis divided into the greater, whose head is Ecbatana; and the lesser, called Atropatia.
 + Mediarnis, e; adj. in the midst of a river, or encompassed with a river.
 Mediana, a city of Osrhoena.
 Mediānus, a, um; [a medius] being in the midst. * Paries medianus, a partition-wall.
 + Mediastinum, i; n. the partition in the belly, the midriff.
 Mediastinus, i; m. [a media domo] a drudge, slave, scullion.
 + Mediastiticus, i; m. a chief magistrate of Campania.
 Mediātē, adv. mediately.
 + Mediāticus, a, um; adj. being in the middle.
 Mediatio, ōnis; f. a mediating, interceding, or mediation.
 Mediātor, ōris; m. ? a mediator.
 + Mediatrix, icis; f. ? interceder, arbiter.
 + Mediātus, a, um; in the middle.
 Medica, æ; f. trefoil hardened, clover-grass; also a woman-physician.
 Medicābilis, e; adj. curable.
 Medicābulum, i; n. a place of physick or remedies.
 Medicāmen, inis; n. a medicine, remedy, cure; also dying-stuff.
 Medicamentāria, æ; f. the apothecaries art.
 Medicamentārius, -a, um; adj. of medicines.
 Medicamentārius, ii; m. an apothecary.
 Medicamentōsus, a, um; adj. physick, bringing remedy.
 Medicamentum, i; n. a drug, poison, physick.
 Medicatio, ōnis; f. a curing, anointing, sleeping, infusing.
 Medicātus, a, um; P. & A. mixed with some drug or liquor infused,

venomous. * Tela medicata veneno, poisoned darts. * Res medicatissima, a thing much used in physick, that is very sovereign.
 Medicina, æ; f. physick, or the art of physick. * Facere medicinam, to administer physick.
 Medicina, fc. taberna, an apothecary's shop.
 Medicinābilis, e; adj. curable.
 Medicinālis, e; adj. medicinal, physick. * Digitus medicinalis, the ring-finger.
 Medicināliter, adv. physically.
 + Medicinus, a, um; adj. of physick.
 Médico, are; act. to anoint, daub or dip, steep or infuse.
 Medicor, ari; dep. to cure or heal.
 Médicus, i; m. [a medeor] a physician. * Medicus circumforaneus, a mountebank.
 Médicus, a, um; adj. of a physician or physick.
 Médicus, a, um; adj. [a Media] of the country Media. * Malum medicum, a limon. * Gallina medica, a hen of the game.
 Mediē, adv. indifferently, in the middle.
 + Mediētās, ātis; f. the moiety, half, the middle.
 + Medilis, e; adj. curable.
 Medimnum, i; n. ? a comb and half
 Medimnus, i; m. ? of corn.
 + Mediō, are; to place in the midst, divide, intercede.
 Mediocris, e; adj. moderate, temperate, indifferent.
 Mediocritas, ātis; f. mediocrity, a measure or mean. * Mediocritas ingenii, indifferent parts.
 Mediocriter, adv. moderately, indifferently.
 Mediolanum, the city Milan in Italy, 192 miles from Rome; also the city Xaintes in Aquitain, and Lancaster in England.
 Mediolum, a city in Spain.
 Mediomatrices, the city and people of Metz in Lorrain.
 Medion, a-city near Ætolia.
 Medioximi or Medioxumi, a middle sort of gods between the Inferi and Superi.
 + Medioximus, a, um; ? adj. of the
 + Medioxumus, a, um; ? middle rank.
 + Medipontus, i; m. an instrument in making ropes, a rope used by those that make oil.
 + Meditābundē, adv. pensively.
 Meditābundus, a, um; adj. pensive, musing.
 Meditāmen, inis; n. a plot or design.
 Meditamentum, i; n. a training or exercising of soldiers.
 + Meditārius, a, um; adj. of meditation.
 Meditātē, adv. pausingly, with meditation and study.
 Meditātum, adv. by heart, without book.
 Meditatio, ōnis; f. meditation, study, musing; also a training and exercising of soldiers, practice.
 Meditātiuncula, æ; f. a little meditation.
 Meditātivus, a, um; adj. of studying or devising.
 + Meditātō, adv. advisedly, discreetly.
 + Meditātorius, a, um; adj. of meditation.
 + Meditātūr-io, ire; neut. to be about to meditate.

Meditātus, a, um; part. of meditor; having meditated, prepared, forecast, meditated on.
 + Meditātus, ūs; m. meditating.
 Mediterraneum, ei; n. the middle of the earth.
 Mediterraneus, a, um; adj. in the middle of the earth or land. * Mare Mediterraneum, the Mediterranean sea.
 MEDITOR, ari; dep. acc. & dat. Cic. [μελετῶ] to meditate, study, muse, exercise, forecast. * Meditari alicui insidias, to plot mischief against one. * Meditabor me, I will practise.
 Meditrina, the goddess of medicines.
 Meditrinalia, sacrifices unto Meditrina.
 Meditullium, ii; n. the middle, the heart.
 Medium, the mouth of the Rhine.
 Medium, ii; n. the middle. * Proferre in medium, to propose, bring forth. * Ponere in medio, to propound. * Relinquere in medio, to leave undecided. * Tollere de medio, to kill. * Quis ē medio, one of the throng.
 MEDIUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [μέσος] middle, in the midst, half, mean, between both, manifest, common, indifferent. * Medium responsum, a double equivocating answer. * Mors media, the midst of death. * Eloquentiā medius, an indifferent good orator. * In medium, in common, openly. * Medium aliquem arripere, to take one about the waist. * Frigoribus mediis, in the midst of winter.
 + Medius, ii; m. a mediator.
 Mediusfidius, adv. Cic. a swearing by Jove, who requires promise-keeping.
 Medmasus, a city of Caria.
 Medme, a city of Liguria in Italy.
 Medmæus, a citizen of Medme.
 MEDO, ōnis; [a μέθυ, vinum] mead, meibeglin.
 Medoacus, ? a river of Venice.
 Meduacus, ?
 Medobriga, the city Armenna in Portugal.
 Medobithyni, a people of Thrace made up of two.
 Medoc, an island of Nilus in Ethiopia.
 Medon, a bastard son of Ajax; one of Penelope's suitors; also the son of Codrus king of Athens, and a river of Peloponnesus.
 Medostanium, a city of Germany.
 Meduali, a people of the Alps.
 Meduana, the river Mayne in Gallia Celtica.
 Medubricenses, a people of Spain, called also Plumbarii.
 Meduli, a people of Aquitain.
 MEDULLA, æ; f. Cic. [μυελᾶ] vel a medius] marrow, pith, strength, crumb of bread. * Medulla lini, the tear of flax. * Medula lanæ, the flint of the wool.
 Medullāris, e; adj. of the marrow, inward.
 Medullina, æ; f. a Roman virgin, deflowered by her drunken father; discovering him afterwards by a ring, which she plucked from his finger, she stabbed him at the altar.
 + Medullinus, a, um; adj. of marrow.

Medullitūs; adv. deeply, intimately, from the heart.

† Medullo, are; act. to take out the marrow.

Medullula, æ; f. the tender marrow in small bones.

Medullam, a city of Vindelicia, called Medlingen.

Medullus, i; m. a mountain of Spain.

Medus, i; m. a river of Media.

Medus, a, um; adj. of Media.

Medūsa, æ; f. the daughter of Phorcus, having golden hair, which was turned into snakes by Minerva, for lying with Neptune in her temple; Perseus cut off her head, and carried it into Africa, which has abounded with serpents ever since.

Medusa, æ; f. the lesser plantain, rib-wort, Lamb's-tongue.

Medyllia, a city, built by the Albanes.

Mega, a promontory of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Megabyzi, the priests of Diana at Megalobyzi, Ephelus, which were to be eunuchs, and is therefore taken for effeminate persons.

Megabyzus, a nobleman of Persia, one of the seven who removed the tyranny of the magi.

Megacles, an historian who wrote of famous men.

Megaclicides, a peripatetick philosopher in the time of Protagoras.

Megaclo, the daughter of Macares king of Lesbos, who hired the muses to be her maids, and with their singing to pacify her forwardness towards her mother.

Megacosmus, i; m. the great world.

Megæra, æ; f. one of the Furies, the daughter of Nox and Acheron.

Megalattus, Ceres so called.

Megaleſia, plays in honour of Cybele.

Megaleſiacus, a, um; adj. of Megaleſia.

Megalia, æ; f. a small island of Campania by Naples.

Megaliūm, ii; n. a sweet ointment.

Megalopoli, is; f. a city of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, another of Caria and Iberia; also the city Meckelburg in Germany.

Megalopsychia, æ; f. magnanimity, greatness of soul.

Meganira, æ; f. the wife of Celeus, and mother of Triptolemus.

Megara, æ; f. the daughter of Creon king of Thebes, slain by her own husband Hercules.

Megara, ōrum, a city of Achaia.

Megaricus, a, um; adj. of Megaris.

Megariensis, e; f. * Ritus Megaricus, immoderate and unseasonable laughter. * Lachrymæ Megarienses, feigned tears.

Megareus, the father of Hippomenes; also the son of Apollo, who built Megara.

Megari, a people of India about the river Indus.

Megaris, idis, a country of Achaia.

Megarſus, a city of Sicily, and a river of India.

† Megarus, i; m. a maskarel.

Megala, a city of Libya.

Meges, one of the Grecian princes assisting at Troy.

Megisba, a lake in the isle Taprobane.

Megilla, a city and island of Lycia.

Megistanes, um; pl. m. noblemen, grandees.

Megistus, a river falling into the Aegean sea.

Mercle, adv. a swearing by Hercules.

Meherdates, a king of the Assyrians under Claudius Cæsar.

Mei, [the genitive of ego] of me.

MEIO, minxi, mictum; [ab Heb. majim, aqua] to make water.

Mel, mellis; n. [μῆλι] honey. * Mel meum, my sweet-heart. * Mel ærium and roſcidum, honey-dew.

Mela [Pomponius] a Spanish geographer, whose book De situ orbis is yet extant.

Mela, a river of Gallia Cisalpina.

Melabathrum, i; n. an herb like camomile.

Melæca, a town of Attica.

Melæna, an island in the Ionian sea, called also Corcyra.

Melænzæ, a city of Lycia.

Melænitæ, the people of Melænzæ.

Melæne, an ancient name of Cephalonia; also a town of Arcadia.

Melanipea, a city of Lydia.

Melampelos, the herb helxine.

Melamphyllis, an island of Samothracia.

Melamphyllus, Samos, and a mountain in Thessaly.

Melamphyllum, i; n. black urſine.

Melampodium, ii; n. black hellebore.

Melampodion, ii; n. bore.

Melampus, a physician, who understood the voices of birds and beasts; also black-foot, a dog's name.

Melampygos, a name of Hercules from his black breech.

Melampyrum, i; n. cow-wheat.

Melanæus, a saker hawk.

Melanchætes, one of Actæon's dogs, so called from his black hair.

Melanclæni, a people by Eosphorus Cimmerius, from their black garments.

Melancholia, æ; f. melancholy.

† Melancholicæ; adv. melancholically.

Melancholicus, a, um; adj. melancholick.

Melancoryphus, i; m. a fig-pecker.

Melandia, a country of Sicyonia.

Melandryon, a corn weed with a white flower; also the body of a turny-fish powdered.

Melane, an island about Ionia.

Melaneis, a city of Eubœa.

Melanes, black mountains by the desarts of Arabia.

Melaneus, ei; m. the father of Eurytus, from whom Eretria is called Melanels; also one of Actæon's dogs, and a Centaur.

Melange, a city of India called Malipus, where the body of St. Thomas is thought to rest.

Melanguæ, a people of Arabia Felix.

Melani, mountains by the gulf of Arabia.

Melania, æ; f. blackness, a freckle.

Melanon, ii; n. the black violet.

Melanon, ōnis; m. a man so chaste, that for hatred to women he lived wild in the desert, and hunted wild beasts like a dog, and could never be reclaimed; whence the adage, * Melanione callior.

Melanippion, a river of Pamphylia.

Melanis, the name of Venus, from her loving darkness.

Melanus, a dog's name, Coal.

Melano, an island of Doris.

Melanogætulæ, a people of Æthiopia.

Melanopiper, eris; n. the herb bishop's-wort, St. Katherine's flower.

Melanorrizon, black hellebore.

Melanteria, æ; f. ink or black, with which they eat out putrified flesh.

Melanthia, æ; f. the daughter of Deucalion by Pyrrha.

Melanthii, rocks about Samos.

Melanthium, ii; n. pepper-wort, commander of Rome.

Melanthius, ii; m. an historian who wrote of Attica; also the goat-herd of Ulysses, slain by Telemachus; also a famous painter, and a tragical poet, a river of Cappadocia, and a mountain of Syria.

Melantho; f. the daughter of Proteus, who was wont to ride on a dolphin, until Neptune in that shape deceived and ravished her.

Melanthus, i; m. a banished Melicænian, who having helped the Athenians against the Boeotians, was by them chosen king; also a river of Sarmatia Europæa.

Melanurus, i; m. a sea-riff with a black spot on the root of his tail.

Melapia, æ; f. a pear-main.

Melapium, ii; n. an apple-lost.

† Melarium, ii; n. an apple-lost.

Melas, the name of several rivers.

Melas, anos, a kind of morphew.

Melcaba, a city of Egypt.

Melcartus, Hercules among the Tyrians.

Melchiades, the twenty-ninth bishop of Rome.

Melchior, oris; m. one of the magi, or three kings of Cologne.

Melchisedech; indec. a priest and king of Salem.

Melcomani, a people of Dalmatia.

† Melcūm, my sweet honey.

Meldaba, a city of Egypt.

Meldæ, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

Melc; pl. n. tunes, notes, songs, ballads.

Meleagines, a famous Athenian architect, who built the temple of Minerva.

Meleager, i; m. the son of Oeneus king of Caledonia.

Meleagris, idis; f. a turkey-hen.

Meleagrides, um; f. the sisters of Meleager, who bewailing their brothers, were turned into turkey-hens.

Meleagrus, i; m. the thirty-first king of Macedonia.

Melegene, es; f. an island in the Adriatick sea.

Meles, a king of Lydia.

Meles, is; f. a badger. See melis.

Meles, eris, a river near Smyrna, by which Homer was born, whence he is called Meletigenes; also a city of the Samnites.

Melctius, i; m. an Arian Egyptian bishop banished under Dioclesian.

Meli, honey.

Melia, a city of Caria.

Melia terra, an earth used in physick and by painters.

Melibocus, a mountain in Germany.

Melibœa, æ; f. a city of Magnesia, famous for purple.

Melibœus, i; m. a mountain of Italy; also a shepherd's name.

Melica, æ; f. musick; also turkey millet. * Melicæ gallinæ, turkey-bens. See melicus.
 Melicæria, æ; f. } a bile or impost-
 Melicæris, idis; f. } hume full of
 matter like honey.
 Melicerta, the son of Ino and Athamas.
 Melichlorus, a stone green on one side and yellow on the other.
 Melichros, a yellow stone; also the same as melliculum.
 Melichrysus, i; m. a kind of Indian jacinth.
 Melicrator, i; metheglin, mead.
 Melicus, a, um; adj. musical; also of Media.
 Melici, } a people of Thessa-
 Melicenses, } ly.
 Meligunis, an Æolian island, called also Lipara.
 Melilotus, i; f. the herb melilot.
 Melilotus coronaria, bird's-foot, trefoil.
 Melimelli, marmalade of quinces.
 Melimellum, i; n. a sweetening, or as some think a musk-melon.
 Melina, a city in Argos, whence Venus is called Melinea.
 Melina, æ; f. a ship's-skin or coat of skin; also metheglin, a spirit pipe, and a dark yellow cloth.
 Melinophagi, a people of Thrace.
 Melinum, i; n. balm, orange-flower-water, oil, or ointment.
 Melinus, a, um; adj. a bastard yellow, orange, or straw-colour.
 Melinus, a, um; adj. [à melis] of a badger.
 Meliodunum, a city of Germany.
 Mellior, ius, gen. oris; adj. comp. of bonus, better.
 + Mellioratio, ònis; f. a bettering.
 Melioresco, ère; neut. to grow better.
 + Mellioritas, àtis; f. betterness.
 Mellioro, are; act. to make better.
 Meliphyllum, i; n. } the herb balm.
 Meliphyllon, i; n. }
 Melis, is; f. [μῆλις, à μέλι, mel] a badge or gray.
 Mèlissè, a town of Magna Græcia.
 Mèlissa, æ; f. balm.
 Melissa, æ; f. the daughter of Melissus king of Crete, who with her sister Amalthea fed Jupiter with goats milk; they say she first found out the making of honey, which gave occasion to the fable of her being turned into a bee; also the wife of Periander a Corinthian tyrant, who, by the instigation of his concubines, kicked her to death when she was big with child; also a city of Libya.
 Melissus, an historian, who wrote of the Delphick affairs.
 Melistophyllum, i; n. the herb balm.
 Melissus, i; m. a king of Crete; also a grammarian given to Mecænas, and made free by him; also a philosopher of Samos, and others.
 Melitea, } a city of Armenia Mi-
 Melitene, } nor.
 Mèlita, æ; } f. an island in the Li-
 Mèlita, es; } byan sea, between Sicily and Africa, called Malta, being the seat of the knights of Jerusalem, given them by Charles the fifth, after they had left Rhodes; also an island in the Adriatick sea near Dalmatia, famous for foisting hounds.

Melitaus, 2, um; adj. of Melita.
 * Melitaus canis or catellus, a little lap-dog; also one good for naught.
 Melitene, es; f. a city of Cappadocia, and a small country of Sufiana.
 Melitis, a precious stone of a quince colour.
 Melites, one of Homer's fortunate fools; he could never tell above five, and being married, he durst not touch his wife for fear she should tell her mother, whence the proverb, * Melitide stultior.
 Melitites, is, a drink made of honey and wine; also a precious stone, tasting like honey.
 Melitta, a city built by Hanno, near the Atlantick sea.
 Melittæa, æ; f. a city of Thessaly.
 Melitton, ònis; n. a place where bees are kept.
 Meliturgus, i; m. he that keeps bees or sells honey.
 Melitusa, a city of Illyria.
 Melius; adv. comp. of bene; better.
 * Melius Pompeio est factum, Pompeius is recovered. * Melius erit isti morbo, we shall find some remedy for it.
 Meliuscule; adv. a little better.
 Meliusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat better.
 Melixandrus, a Milesian, who wrote the war between the Lapithæ and Centaurs.
 Melizigara, a mart-town of India within Ganges.
 Melizigeris, an island of India within Ganges.
 Mellaria, a city of Spain.
 Mellarium, ii; n. [à mel] a place where bees are kept.
 Mellarius, a, um, belonging to honey.
 Mellarius, ii; m. a bee-muster, honey-man.
 Mellatio, ònis; f. the hiving of bees.
 + Mellatum, i; n. must.
 Mellens, a, um, of or like honey.
 Melliculum, i; n. a sweet-heart, honey.
 + Mellificatio, ère, to make honey.
 Mellifer, a, um; adj. bearing honey.
 Mellificatio, ònis; f. a making of honey.
 Mellificium, ii; n. the making of honey.
 Mellifico, are, to make honey.
 Mellificus, a, um, making honey.
 Mellistus, a, um; adj. sending forth honey, pleasant, eloquent.
 Melligenus, a, um; adj. like honey, of the same kind as honey, of which bees draw honey.
 Melligo, inis; f. honey-dew, mill-dew.
 Mellilloquus, a, um; adj. sweet spoken.
 + Mellillum, i; n. a drop of honey.
 Mellilus, a, um; adj. of honey, charming.
 + Mellina, æ; f. metheglin.
 + Mellinea, æ; f. sweetne's, pleasure.
 + Mellinus, a, um; adj. of or like honey.
 + Mellifones, they that practise the dressing of honey.
 + Melliluga, æ; f. a wood-pecker.
 + Mellitæ, arum; f. sweetings.
 Mellitulus, a, um; adj. sweet as honey. * Corpusculum mellitulum, my sweet-heart.
 Mellitus, a, um; adj. sweetned or preserved with honey. * Mellitus puer,

a pretty little rogue.
 Mellona, } the goddess of bees and
 Mellonia, } honey.
 Mellus, a city of Greece.
 Melo, the river Nilus.
 MÈLO, ònis; m. [μῆλον] a melon.
 Melobosis, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
 Melocabus, the city Coburg in Germany.
 Melodunum, the city Melun in France.
 Melodes, a maker of melody.
 Mèlodia, æ; f. melody, sweetness of musick.
 Mèlodus, a, um; adj. melodious.
 Molodus, i; m. a rhimer, versifier.
 Melocæsa, an island by Sicily abounding with sheep.
 Melomelum, i; n. a sweetening.
 Melon, ònis; m. an astrologer, who being lifted for the war, and seeing himself on the worst side, counterfeited madness, and set his house on fire, that he might be discharged.
 Mèlöpèpo, ònis; m. a musk-melon.
 Melopæus, a, um; adj. making melody.
 Melo-s, dis; n. melody, sweetness of musick, concert, harmony, tune.
 Melos, a city and island by Crete.
 Mèlota, æ; f. a pelt, fell, sheep's-skin.
 Melphes, a river of Lucania, called Molpha.
 Melphia, } a city of Lutanica, called
 Melphis, } Melfi.
 Melpomene, es; f. one of the Muses, inventor of tragedies.
 Melpomenos, a name of Bacchus among the Acarnenses.
 Melsus, a river in Spain.
 Melus, i; f. a town in Thessaly, which Nicias took by famine; whence the proverb, * Fames Meli.
 Melussa, an island near Iberia.
 Melyenses, a people of Asia Minor.
 Membliarius, i; m. one of Cadmus's companions; and an island by Thera.
 Membrana, æ; f. [à membrum] parchment, a tunic, film, outward skin.
 Membranaceus; a, um; adj. like parchment.
 + Membranaticus, a, um; adj. of parchment.
 Membraneus, a, um; adj. made of parchment.
 Membranula, æ; f. a thin skin or film.
 Membrarius, ii; m. a parchment-maker.
 Membratim; adv. member by member.
 + Membror, ari; -dep. to be straited into members.
 Membrusus, a, um; adj. having great limbs.
 + Membrulum, i; m. a little limb.
 MEMBRUM, i; n. [mῆμερ] a member, a limb, a branch of an oration, a part of any compact body. * Muliebribus membris puer, a slender lad.
 Membrum, a city of Africa Propria.
 Meme, } for me, acc. of ego, my.
 Memet, } self.
 Memecylos, a kind of crab-tree.
 Memignenon, i; n. a kind of gtfalus.
 + Meminens, ntis; part. of meminī; remembering.

MĒMINI, -ſe; verb. irr. [*μᾶνναι*, vel à *μᾶν*, maneo] to remember, bear in mind. * De aliquo *meminisse*, to make mention of any one.
Memmius, i; m. a Roman citizen, author of the family of the *Memmii*; he used his corruval *Largius* so harshly, that it caused the proverb, * *Lacerat lacertum Largii mordax Memmius*.
Memna, æ; f. a peninsula in Cornwall, called *Meneg*.
Memnium, a town in Mesopotamia, by Babylon, where there are store of bituminous fountains.
Memnon, the brother of Laomedon, slain by Achilles in the Trojan war, and as he lay on the funeral pile, was turned into a bird by the prayers of Aurora, from whence also flew out some other birds, which they called *Memnoniæ*; also an historian, and general of Darius's army.
Memnonæ, a people of Æthiopia.
Mēmōr, gen. *ōris*; adj. mindful, that will not be forgotten. * *Memorem mōnes*, you tell me what I was just thinking on.
Mēmōrābilis, e; adj. worthy of remembrance, recording or rehearsing.
+ **Mēmōrāculum**, i; n. a memorial.
Mēmōrandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of memoror; to be remembered, notable.
Mēmōrator, ōris; m. he that remembers, reports, or mentions.
Mēmōrātus, ūs; m. a remembering.
Mēmōratus, a, um; part. of memoror; remembered, remarkable, famous.
+ **Memordi** for *memordi*, à *mordeo*.
Mēmōria, æ; f. the memory, a mind, desire, remembrance. * *Omni mēmōriā*, throughout all times. * *Ad hanc mēmōriam*, there are men alive that can remember it. * *Mēmōriæ māgister*, a secretary. * *Ut mea mēmōria est*, as far as I can remember. * *Post hominum mēmōriam*, time out of mind.
Memoria, æ; f. a fountain in Bœotia, helping the memory.
Mēmōriale, is; n. a memorial.
Memorialis, e; adj. serving for remembrance. * *Liber memorialis*, a note-book.
Mēmōriola, æ; f. a small or weak memory.
+ **Mēmōriose**; adv. with good remembrance.
Mēmōriōsus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; having a good memory.
Mēmōritēr; adv. by heart, without look.
Mēmōro, are; act. } to bring in
Mēmōror, ari; pass. } remembrance,
recite, report, mention. * *Nomen tuum memora mihi*, tell me your name.
+ **Mēmōrōsus**, a, um; adj. having an excellent memory, mindful.
Memphæus, i; m. a mountain about Theſſaly.
Memphī, the people of Memphis.
Memphis, a city of Egypt, destroyed.
Memphitis, idis, } adj. of Mem-
Memphiticus, a, um, } phis.
Memphites, æ or is, a stone of divers colours, which in cutting or burning any member takes away sense.
Mempricus, i; m. a king of Britain, who slew his brother *Malys* that he might reign.

Men' for *mene*, as *mene rogas?* do you ask for me?
Mēna, the Roman goddess of menſtruous women; also the eighth king of Egypt, A. M. 1251.
Mēna, æ; f. a little fiſh, a minnow, pſchard.
Mēnæ, a town in Sicily.
Mēnæchmi, one of Plautus's comedies.
Mēnæchmus, i; m. a platonick philosopher, scholar of Eudoxus; also an historian of Sicyon, who wrote three books upon Plato.
Mēnais, a fountain of the Leontini, by which the people were afraid to swear.
Mēnalcas, æ; m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil.
Mēnālippe, ēs; f. the fiſter of Antiope queen of the Amazons.
Mēnalippides, um; m. the name of two poets of Melos.
Mēnālippus, a Theban slain by the friends of Tydeus, to whom he had first given a mortal wound.
Menand-er, ri; m. a comical poet, scholar to Theophrastus, squint-eyed, and much given to women; also an historian of Ephesus and Pyrgamus; also a fiſter of Laodicea, the successor of Simon Magus, who called himself the javiour.
Menanini, a people of Sicily.
Menapia, a city of Bæſtriana.
Menapii, a people inhabiting both sides of the Rhine.
Menas, ādis; f. a woman prieſt of Bacchus.
+ **Menc-eps**, ipſitis; adj. bereft of his wits.
MENDA, æ; f. [à minus, vel à *μαλῶ*, iniquo] a fault or error in writing, a blot or blemish.
Mendaciloquus, a, um; adj. speaking lye.
+ **Mendaciolum**, i; n. a little lye.
+ **Mendaciter**; adv. falſly.
Mendacium, ii; n. [à mendax] a lye, fiction.
Mendaciunculum, i; n. a ſib.
+ **Mendaculum**, i; n. a small fault.
Mendaculus, i; m. a ſibber.
Mendæ, a city of Thrace; hence *vinum Mendæum*.
Mendæi, a people of Thrace.
Mendax, gen. *ācis*; adj. [à menda vel mentior] lying, deceitful, counterſeit. * *Hujus rei mendax*, faulty in this buſineſs.
Mende, a city of Sicily.
Mendele, a city of India within Ganges.
Mendes, a city of Egypt near Nicopolis, where they worshipped Pan, and a goat, called in their language *mendes*, to whom they prostituted the most beautiful women.
Mendesium, one of the mouths of Nile.
Mendefus, a city of Egypt, whence *unguentum Mendesium*.
+ **Mendicabilis**, e; adj. which may be begged.
Mendicabulum, i; n. a begging; also a beggarly fellow, and beggar's bush.
+ **Mendicatio**, ōnis; f. a begging.
Mendicatus, a, um; part. of mendicor; begged, obtained.
+ **Mendicē**; adv. beggarly, poorly.
Mendicimonium, ii; n. beggary, the trade of bēging.
Mendicissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most beggarly.
Mendicitas, ātis; f. beggary, extreme

poverty.
Mendiciter; adv. beggarly, poorly.
+ **Mendicium** or *mendicum*, the mixture of fail.
Mendico, are; act. } to beg, ask
+ **Mendicor**, ari; dep. } alms, get.
* *Mendicare ſibi malum*, to ask relief and get blows.
+ **Mendicula**, æ; f. a leggar's coat.
Mendiculus, i; m. a poor beggar, a beggar's brat.
Mendicus, a, um; adj. [à menda] leggarly. * *Mendicum instrumentum*, a weak tool.
Mendicus, i; m. a beggar.
Mendōſe; adv. iūs, iſſimē, with many faults. * *Mendōſe colligis*, your argumentation is naught.
Mendōſus, a, um; adj. faulty, full of faults, corrupt.
MENDUM, i; n. an error, fault in writing, blot, blemish. See *menda*.
Mendus, a city about Caria.
Menecrates, a phyſician of Syracuſe, who called himself Jupiter; he cured especially the falling-sickness, contenting himself with this reward, that they should confess themselves his servants; also a comical poet, and an historian.
Menedemium, a city of Lycia.
Menedemus, i; m. a famous philosopher and scholar of Phædrus; also a Cynick philosopher, who was wont to cloath himself like a fury, saying he came from hell to inquire into the sins of men.
Menegere, a city of Africa Propria.
Menelaum, a small country of Sparta.
Menelaus, i; m. the son of Atreus, and husband of Helena, who was slain away by Paris, and occasioned the Trojan war; also an historian of Anæa in Caria, and an Ægean poet who wrote the *Thebais* in twelve books, and other things.
Menenia, a Roman family, whence *Agrippa Menenius*.
Menephron, one in Ovid, who lay with his own mother.
+ **Menerela**, æ; f. a sea-fiſh.
Menes, the first king of Egypt.
Menesthei Portus, a city in Spain called *Puerto de St. Maria*.
Menethe-us, i; m. the son of Peleus, and king of Athens, who died at the siege of Troy.
Meneſtratus, a famous carrier.
Menia, æ; f. a pillar at Rome, to which thieves and fugitives were bound.
Menianum, i; n. [à *Menius*] a balcony, gallery.
Meninx, ngis; f. the thin skin covering the brain, the outmost is called *dura mater*, and the inmost *pia mater*.
Meninx, a famous island about Africa.
Menippus, i; m. a Phœnician Cynick philosopher, who having lost his money hanged himself; also the master of Cicero; and another philosopher, whose writing Varro imitates in his *Satyræ Menippeæ*.
Meniscor, ſci; dep. to remember.
Menismini, a people of Æthiopia.
Menius, i; m. the son of Lycaon, whom Jupiter killed with a thunderbolt; also a Roman consul who set up the stems of ships taken at sea in the Forum (whence it was called *Rostra*) and the first author of those buildings of pleasure called *meniana*.
(6) A 2

Menlaria, a city of Spain called Marcia.

Menlascus, a river in Spain called Oria.

Memna, a bishop of Byzantium, A.D. 536.

Meninensianæ, a city of Pannonia.

Menoba, a river of Spain.

Menobardi, a people of Armenia Major.

Menocateni, a people of the Alps.

Menodotus, a famous physician in the time of Serapion, and an historian of Samos.

Menæceus, i; m. a young man of Thebes, the last of Cadmus's race, who slew himself when the city was besieged, and the oracle had said it should be saved if the last of Cadmus's seed freely sacrificed himself.

Menæcina, a city of Oenotria.

Menæcis, the furthest city of Phocis towards the west.

Menætes, a champion of Æneas, and pilot of the ship Centaurus.

Menæctius, i; m. the son of Actor, by Ægina, whom Jupiter gave him to wife, after he had ravished her; he begot Patroclus, from him called Menæctiades.

Menoïda, a city of Palestine.

Menologium, ii; n. a calendar.

Menoa, a very proud sophist in the time of Sociates.

Menophilus, i; m. an eunuch to whom Mithridates, after he was overcome by Pompey, gave his daughter to keep, and when Manlius Priscus besieged the castle he was in, and he saw it was ready to be surrendered, he slew both her and himself.

Menophis, a king of Egypt.

Menorca, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Menosagada, æ; f. the city Egra in Bœhemia.

Menocharus, a river falling into Mæotis.

Mens, a certain Roman deity.

MENS, utis; f. [μῆνς] the mind, understanding, sense, wit, memory, opinion. * Mens ei redit, he is in his wits again. * Mente captus, out of his wits. * Suæ mentis est, he is in his right senses. * Madet mens, he is drunk. * Est mens mihi, I have a mind.

MENSA, æ; f. [à mensus, vel ab Heb maxenjah, cibus] a table, dinner, or supper, a course or service of meat, a trencher, counter to tell money on. * Angusta mensa, poor cheer. * Mensæ secundæ or alteræ, a dessert. * Mensa Delphica, i. e. tripes, a three-legged table, like the tripes at Delphi. * Mensa lanionia, an executioner's chopping-block.

+ Mensale, is; n. a table-cloth.

Mensalis, e; adj. of or for a table.

Mensarius, ii; m. an exchanger, banker; also a servant or waiter.

Menses, ium; m. the monthly terms or flowers in women.

+ Menticula, æ; f. a trencher.

Mensio, ònis; f. [of metior] a measuring.

MENSIS, is; m. [μῆνς] a month.

Mensor, òris; m. a measurer, surveyor; also a quarter-master in the camp, and a harbinger in the court.

+ Mensorium, ii; n. a platter.

Menstrua, òrum; n. monthly terms.

Menstrualis, e; adj. done every month.

+ Menstruatus, a, um; adj. having monthly terms.

+ Menstruosus, a, um, menstruous.

Menstruum, ui; n. provision or wages for a month.

Menstruus, a, um; adj. [à mensis] of a month, monthly, menstruous.

Mensula, æ; f. a little table, the key-stone in an arch.

Mensularius, ii; m. a banker.

Mensura, æ; f. [à metior] a measure. * Agere mensuram alicujus rei, to take the measure of a thing.

+ Mensuratum; adv. by measure.

Mensurator, òris; m. a measurer, a quarter-master.

+ Mensuratus, a, um; adj. measured.

+ Mensurnus, a, um; adj. monthly.

+ Mensuro, arc; ast. to measure.

Mensus, a, um; part. of metior; measured.

+ Mensus, ùs; m. a measure or measuring.

Menia, Pluto's concubine, whom Proserpine turned into a herb of that name.

+ Menta, æ; f. a man's yard.

Mentæ, a people by Adrian's wall between England and Scotland.

Mentagra, æ; f. [à mentum] a tetter or ring-worm.

Mentalia, æ; f. a city in Spain.

+ Mentatus, a, um; adj. having a great chin.

Mentesa, æ; f. a city in Spain.

MENTHA, æ; f. [μῆνθς] mint.

Mentha crispa, curled mint.

Mentha romana, spear-mint.

Menthastrum, i; n. wild mint.

Mentastrium, i; n. wild mint.

+ Mentibor for montiar, à mentior.

Mentigo, ònis; f. [à mentum] a scabiness in cattle.

Mentio, ònis; f. mention, relation. * In mentione terræ dicetur, it shall be spoke to when we come to treat of the earth.

Mentior, ìri, itus sum; dep. [à mens] to lie, feign, disguise, counterfeit. * Mentitur candorem, one would take it for white.

Mentitio, ònis; f. a lying, feigning.

Mentiturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, à mentior; about to tell a lie.

Mentitus, a, um; part. of mentior; having lied or forged, false.

Mento, ònis; m. one who hath a long chin.

Mentoas, an ancient name of Ister or Danubius.

+ Mentoralis, e, as high as the chin.

Mentor, òis; m. an excellent engraver; the orator Crassus is said to have given two thousand five hundred crowns for two cups of his workmanship.

Mentores, a people of Illyricum.

+ Mentolus, a, um; adj. having a great chin.

Mentula, æ; f. [à menta] a man's yard.

Mentulatus, a, um; adj. being well provided for procreation.

MENTUM, i; n. [à μῆνθς, indico] the chin.

Menturna, a city of the Samnites in Italy.

Menthias, a large island of Æthiopia, supposed to be Madagascar.

ME-O, arc; neut. [ἀμῶ, rē] to go, flow, pass.

Meopte, [à meus] of myself. * Meopte ingenio, of my own mother-wit.

Mephites, a king of Egypt.

Mephiticus, a, um; adj. sinking, damp.

Mephitis, is; f. a damp or sink of the earth, a sulphurous vapour.

Meptam and mepte, myself.

Mera, æ; f. a great huntress, ravished by Jupiter in the shape of Diana, who shot her to death, and turned her into a celestial dog.

+ Mērāciās, ātis; f. pureness, clearness.

+ Mērācīlēr; adv. purely.

Meraciūs; adv. comp. more purely, with less water.

+ Mērācūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat pure, a little mixed.

Mērācus, a, um; adj. [à merus] pure, clear, not mixed or allayed. * Vinum meracum, neat wine. * Bibere meracius, to drink wine a little dashed.

+ Merarium, il; n. a bever or drinking.

+ Merax, ācis; adj. pure, neat.

Mercābilis, e; adj. merchantable.

Mercātio, onis; f. merchandising, trafficking.

+ Mercātivus, a, um; adj. of buying or selling.

Mercātor, òris; m. a merchant, chapman.

+ Mercātorium, ii; n. a market-place.

Mercātūra, æ; f. the trade of merchandising, buying and selling. * Mercaturas facere, to turn merchant.

Mercatus, a, um; part. of mercor; bought or sold.

+ Mercatus, i; m. } a market or

Mercatum, i; n. } fair.

Mercātus, ùs; m. a buying or selling; a market or mart.

Mercēdula, æ; f. a little reward, a low price, small wages.

Mercēnarius, a, um; adj. mercenary. * Testis mercenarius, a knight of the post.

Mercenarius, ii; m. an hireling.

Merces, ēdis; f. [à mereo] a reward, hire, wages, rent, revenues, damage.

+ Mercidicus, i; m. a chapman, he that sets the price.

Mercii, òrum; pl. inhabitants of Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester shires.

Mercimonium, ii; n. a commodity, ware.

Mercor, ari; dep. [à merx] to buy and sell, traffick, etc, merchandise.

* Græcā fide mercari, to buy for ready money.

+ Merculārius, ii; m. a haberdasher of small wares.

Mercūialis, e; adj. belonging to mercury or quick-silver, witty, ingenious.

Mercūrialis, is; f. mercury.

Mercūrius, ii; m. Mercury, the planet next above the moon, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; also quick-silver. * Dies Mercurii, Wednesday.

Mercurius Trismegistus, a very ancient Egyptian philosopher, who wrote many books de sapientia divina, whereof some fragments are yet extant.

MERDA, æ; f. [à μῆρδω, pedo] dung, surreverence.

+ Merdisor, òri; m. a dung-farmer.

+ Merdula, æ; f. a little surreverence.

Merē; adv. nearly, purely.

+ Meremium, ii; n. timber.

Mērenda, æ; f. [à mereor] a little bever.

bever, afternoon drinking.
 Merendula, æ; f. a little bever.
 MĒR-EO, ēre; act. } [ἀμείνω, di-
 MĒR-EOR, ēri; dep. } vido, nan-
 ciscor] to merit, deserve, acquire,
 serve in the war for pay. * Meruit
 virum dote, she got a husband by
 her dowry. * Quid de te merui?
 what have I deserved at your
 hands? * Mereri pedibus, to serve
 on foot. * A lenone ad merendum
 cogi, to be prostituted. * Mereri
 pœnam, to commit a fault. * Sæpe
 ac vellem meritam scio, she often
 did whatever I desired.
 Meres, an Æthiopian king of Egypt.
 Meretricē, adv. whorishly.
 MĒRĒTRICIUM, ii; n. whoredom. *
 Meretricium facere, to play the
 whore.
 MĒRĒTRICIUS, a, um; adj. whorish.
 MĒRĒTRICOR, ari; to play the whore.
 MĒRĒTRICŪLA, æ; f. a little harlot.
 MĒRĒTRIX, icis; f. [à mercor] a
 whore, strumpet.
 MERGA, æ; f. [ab Heb. morag, tri-
 bula] a pitch-fork, speers with which
 they were wont to cut corn; also
 marl.
 † Mergārius, ii; m. a marler.
 † Mergātus, a, um; adj. marled.
 Mergens, ntis; part. [of mergo] a-
 rising or appearing like smoke.
 MERGES, ntis; f. [Heb. gnamir, vel
 à merga, vel μάγν, manus] a band-
 full or bundle of corn; a sheaf, gripe.
 Mergillina, a place in Campania,
 famous for Virgil's tomb.
 MER-GO, si, sum, gere; act. [ab ἀ-
 μέρω abstergeo] to dip, plunge or
 drown, overwhelm. * Mergere ali-
 quem, to weaken or disable one.
 † Mergōra, æ; f. a bucket.
 † Mergōsus, a, um, full of marl.
 Mergulus, i; m. the wick or match
 of a candle; also a didapper.
 Mergus, i; m. [à mergo] a coot or
 sea-mew; also a vine-branch, ha-
 ving the top turned and set in the
 ground; also an incroacher.
 † Mergus, ōris; n. a bucket.
 Meribanes, a king of Iberia.
 MĒRĒBĒBŪLUS, a, uni; adj. drinking
 wine unmixed.
 MĒRĒDĒLIS, e; adj. } belonging to
 Meridianus, a, uin; } noon. * La-
 tus meridiale, the sunny-side. * Me-
 ridianus circulus, the meridian.
 † Meridianò, adv. at noon.
 Meridianum, n. noon-tide.
 MĒRĒDĒTIŌ; ōnis; f. the taking a nap
 at noon.
 MĒRĒDIES, ei; m. [à merus vel medius
 dies] noon, mid-day, south. * Noctis
 meridies, midnight.
 MĒRĒDIO, are; act. } to eat or sleep
 Meridior, ari; dep. } at noon.
 Meridionalis, e; adj. southern.
 Meriōnes, the charioteer of Idome-
 neus, compared to Mars himself for
 valour.
 Merismos, division, distribution.
 † MĒRĒTAS, ātis; f. pureness.
 Meritissimē, adv. superl. very de-
 Meritissimò, } servedly.
 † Meritissimum, i; n. huge desert.
 MĒRĒTO, are; to gain, to be rented at,
 deserve, serve in the wars.
 MĒRĒTÒ, adv. deservedly.
 † Meritoria, æ; f. a shop.
 MĒRĒTŌRIUM, ii; n. an hired house, an
 inn; also meriting.
 MĒRĒTŌRIUS, a, um; adj. set or let for
 gain. * Equus meritorius, a back-

ney. * Taberna meritoria, an inn.
 * Meritorius puer, a bardash.
 MĒRĒTUM, i; n. [à mercor] merit,
 desert, a crime. * Meritum est
 tuum, you are so blame. * Merito
 meo, by my misdemeanor.
 MĒRĒTUS, a, um; part. of mercor;
 having deserved, deserving, worthy,
 due.
 Mermeros, the swiftest of the Cen-
 taurs.
 Mermessos, a city of Troas.
 Mero, a nickname of Tiberius Nero,
 from his being given to wine.
 MĒRŌBĒBUS, a, um; adj. [à merum
 & bibo] drinking wine unmixed.
 † Meroctes, is, m. } a small green
 † Merochites, is, } bone sweating
 liquor like milk.
 Merodacus, the fourteenth king of the
 Sicambri.
 Meroë, a city in an island of that
 name within Nile; also a city of
 Antiochena, and another of Lycia.
 Merois, idis; f. an herb good for the
 dropsy.
 Merope, the daughter of Atlas, one
 of the Pleiades, the most obscure of
 them.
 Meropia, æ; f. one of the Cyclades.
 Meropis, a mountain of Thessaly.
 Merops, ōpis; m. an eat-bee, (bird.)
 Meros, a mountain of India.
 MĒRŌLUS, a, um; adj. drinking wine
 unmixed.
 Meroveus, i; m. the third king of
 the Franks from Pharamond.
 Mersio, ōnis; f. a dipping, drown-
 ing, merision.
 Mersio, are; to dip or drown often.
 † Mersio, } are; to plunge or dip of.
 † Merto, } ten.
 Merius, a, um; part. of mergor;
 plunged, drowned, sunk, over-
 whelmed. * Mersus rebus f cun-
 dis, attended with wonderful suc-
 cess.
 Merithes, a king of Egypt, who had
 a crow that carried his letters whi-
 thersoever he commanded.
 MĒRŪLA, æ; f. [à merus, vel à
 μέλος canticum] a black-bird; also
 a whitening. * Merula lacustris, a
 tench.
 MĒRŪLA, the river Meira in Liguria.
 † MĒRŪLĒRIUS, ii; m. a sparrow-
 hawk.
 Merum, i; n. wine not allay'd.
 MERUS, a, um; adj. [μέγας, vel ab
 αὐτῷ, immixtus] mere, only, alone,
 not mixed. * Mera vox, a shrill
 voice. * Merus pes, the bare-
 foot.
 MERX, mercis; f. [Heb. maker] mer-
 chandise, ware. * Expedire mer-
 ces, to set out his wares, lay them
 upon the stall.
 Mefa, the river Mofa by Liege.
 Mefancilum, } a dart.
 Mefancylum, }
 Mefaræum, the midriff.
 Mese, an island of Narbonne.
 Mese, the middle string; also a-la-
 mi-re.
 Meseimbria, a city of Thrace.
 Meseimbriacus, a, um; adj. of Me-
 seimbria.
 Mefentericæ venæ, branches of the
 port vein conveying the chyle to the
 liver.
 Mefenterium, ii; n. the midriff.
 Meferaicæ venæ, as mefenteri-
 cæ.
 Mefochōrus, i; m. he that stands in

the midst to give notice, he that keeps
 time, (in music.)
 Mefocranion, ii; n. the crown of the
 head, the middle of the skull.
 Mefola, æ; f. a city of Laconia and
 Arcadia.
 Mefolabium, ii; n. an instrument to
 find out the middle proportional
 lines.
 Mefolencus, i; m. a black precious
 stone with a white stroke; also the
 herb mercury.
 Mefomedes, a poet in great favour
 with Adrian.
 Mefomelas, a precious stone with black
 veins.
 Mefon, a person acted in a comedy; or
 a mixed person, neither servile nor
 altogether free. * Mefon parhy-
 pate, the f-sa-ut cliff.
 Mefonauta, æ; m. a passenger that
 pays and works too.
 Mefonyction, ii; n. midnight.
 Mefopontius, Neptune worshipped at
 Erebus in Lesbos.
 Mefopotamia, æ; f. a large country
 of Asia, between Tigris and Eu-
 phrates, now called Halapia.
 Mefosphærum, a leaf of the Indian
 spikenard.
 Mespilum, i; n. a medlar.
 Mespilus, i; f. a medlar-tree.
 Mefquita, æ; f. a Turkish mosque or
 temple.
 Messaba, æ; f. a city of Caria.
 Messabata, a people of Persia.
 Messala, a name given Val. Corvi-
 nus, because he took Messana in
 Sicily.
 Messalina, æ; f. the wife of Clau-
 dius, the emperor, who was wont
 to prostitute herself in the common
 streets by night.
 Messalini, orum; hereticks under Va-
 lentinus and Valentinianus, who
 refused all kind of work, and re-
 jected all good works except prayer,
 &c.
 Messāna, the city Messina in Sicily.
 Messanii, the townsmen of Messina.
 Messapæ, a country of Laconia.
 Messapia, a country in Italy, called
 Terra d'Otranto.
 Messapus, } a, um; adj. of Messa-
 Messapius, } pia.
 Messapius, a mountain of Macedo-
 nia.
 Messe, a town of the island Cythera.
 Messeis, a fountain of Thessaly.
 Messene, ēs; f. a city of Peloponne-
 sus in Greece, which held out long
 against the Spartans, but was at
 last reduced to absolute slavery;
 hence the proverb, * Messene servi-
 lior.
 Messenius, } a, um; adj. of Mes-
 Messeniacus, } sene.
 Messias, æ; m. the Messias, Christ,
 Anointed.
 Messicula, æ; f. a little harvest.
 † Messio, ōnis; f. a reaping.
 Messus, is, f. [à meto] the harvest,
 harvest-time, the crop, fruit-ga-
 thering, abundance. * Illa Sylla-
 ni temporis messis, the massacre
 that was under Sylla's dicta-
 torship.
 Messoa, a city of Laconia.
 Messogis, a mountain of Libya plenti-
 ful in wine.
 Messor, ōris; m. a reaper, mower.
 Messōrius, a, um; adj. of a reaper or
 mower. * Falx messoria, a sickle
 or scythe.

Messua,

Messua, a peninsula of Narbonne, called Mese.

† Mēsūlus, a, um; adj. ripe, ready for reaping.

Mēsūra, æ; f. a mowing or reaping.

Messus, a, um; part. of metor; mowed, reaped.

Mesuvium, the city Magdeburg in Saxony.

Met, [α μεν, quidem] a syllabical adjunction. * Egomet, I myself.

METĀ, æ; f. [α Chald. meta, pervenit] any thing broad beneath and sharp above, a butt, goal, hay-cock, a keel-pin; also the upper millstone.

* Meta lactis, a cheese like a sugar-loaf. * Meta lignorum, a wood-pile.

Metabasis, is; f. a figure in rhetoric called transition.

Metabole, es; f. a change, passing over.

Metabus, i; m. a tyrant of the Privernates banished by the people; also the son of Sisyphus.

Metacarpium, ii; n. the back of the hand.

Metacompsō, a city by Nile in Egypt.

Metacum, a city of Arabia Felix.

Metagietnia, certain festivals in honour of Apollo Metagietnius, kept in the second month of the Græcians.

Metagonium, a promontory dividing Numidia from Africa.

Metalepsis, is; f. the taking up a remote signification, as Thamesis for England.

Metalepticus, a, um; adj. belonging to the figure metalepsis.

Metalexis, is; f. a misplacing of words.

Mētallārius, ii; m. a miner, or digger of metal.

Mētallicus, i; m. a miner, or one condemned to dig metals.

Mētallicus, a, um; adj. belonging to metal.

Mētallifer, a, um; adj. producing metals.

METĀLLUM, i; n. [μέταλλον] metal; also a mine.

Metamorphosis, is; f. a transfiguration.

Metanira, æ; f. the wife of Celeus; also a famous harlot of Athens.

Metanra, æ; f. repentance.

Metapa, æ; f. a city of Acarnania.

Metāphōra, æ; f. a metaphor.

Metaphoricē, adv. metaphorically.

Metaphoricus, a, um, metaphorical.

Metaphrasis, is; f. an explication.

Metaphysica, ōrum; n. pl. metaphysics, supernaturals.

Metaplasmus, i; m. a necessary change of words or letters by reason of the verse.

Metaplasticus, a, um; adj. of or by the figure metaplasms.

Metapontis, an island in the Carpathian sea, between Rhodes and Cnidus.

Metapontum, a city in Italy called Torre di mare.

Metaris, the wastes between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

† Metarius, ii; m. a surveyor, measurer of land.

Metarus, the river Metaros in Spain.

Metastasis, is, a removing.

Metathesis, is, a transposition or change of letters.

Mētatio, ōnis; f. a disposing, a banding of lands, &c.

Mētātor, ōris; m. a planter of trees in orders and ranks, a surveyor, a quarter-master, or harbinger.

Mētātōrium, ii; n. a place to entertain strangers.

Mētātōrius, a, um; adj. of measuring or providing.

Mētātus, a, um; part. of metor; measured, limited.

Metaurus, the city Giola in Calabria.

Metaurum, bria.

Mētaurus, a great river of Umbria called Metauro; and another among the Brutii, called Marro Fiume.

Metaxa, æ; f. raw silk.

Metaxārius, ii; m. a silkman, mercer.

† Metaxātus, a, um; adj. of silk.

† Metaxiaticum, i; n. a tax paid by the silkmen.

Metelis, a city of Egypt, within sixty miles of Alexandria, called by the Italians, Rozetto; by the Turks, Ras kit.

† Metella, a basket filled with stones to pour upon scalars of walls.

Metelli Castrum, the chief city of Zeland, called Middleburg.

Mētellus, i; m. a famous Roman general; also a priest who lost his eyes in venturing to fetch the palladium out of Vesta's temple when it was on fire; and others.

† Metellus, i; m. a mercenary soldier.

Metempsychōsis, is; f. a transmigration of the soul out of one body into another, according to Pythagoras.

Metenes, a people of Lower Germany.

Meteora; n. pl. meteors.

Meteorologus, i; m. one that studies or is skilled in the doctrine of meteors.

Meteoroscopus, i; m. a beholder of high things.

Metercosa, a town in Spain called Pedrazzo de la Sierra, where they say Trajan was born.

Methōdica, es; f. a part of grammar teaching method.

Methōdicus, i; m. a methodist, he that disposes things, or treats of order.

Methōdicus, a, um; adj. methodical, belonging to method.

METHŌDUS, i; f. [μέθδος] a method, a ready way or manner.

Methone, es; f. a city of Peloponnesus in the way from Venice to Jerusalem, called by the Turks Maitune; also another in Macedonia, and other places.

Methoriades, islands between Ægina and Attica.

Methurion, a city of Arcadia and Thessaly.

Methymna, a city of Lesbos, where Methymne, Arian was born, and where there is very good wine.

Methymnæus, a, um, of Methymna.

Metia, one of the thirty-five tribes of Rome.

Metianus, a lawyer in the time of Alexander Augustus.

Meticulose, adv. fearfully.

Meticulōsus, a, um; adj. fearful, timorous.

† Meticulus, i; m. a little fear.

Metilis, a city in Egypt, near Alexandria.

Metiochus, the son of Miltiades (at

war with Darius) who being taken prisoner was honourably received and enriched.

ME-TIOR, nsus sum, tisi; dep. acc. [μετρώω. Heb. madbadh] to measure, * Pedibus metiri, to pass over.

* Metiri stipendium, to state the account of soldiers.

Metis, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys; also an ancient city of Gallia Belgica.

Metiscus, the charioteer of Turnus.

† Metitus, a, um; adj. measuring or having measured.

Metius, i; m. the name of several men.

Metius Suffetius, a dictator of the Albans, torn in pieces by Tullus Hostilius's wild horses, for not assisting him according to covenant against the Fidenates.

MĒ-TO, sui, sum, tere; adj. [ἐμδα] to reap, mow, gather, find out, cut up. * Uvas metere, to cut the grapes with a vintage-hook. * Flores metere, to crop flowers. * Militie nec scribitur nec metitur, as they brew so let them bake.

† Mēto, are, to plant trees in orders and ranks.

Metecion, a prison in Athens; also a tribute paid by sojourners in a strange land.

Metecus, i; m. a sojourner, stranger.

Meton, for melon, q. v.

Metonymia, æ; f. a metonymy, a figure putting one name for another, as the cause and subject for the effect and adjunct, or e contra.

† Metonymicē, adv. by a metonymy.

† Metonymicus, a, um, metonymical.

Metopæ, metopes, the empty spaces in a Dorick frieze between the triglyphs, in which lay the ends of joists, rafters, &c.

Metope, a river of Arcadia.

Metopium, ii; n. oil of almonds; also a Syrian tree from whence comes galbanum.

Metoposcopus, i; m. a fortune-teller, physiognomer.

Mētor, ari; dep. acc. [à meta] to set bounds, to mete, set out, partition.

* Castra metari, to mark out ground for a camp.

Metra, the daughter of Erichthon, who being despoiled by Neptune, obtained of him that she might turn herself into any shape, and by that means being often sold by her father she returned undisturbed; hence the proverb, * Mutabilior Metra.

Metreta, æ; f. a vessel or measure.

Metretes, is; m. sure of ten gal-lons.

Metricē, adv. in metre.

† Metricus, i; m. a poet.

Metricus, a, um; adj. of or in metre. * Ars metrica, poetry.

Metrocles, a Maionite philosopher, the brother of Hipparchia.

Metrocomia, æ; f. a shire-town.

Metrodorus, a philosopher of Lampsa-cum, scholar of Epicurus.

Metrodorus Chius, a philosopher who said the world was eternal and im-movable, and that the night was caused by putting out the sun.

Metrodorus Melicus, he advanced in the art of memory so far, that he could repeat whatever he heard word by word.

Metro-

Metropolis, is; a city of Phrygia by the river Meander; also the chief city of any nation.

Metropolitæ, the inhabitants of a metropolis.

Metropolitanus, i; m. a metropolitan, or archbishop.

Metropolites, } æ; m. one of a chief

Metropolitæ, } city.

METRUM, i; n. [μέτρον] measure, dimension, metre.

Metubarris, an island in lower Pan-
nonia.

Mētendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus
of metuo; terrible, fearful.

Mētens, tis; P. & A. of metuo;
timorous. * Metuens legum, stand-
ing in awe of the laws.

Mētula, æ; f. [à meta] a little
mark, &c.

Mētuo, ēre; neut. to fear, dread, be
in doubt. * Metuo te, I am afraid
of you. * Metuo tibi, I am afraid
for you. * Metuo quid agam, I know
not what to do.

MĒTUS, ūs; m. [μῆτος] fear,
dread, danger, religion. * Metus
aquæ, a being bitten by a mad dog.
* In metu esse, to be afraid.

+ Metutus, a, um; adj. feared.

+ Metys, the refuse of wax.

Mevania, a city of Umbria, abound-
ing in cattle.

Mevanites, the people of Mevania.

Mēvius, a simple poet in the time of
Virgil and Horace, hated by both.

Meu, } [à μῆρος, minus] the

Meum; n. } herb mew or spignel.

Meus, a, um; pron. adj. possess.

[ἐμὸς] mine, my. * Mei, my friends.

* Meus sum, I am my own man.

Mexico, a famous city of Nova His-
pania.

Mezades, the sixth Athenian prince.

Mezentius, i; m. a king of the Tyr-
rheni, a contemner of the gods, who
for his tyranny was banished, to-
gether with his son Lausus, and go-
ing to help Turnus against Æneas,
were both slain.

M ante I.

M. abbreviat for mihi.

M. J. abbreviat. for maximo Jovi.

Mi, the vocat. of meus, q. v.

Mi, for mihi; dat. of ego.

Mibæ, a people of Libya Interior.

MICA, æ; f. [μῖκα, vel à μικρός par-
vus] a crum, a corn, a morsel.

* Micæ auri, sands of gold ore.

+ Micamen, inis; n. a shining.

+ Micanculus flos, cockle or field
niggleweed.

+ Micārium, ii; n. a grater.

+ Micāura, æ; f. } a shining.

+ Micatio, ōnis; f. }

+ Micātus, a, um; adj. grated.

Micca, an Elian maid, daughter of
Philodemus, whom Lucius a life-
guard-man loved, and because her
parents would not send her to him,
he came and slew her.

Michael, ēlis; m. Michaël an em-
peror of Constantinople, A. D. 812,
and several others.

Michaelis Mons, St. Michael's mount,
a promontory in Cornwall.

Micipia, æ; m. a king of Numidia,
son to Masinissa.

MIC-O, ui, are; neut. [à mica] to
shine, glister, sparkle, twinkle, move
nimbly. * Micare digitis, to play
by a quick lifting up of the seve-

ral fingers several times. * Dignus
quocum in tenebris mices, you
may trust him with untold gold.
* Micat animus, my heart leaps.
* Linguis micat ore trifurcis, puts
his three-forked tongue in and
out.

Microcosmus, i; m. a little world,
man.

Micrologia, æ; f. a speaking or treat-
ing of petty affairs.

Micrologus, i; m. a greedy getter,
even in small matters.

Mycrophychia, æ; f. faint-hearted-
ness.

Microphychus, i; m. a coward; (ad-
jective) faint-hearted.

Micropterus, i; m. a short-winged
hawk.

Microsphærum, i; n, the smallest
leaf of spikenard.

+ Mictilis, e; adj. contemptible, base.

Mictis, an island of six days sail be-
yond Britain.

+ Mictitius, a, um; adj. of pissing.

Mictito, } to piss often.

Micto, are; }

+ Mictira, æ; f. a making water.

Mictur-io, ire; [à mingo] to have
need to make water.

+ Mictus, ūs; a making water.

+ Mictyris, poor folk's pottage.

Midæ, }

Midacum, } a city of Phrygia.

Midas, æ; m. a king of Phrygia, who
had his desire of his guest Bacchus,
that whatsoever he touched might be
turned into gold, till being almost
famished, he was counselled to wash
in Pactolus, whose sands thereby be-
came golden; afterwards being judge
between Apollo and Pan, who sung
best, he gave his judgment for Pan,
whereupon Apollo gave him a pair
of asses ears.

Midas, æ; f. a small worm breed-
ing in beans; also a good cast at
dice.

Midea, a city of Argos, Boeotia, and
Lycia.

Mideatis, } a, um; adj. of Mā-

Midæus, } dea.

Mieza, a town in Macedonia, called
before Strymonium.

Migdilybs, a Carthaginian speaking
both the African and Tyrian lan-
guage.

Migma, ātis; n. a mixture, perfume,
ointment.

Migratio, ōnis; f. a changing of lodg-
ing or dwelling.

MIGRO, are; neut. [ab Heb. migar,
detruhit] to remove, change one's
place of abode. * Migratum est Ro-
mam, they went to dwell at Rome.
* E vitā migrare, to die. * Volup-
tas migrat, pleasure passes away.
* Migrare in mucronem, to be
pointed, or have a sharp point.

Mihi, the dative of ego, to me; also
for meo.

Mihimetipsi, } to myself.

+ Minipte, }

+ Milago, inis; f. a flying fish.

Milanon, a young man who fell in
love with Atalanta, a huntress in
Arcadia.

MILES, itis; m. [à mille, vel à
μῖλον, bellum] a soldier, a man
of war, a serjeant, bradlee. * Mi-
les auratus, a knight. * Miles
evocatus, a volunteer. * Miles tu-
multuarius, one pressed. * Miles
causarius, a soldier having leave

to be absent. * Milites sacramen-
to religati, the standing forces.
* Milites legionarii, auxiliaries en-
joying the privileges of the Roman
militia.

Milesia rosa, the red rose.

Milesius, a, um; of the city Miletus.

Milesius, the surname of Apollo.

Miletopolis, a city of Mysia between
Cyzicus and Bithynia; and another
in Persia.

Miletum, a city of Calabria.

Miletus, the son of Apollo and Argia
daughter of Cleochus.

Miletus, i; f. a city in the borders of
Ionia and Caria, called also Me-
lazzo.

Milevum, or Milevis, a city of Car-
thage, where was held the Milevi-
tan council.

Miliaria, æ; f. [à milium] the herb
millet; also a linnet.

Miliaris, e; adj. of or like millet.

Miliarium. See milliarium.

Miliarius, a, um; adj. of millet.

Milichia, a fountain about Syracuse.

Milichius, Bacchus so called, as be-
ing the inventor not only of wine,
but of figs and almost all fruits, for
milicha heretofore signified figs.

Milinus, a robber in Crete, slain by
Hercules.

Milissa, the city afterwards called Epi-
daurus.

Militaris, e; adj. } belonging to

+ Militarius, a, um; } war, war-
like. * Militaris via, the highway.

* Militaris aizoides, water house-
leek.

Militariter; adv. warlike, like a war-
rior. * Militariter laetus, ungen-
teel, a little clownish.

Militatur; imperf. there is war.

Militia, æ; f. war or warfare, any
employment. * Militiæ nomen dare,
to list himself a soldier. * Militiæ,
in the field. * Imaginaria mili-
tia, a training. * Militia urba-
na, a wrangling at the bar, brab-
bling.

+ Militissa, æ; f. a soldier's wife;

+ Militites, a kind of blood stone.

Milito, are; to fight under a gene-
ral for wages, to be or go for a
soldier.

+ Milito, ōnis; m. a soldier.

+ Milium, ii; n. [à mille granis] a
grain called millet. * Milium To-
lis, gromwel.

Mille, indec. in sing. sed. in plur.
millia, millium, a thousand; also
a mile. * Centum millia frumen-
ti, a hundred thousand bushels of
grain.

MILLE; adj. ind. [μύριοι, vel ab
Heb. mala, plenus] a thousand;
also an infinite number. * Mille
passas, a mile.

+ Millecuplus, a, um; adj. a thou-
sand-fold.

Millefolia, æ; f. } milfoil or yar-

Millefolium, ii; n. } row.

Milleformis, e; adj. of a thousand

shapes or fashions.

+ Millegrana, æ; f. rupture-wort.

+ Millemorbia, æ; f. water-betony.

Millenarius, a, um; of a thousand.

Millepēda, æ; f. a palmer-worm or

caterpillar.

+ Millepondium, ii; n. a thousand

pound weight.

+ Millesies; adv. a thousand times.

Mil esinus, a, um; the thousandth.

+ Millefium, ii; n. a fleece of wool.

Miliare,

Milliare, is; n. [à mille passib.] a mile.

Milliarium, ii; n. a mile; also a brass cauldron. * Milliarium aureum, a pillar at Rome, whence the account of their miles began.

Milliarius, a, um; adj. of or belonging to a thousand. * Apri milliarii, hoars of a thousand pound weight.

Millies; adv. a thousand times; also a thousand sesteria.

+ Millinurices, um; pl. the nails in a dog's collar.

+ Millio, ònis; f. a million.

MILLUM, i; n. [à mille clavls,

MILLUS, i; m. [vel à μύλλω confuso] a mastiff's collar made of leather and nails.

Milo, ònis; m. a Crotonian, who at the olympick games carried an ox a furlong, killed him with his fist, and eat him up in one day; also a mountain in India, where men are born with their feet turned backward, having eight toes upon each foot.

Milonia, æ; f. a famous city of the Samnites.

Milonius, i; m. a drunken fellow in Horace.

Miltiades, is; m. an Athenian general, who with ten or eleven thousand Greeks overthrew six hundred thousand Persians; yet being accused of bribery, was forced to die in chains.

+ Milvago, inis; f. a flying fssb.

Milvina, æ; f. a shrill squeaking pipe.

Milvinus, a, um; adj. of or like a kite. * Milvinus pullus, a young kite, a greedy extortioner. * Milvinus pes, the herb kite's-foot.

Milvius, i; m. a certain parasite in Horace.

Milvius Pons, a bridge within two miles of Rome, called Ponte Molle.

+ Milum, i; n. a coin stamped with a sheep; also the pommel of a sword.

MILVUS, i; m. [qu. mollis a-

MILVIUS, ii; f. vis, vel ab im-

mitis] a kite; also a sea-fish, and a ravenous fellow.

Milyas, a city of Pamphylia.

Milyæ, the people of Milyas.

Mimia, æ; f. a she-representer of gestures. See mimus.

Mimallis, the island Melos.

Mimallones, the women priests of

Mimallonides, Bacchus.

Mimarcis, a pudding made of hare's blood.

Mimas, a mountain of Ionia near Colophon, and another in Thrace always cloudy.

Mimas, a giant whom Jupiter killed with thunder.

Mimæsis, is; f. an imitating or taking up of other mens words.

Mimiambus, i; m. a kind of iambick verse, seldom used.

Mimicæ; adv. mimically.

Mimicus, a, um; adj. mimical, war-

ron.

+ Mimulus, i; m. the herb rattle or louse-wort.

Minnedus, a city of Lydia.

Mimnermus, a poet of Colophon.

Mimographus, i; m. a writer of mimical poems.

Mimula, æ; f. a little she-actor, a tom-hoy.

MIMUS, i; m. [μῦσος] an actor, a

counterfeiter of others gestures and manners; also a poem of moral sentences with raillery, a farce, lampoon. * Mimo subservire, to bear the burthen, help forward. * Minum omnem divulgare, to discover all the plot.

Min' for mihine? to me?

MINA, æ; f. [μνᾶ] a pound, a hundred drachms, or three pounds two shillings and six-pence; also [in measuring land] a hundred and twenty feet square; also a dry teat or breast.

+ Mina, æ; f. a mine in sieges, and of metals; also the heart-purse, and a threatening.

+ Minabundus, a, um; adj. threat-

ning.

+ Minaciæ, arum; f. menaces, threat-

nings.

+ Minacitas, atis; f. a threatening.

Minaci-ter, us, same; adv. threat-

ningly.

MINÆ, arum; f. [à μνᾶ, commo-

nesacio, vel Heb. manang, prohibuit] threats, menaces. * Minæ

hibernæ, winter frosts. * Minæ

murorum, the pinnacles.

Minagra, a city of India within

Ganges.

Minanter, adv. threateningly.

Minarii, Mendip-hills in Somerset-

shire.

+ Minarrio, ire, to coo like a pigeon.

Minatio, ònis; f. a threatening.

+ Minator, òris; m. a threatner.

Minax, gen. acis; adj. threatening,

boasting.

Mincius, a river of Venetia.

Mindarus, a general of the Lacedæ-

monians.

+ Minera, æ; f. a mine, mineral.

Mineralia, um; n. minerals.

Minerva, æ; f. the goddess of wisdom

and all the arts, born of Jupiter's

brain without a mother.

Minerva, æ; f. nature, wit, craft.

* Crassa or pingui minervâ, grossly,

bluntly. * Invitâ minervâ, against

the hair.

Minervæ Ara, an island in the gulf

of Arabia.

Minervæ Castrum, Grottaria in Ca-

labria.

Minerval, is; n. [à Minerva] tu-

Minervale, } torage, tuition money,

schooling; also a banquet before

breaking up.

+ Minervalitium, ii; n. a stipend,

wages.

MIN-GO, xi, miçum, gère; neut.

[μινχέω, vel à nicio] to make wa-

ter.

Minia, æ; f. [à minium] a mine or

mineral, a vermilion-mine.

Miniæceus, } a, um; adj. of ver-

Miniæcius, } milion, or red-

Miniæcius, } lead.

Miniaria, æ; f. a place where red-

lead is dug.

+ Miniatio, ònis; f. a colouring with

vermil on.

Miniatulus, a, um; adj. reddish,

n at'y bordered with vermilion. *

Miniatula cera, red wax with

which critics marked the faults they

met with in reading.

Miniatus, a, um; adj. coloured with

vermilion, red.

+ Miniculator, òris; m. a painter of

books with large red letters.

Minimè, adv. no, in no wise, at least.

* Minimè gentium, not by any

means. * Vel minimè, or at the

least. * Minimè multa habet sti-

pendia, he has no great pay.

Minimò, adv. for a very little, at a

low rate. * Minimò minus, well

near. * Minimò, post, a very little

while after.

+ Minimoperè, adv. slightly, little.

Minimùm, adv. at the least.

Minimus, a, um; adj. sup. of par-

vus; least of all, youngest. * Mi-

nimi pretii homo, a pitiful fellow.

* Minimum vini, a little wine.

Minio, are, to dye with vermilion.

Minio, ònis; m. a river in Tus-

cany.

+ Miniographus, i; m. a writer or

painter with vermilion.

Minister, ri; m. [à minus vel ma-

nus] a minister, servant, officer. *

Minister libidinis, a pimp, pro-

curer.

Minister, a, um; adj. ministring,

serving.

+ Ministerculus, i; m. a little ser-

vant.

+ Ministerialis, e; adj. ministerial.

Ministèrium, ii; n. service, charge,

office, a serving-man; also a cup-

board of plate.

Ministra, æ; f. a maid-servant, band-

maid.

+ Ministralis, e; adj. of a minister

or servant.

+ Ministrarius, a, um; adj. serving,

waiting.

Ministratio, ònis; f. a serving.

Ministrator, òris; m. } a server.

Ministratrix, icis; f. }

Ministratòrius, a, um; adj. of serv-

ing, for service.

+ Ministrix, icis; f. a woman ser-

vant.

Ministro, are, to serve, deliver, wait

at table, invent.

Minitabundus, a, um, full of threats.

+ Minitanter, adv. threateningly.

Minitatio, ònis; f. a threatening.

Minitor, ari; dep. to threaten much

or often, to charge.

MINIUM, ii; n. [μινῆς, ab Hisp.

mina, i. e. minera] vermilion, red-

lead. * Minium sinopicum, bele-

armoniack.

Minius, the river Minho dividing

Gallaecia from Portugal.

Minius, a, um; adj. red-coloured.

Mino, are, [μινῶω] to drive, to lead,

convey, incline toward.

Minoa, æ; f. the name of two towns

of Crete; also a city of Amorgos

and Sicily, and other places; also

the island Paros.

Minoræ, the inhabitants of Minoa

Minorius, } a, um; adj. of Mi-

Minous, } nos.

Min-or and us, gen. òris; adj. comp.

of parvus; less, younger, inferior.

* Minoris or minore vendere, to

sell at a cheap rate. * Minoris esti-

mare, to set less by. * Minoris di-

midio, for less by half. * Minor

natu, younger.

Minor, ari; dep. [à minæ] to threat-

en, menace, stand up above, boast,

to shake, be ready to fall. * Cru-

cem illi mina ur, he threatens to

hang him.

+ Minoratio, ònis; f. a lessening.

+ Minoratus, a, um; adj. lessened.

+ Minorculus, a, um; adj. somewhat

less.

Minores, um; pl. m. posterity, of-

spring.

Min-

Minōritas, ātis; f. minority.
 Minōro, are, to diminish, lessen.
 Minos, ōis; m. a king of Crete, supposed for his justice to be made a judge in hell; his wife Pasiphaë having lain with a bull, or her man Taurus, brought forth the Minotaur.
 Minotaurus, the Minotaur, a monster half man half beast, kept in the labyrinth made by Dædalus; he devoured yearly seven of the noblest Athenian youths, till the third year Theseus slew him, and escaped by the help of Ariadne.
 Minthe, ēs; f. the daughter of Cocytus, whom Proserpine took with Pluto, and turned into an herb of that name; also a mountain of Peloponnesus.
 Minthos, ī; m. dung, ordure; also a flower growing on dunghills wherein goats milted.
 Mintro, āre; neut. [ā sono] to squeak as a mouse.
 Minturnæ, a town in Campania between Sinuessa and Formiæ.
 Minuens, ntis; part. abating. * Minuente æstu, when the storm is over.
 Minuo, i, tum, ēre; act. acc. [ā minus] to diminish, lessen, abate, weaken, lower the voice. * Majestatem per vim minuere, to rebel. * Minuere iram, to appease anger.
 Minurio, ire; neut. [cavogis] to speak with a shrill voice, to sing a treble, warble as birds.
 + Minurizatio, ōis; f. a singing or speaking small.
 + Minurrio, ire, to cry like a stock-dove.
 + Minus, a, um; adj. filled.
 Minus, ōis; n. a less thing.
 Minus; adv. less, not, not yet. * Paucis minus, within a few. * Minus diu, not so long. * Minus multo audacter, nothing so boldly. * Amicorum minus, fewer friends. * Non minus pedes senos, six feet at least.
 Minuscūlus, a, um; adj. petty, diminutive, small. * Villa minuscūla, a small country-house.
 Minutal, ālis; n. [ā minuo] shreded herbs, minced meat, a hash.
 Minutārius, ii; m. a seller of trifles or toys.
 Minutātim; adv. by little and little, piecemeal.
 Minutē; } adv. by little parts or
 Minutim; } pieces.
 Minutia, æ; f. the smallness and littleness of a thing, the common storehouse or garner. * Minutiæ pulveris, dust that is seen flying about by the sun shining through a cranny.
 Minutia, æ; f. a Vestal virgin, who by reason of her neatness was suspected of adultery and burnt alive; also a gate in Rome.
 Minutianus, an Athenian sophist who wrote of rhetoric.
 Minuties, ei; f. smallness.
 Minutio, ōis; f. a diminishing.
 Minutissimus, a, um; adj. very small. * Artium minutissimus sciscitator, a most curious searcher into arts.
 Minutius Augurinus, a tribune of the commons, who raised a statue of brass to him for bringing down the price of corn.
 Minutius Fundanus, a proconsul of Asia under Adrian.
 M. Minutius Felix, a famous lawyer,

orator, and Christian.
 + Minūto, are, to diminish, lessen.
 + Minutor, ōis; m. a diminisher.
 Minucūlus, a, um; adj. very small.
 Minūtum, i; n. a little piece, half a grain.
 Minūtus, a, um; part of minor; diminished, lessened, low-spirited. * Minuta itinera facere, to take small marches. * Minuti pisciculi, very little fishes.
 Minya, a city of Thessaly, another in Phrygia.
 Minyæ, a people of Thessaly.
 Minyas, a Theban, whose daughter Minyades were turned into bats.
 Minyates, the people of Minya.
 Minyeus, a river of Thessaly.
 Minyia, a city of the island Amorgos.
 Minyon; }
 Minycis, e; } adj. of Minya.
 Minycius, a, um; }
 + Mioparo, ōis, the least kind of brigantine.
 Miōns, is; f. an extenuation.
 Mirābilis, e; adj. admirable, wonderful.
 Mirābilitas, ātis; f. wonderfulness.
 Mirābilitēr; adv. wonderfully.
 Mirabundus, a, um; adj. wondering, astonished.
 + Mirācula, æ; f. a monstrous harlot
 + Mirāculō; adv. marvellously.
 + Miraculōsus, a, um; adj. marvellous.
 Miracūlum, i; n. a miracle, marvel, wonder. * Miraculo cit, it cause admiration.
 + Miraculus, a, um; adj. monstrous, deformed.
 Mirandūla, a city of Italy.
 Mirandus, a, um, wonderful. * Mirandum in modum, wonderfully.
 Mirans, ntis; part. wondering.
 + Mirantēr; adv. wonderfully.
 Miratio, ōis; f. a wondering.
 Mirātor, ōis; m. } a wonderer.
 Miratrix, icis; f. }
 Mirātus, a, um; part. wondering, or having wondered.
 Mirē; }
 Mirificē; } adv. wonderfully.
 + Mirificentia, æ; f. a working wonders.
 Mirificissimus, a, um; adj. very wonderful.
 Mirifico, are, to make wonderful, extol.
 Mirificus, a, um; adj. wonderful, marvellous, strange.
 + Mirio, ōis; m. one wondered at for his ugly face.
 + Mirites, is; m. a gold-coloured stone.
 Mirius, a mountain in Thessaly.
 + Mirmica, æ; f. an ant, pismire.
 Mirmicoleon, a beast that kills ants.
 Mirmillo, ōis; f. [ā μῦρμος, formica] a sword-player.
 + Miro, ōis; m. a wonderer at every thing.
 Miror, ari; dep. [ā mirus] to wonder, marvel, be astonished, admire, gaze wishfully upon. * Mirari te, to set much by himself. * Mirari aliquem juititiæ, to admire one's justice.
 Mirobriga, the city Malabriga in Spain.
 + Mirētum, i; n. a place where myrtles grow.
 + Mirteus, a, um; adj. of myrtle.
 + Mirtōsus, a, um; adj. of myrtles.
 Mirum, i; n. a wonder, a marvel.
 Mirus, a, um; adj. [ā μῦρμος, de-
 testandus, vel ab Heb. mirch, vi-

fus] marvellous, wonderful. * Mirum quantum, strangely much. * Nec mirum, nor is it to be wondered at. * Mira narras, you tell us strange things.
 + Mis for mei.
 Misanthropia, æ; f. a hating of men.
 Misanthrōpos, i, a hater of men, a mischievous melancholick wretch.
 + Miscelia, æ; f. a basket.
 Miscellanea, orum; pl. n. a gallimaufry, hotch potch, a mess of all together; confused disorderly notes.
 Miscellaneus, a, um; adj. mixed of sundry kinds, miscellaneous.
 + Miscelliones, um; pl. m. they that held sundry mixed opinions.
 Miscellus, a, um; adj. mixed, mingled. * Miscella vitis, an ordinary vine. * Miscella doctrina, qualibet learning. * Miscelliludi, divers kinds of plays at one shew. * Miscellum genus columbarum, a kind of pigeons between tame and wild.
 Miscellus, i; m. a man told by the oracle that he should build a city where he saw it rain in drought, and coming into Italy a harlot sat by him weeping, and thinking the prophecy then fulfilled, he built there the city Crotona; he is also called Miclos, Mycelus, Myscelos, Miscilus and Minlus.
 MISCEO, ui, mātum and mixtum, ēre; act. [micco, mixto] to mix, mingle, mingle, compound, interlace, fill, drink. * Miscere in aciem, to set soldiers in array. * Miscere omnia, to make a hurly-burly. * Consilia cum Vestino non miscuerant, they had not conferred with V. tinus.
 Misc-eor, ēri; dep. to know carnally.
 Miscera, a city of Sicania.
 Mistates, a king of Persia.
 + Mistellulus, a, um; adj. very poor, piteous, wretched.
 Mistellus, a, um; adj. [ā miser] very miserable, pitiful, unhappy.
 Mistenos, the son of Æolus, Hector's trumpeter, who followed Æneas into Italy, and challenging the Tritons, was drowned by them, but being found by Æneas, was buried in a mountain of Italy, called from him Misenus.
 Misenates, the inhabitants of Misenus.
 MISER, a, um; adi. ior, rimus, [ā μῦρμος, odi] miserable, wretched, a zeroed innocent, a poor sick one. * Me miserum! poor wretch that I am! * Miser animi, animo, or ex animo, afflicted, in distress.
 Misērabīlēs; } adv. miserably, piti-
 Misērabīlītēr; } fully.
 Misērabilis, e; adj. miserable, to be pitied; also pitying.
 + Misērandē; adv. pitifully.
 Misērandus, a, um; to be pitied.
 Misērantēr; adv. with pity and compassion.
 Misēratio, ōis; f. compassion, pity.
 + Misērator, ōis; m. a pitier.
 Misēratus, a, um; adj. having compassion: pen.
 Misēre; } adv. miserably, wretchedly,
 Misēre; } grievously. * Eam misere amat, he is deeply in love with her.
 Miser-eor, tus sum, ēri; dep. pen. ve! acc. to have pity or compassion of. * Misere mei, the thielick call-
 (6) B^e ed.

ed. * Nemini misereri certum est, I am resolved to pity none.
 Miserefc-o, ēre; to be moved with compassion towards one.
 Miseret; } imp. it pitieth. * Mi-
 Miserefcit; } feret me tui or vicem
 tuam, I am sorry for you.
 Misēria, æ; f. misery, wretchedness.
 Misēricordia, æ; f. mercy, pity.
 + Misēricorditēr; adv. with pity.
 Misēricor-s, dis; adj. merciful, meek,
 full of compassion.
 + Misēritēr; adv. miserably, pitifully.
 + Misēritudo, inis; f. misery.
 Misēror, ari; dep. to have pity and
 compassion upon.
 + Misērulus, a, um, very miserable.
 Miserum; adv. O sad!
 Misetus, a city of Macedonia.
 Misētes, a people of Iberia.
 Misēomenæ, a city of Thessaly.
 + Misēpla, æ; f. a black-bird.
 + Misito, are, to send often.
 Misnia, a province of Upper Saxony.
 Misōgāmia, æ; f. hatred of marri-
 age.
 Misogāmus, a, um; adj. hating of
 marriage.
 Misogynia, æ; f. contempt of women.
 Misogynus, i; m. a woman hater.
 Misipila, a city of the Medes.
 Missa, æ; f. [à mitto] a sending a-
 way, the church-service; also the
 mass; and a woman messenger.
 + Missatica, æ; f. a woman messen-
 ger.
 + Missaticum, i; n. a message.
 + Missaticus, i; m. a messenger, a
 singer at mass.
 + Missicūlo, are, to send to and fro.
 Missile, is; n. [à mitto] a javelin,
 a dart, a large's, a scramble among
 the people.
 Missilis, e; adi. to be thrown.
 Missio, onis; f. a sending, a licence,
 pass-part. * Sanguinis missio, a
 letting blood. + Militum missio, a
 discharge of soldiers.
 Missito, are, [à mitto] to send often.
 Missus, a, um; part. of mitter; sent,
 thrown. * Missum facere, to let
 alone. * Missio convivio, when the
 cloth was taken away. * Corpora
 missa neci, slain bodies. * Missam
 facere uxorem, to put away one's
 wife. * Missum facere vadimoni-
 um, to forfeit his r. cognizance, not
 to appear at the time appointed.
 + Missus, i; m. a messenger.
 Missus, ūs; m. a sending away, a
 putting forth, a match at a race, a
 m. s. or curse. * Missus ferarum,
 a letting be fts together to fight.
 + Mixturum, ii; n. a vessel to mix
 wine and water.
 Mixtura, æ; f. a mixture or mingling.
 Mixtus, a, um; part. of misceor;
 mixed, tempered.
 Mixtulus, the name of a cock in Mar-
 tial.
 Mix, yes; n. vitriol; also the fruit
 called tuber, of a good smell and
 taste.
 + Mix; adv. ius, iisimū, gently,
 meekly.
 Mitella, æ; f. [à mitra] a little mi-
 tre; also a scarf to carry the arm
 in.
 Mitesco, ēre; neut. to grow mild,
 milder, and gentle, grow calm and
 ripe. * Mitescente hyeme, the
 warm weather coming on.
 Mithra æ; m. } the sun (among the
 Mithras, æ; m. } Persians) whence

mithriaca sacra, sacrifices in honour
 of the sun.
 Mithrax, } a rose-colour'd stone chang-
 Mitrax, } ing colour against the
 sun.
 Mithridates, is; m. a king of Pon-
 tus, who spoke twenty-two languages;
 rebelling, and being overcome by the
 Romans, he would have poisoned
 himself, but could not; and another
 who collected the epistles of Bru-
 tus, printed by Aldus; also a king
 of Parthia, Pergamus, Armenia;
 and others.
 + Mithridates, is; m. he that makes
 mithridate.
 + Mithridatium, ii; n, mithridate
 invented by king Mithridates.
 Mitificatio, ōnis; f. a softening, tam-
 ing.
 Mitificatus, a, um; part. of mitifi-
 cor; mitigated, digested.
 Mitifico, are; act. to make gentle, to
 appease, conciliate.
 Mitigatio, ōnis; f. an appeasing, as-
 swaging.
 Mitigator, ōris; m. an appeaser.
 Mitigātorius, a, um; adj. having
 virtue and power to assuage.
 Mitigatus, a, um; part. mitigated.
 Mitigo, are; act. acc. to mitigate,
 appease, assuage, conciliate, ripen.
 Mitigor, ari, alius sum; pass. to be
 tamed, made gentle, to be asswaged,
 appeased, abated.
 MITIS, e; adj. [μεῖλιχος, vel à
 μειω, minuo] ripe, meek, gentle,
 mild, calm, mellow. * Mite stag-
 num, a standing pool. * Mites ai-
 bores, trees planted by hand. * Mi-
 tiorem in partem interpretari, to
 put a favourable construction upon a
 thing.
 Mitra, æ; f. a mitre, a Grecian
 coif; also the skin enwrapping the
 stones.
 MI-TTO, si, sum, ttere; act. acc.
 [μίσσω, πέμπω] to send away,
 dismiss, omit, cast, sling, write and
 speak. * Mitte me, let me go. *
 Sanguinem mittere, to let blood. *
 In ora populi mittere, to make one
 the town-talk. * Mittere ridicu-
 lum, to break a jest. * Unam
 hanc noxiam mitte, pardon me this
 once. * Mittere noxiam, to pardon
 a fault. * Fructum mittit admi-
 rabilem, it bears excellent fruit. *
 In caput mitti, to be thrown down
 headlong. * Mitto maledicta om-
 nia, I say nothing of your reproach-
 ful language. * Mittere in consi-
 lium, to desire an immediate delib-
 eration about and decision of a con-
 troversy.
 Mitt-or, ēris, i, missus sum; pass. to
 be sent, &c. See mīto
 Mitulus, i; m. the fish called limpin.
 See mytilus.
 Mitylēne, ēs; } f. an ancient city,
 Mitylēnæ, arum; } and now the
 whole island of Lesbos.
 Mitys, a man whose statue fell upon
 him that slew him, and killed him
 + Mira, æ; f. marmalade of quinces.
 + Mius for meus, mine.
 + Mixobarbarus, a, um; adj. partly
 pure, and partly barbarous, having
 one parent a Grecian, and the other
 a Barbarian.
 + Mixārius, ii; m. a cup to mix
 wine.
 Mix ūa, æ; f. a mingling.
 Mixtus, a, um; part. of misceor;

mixed, tempered.
 Mizraim, the country of Egypt.

M ante N.

M. N. abbreviat. for meo nomine, or
 mille nummum.
 MNM. abbreviat. for manumissum.
 Mna for mina, the sum of an hundred
 Attick drachms.
 Mnas, a pirate who infested the Ita-
 lian coast in the time of Pompey.
 Mnascas, the name of three historians.
 Mnasitheus, a famous Sicyonian
 painter.
 Mnason, a tyrant of the Elatenses,
 and other men.
 Mnēmōnica, orum; n. helps to the
 memory.
 Mnemonicus, a, um; adj. belonging
 to the memory.
 Mnēmōsyne, ēs; f. a Pierian nymph
 who brought forth the nine Muses to
 Jupiter.
 Mnēmōsyne, ēs; f. the memory.
 Mnemosynum, i; n. a monument,
 pledge.
 Mnesimachus, i; m. a comical poet,
 three of whose plays are mentioned by
 Suidas.
 Mnester, ri; m. a freeman of Agrip-
 pina, who, when his lady was slain
 by Nero's guard, slew himself.
 Mnestheus, i; m. the name of a Tro-
 jan sprung from king Assaracus;
 also the son of Pelcus the eleventh
 king of Athens.
 Mnevis, an ox consecrated to the sun,
 which the Heliopolites worshipped
 for a god.

M ante O.

MO. abbreviat. for modi, modo, or
 inors.
 Moaphernes, the uncle of Strabo's
 mother.
 Moba, a part of Arabia.
 Mobeni; } the inhabitants of Mo-
 Mobites; } ba.
 Mōbilis, e; adj. [à morco] move-
 able, inconstant. * Mohili esse a-
 nimo, to be wavering and inen-
 sistent.
 Mōbilitas, ātis; f. moveableness, in-
 constancy.
 Mōbilitēr; adv. moveably, nimily.
 + Mōbilito, are, to make moveable,
 to set in motion.
 Mocarūs, a small country in Thrace.
 Mocata, æ; f. a city of Phrygia.
 Mochura, æ; f. a city of Arabia
 Felix.
 Mochus, i; m. a Phœnician who
 wrote the history of his own country
 in the same language.
 Moele, a city of Phrygia.
 Mōdērābilis, e; adj. to be ruled, mo-
 derate.
 Mōdērāmen, inis; } n. rule, govern-
 Mōderamentum, i; } ment.
 + Mōdērāntēr; adv. moderately.
 + Mōdērātē; } adv. moderately, tem-
 + Mōdērātīm; } perately.
 Mōdērātio, ōnis; f. moderation, go-
 verning, ruling, temperance.
 Mōdērātor, ōris; m. a governor, ru-
 ler, guider.
 Mōdērātrix, icis; f. a potestess.
 Mōdērāus, a, um; adj. ior, iisimū;
 moderate, temperate.
 + Mōdērnē; adv. lately, newly.
 + Mōdērnus, a, um; adj. modern, of
 late.

Mōd'ror,

Mōdēror, ari; dep. to govern, rule, guide, measure. * Moderari linguæ, not to let the tongue be unruly. * Mare moderatur, he over-rules the sea.

Mōdēstē; adv. modestly, mannerly, humbly.

Mōdēstia, æ; f. modesty, humility, soberness.

Mōdēstinus, alias Herennius, a lawyer in the time of Alexander.

Mōdēstus, a, um; adj. [à modus] modest, sober, temperate, humble.

Mōdētus, the colleague of Arintheus.

Mōdi, orum; m. the measures, rests, or times in singing.

Mōdiālis, e; [à modius] of a bushel.

† **Mōdiatio**, ōnis; f. a bushel-measure; also the measuring of liquid things.

Mōdicē; adv. moderately, temperately, with measure. * Edificia modicē extantia, structures a little rising up. * Ipse modicē dicam, I'll tell you in short.

† **Mōdicellus**, a, um; adj. very little, mean.

Mōdicō; } adv. a little.

Mōdicūm; }

† **Mōdico**, are, to moderate, assuage.

Mōdicum, i; n. a little.

Mōdicus, a, um; adj. little, mean, small, moderate. * Cui animus est modicus, a mind that is contented with a little. * Modicus originis, of base extraction. * Pecuniæ modicus, one that is not well furnished with money.

† **Mōdificatio**, ōnis; f. a proportioning.

† **Mōdificātor**, ōris; m. a proportioner.

Mōdificātus, a, um; part. of modifcor; proportioned. * Modificata verba, words used figuratively.

Modifico, are; act. } to proportion,

Modifcor, ari; dep. } measure.

† **Mōdificus**, a, um; adj. in measure, music, or harmony.

† **Mōdimpēiātor**, ōris; m. the master and law-giver at a feast.

Mōdiolus, i; m. a little measure, the nave of a wheel, a cup to drink in, a trepan-iron, or Hippocrates's saw, modillions in form of corbels, &c. to wit, brackets to the corona of a cornice, supplying the part of the bed-moulding.

Mōdius, ii; [μῑδιος] a bushel. * Modius agri, a square piece of ground an hundred feet broad and as many long.

Mōdō; adv. [à modus] now, even now, only, but, so that, at the least, notwithstanding, one while, sometimes. * Sine modō, let me but alone now. * Modō liceat vivere, so that I may but live. * Modō non, almost.

Mōdōtia, æ; f. a large town of Insubria.

Mōdonus, a river of Ireland running by Dublin.

Mōdulāmen, īnis; } n. a war-

Modulamentum, i; } bling.

† **Mōdulānter**; adv. warblingly.

† **Mōdulāntia**, æ; f. a chanting.

Mōdulāntē; adv. tunably.

Mōdulātio, ōnis; f. } a warbling,

Mōdulātus, ūs; m. } tunable singing, chanting.

Mōdulātor, ōris; m. } a singer, war-

Modulatrix, icis; f. } bler.

Mōdulātus, a, um; part. of modu-

lor; warbled, tuned, well-governed or ordered.

Mōdulor, ari; dep. [à modulus] to warble or chant, to order. * Modulari vocem, to govern the voice, sing according to the notes.

Mōdulus, i; m. a little measure, a frame, model, a tune, the chapter of a pillar, a shoe-leaf.

Modura, the city Bilnagor in India within Ganges.

Mōdus, i; m. [ab Heb. madbadh, mensus est] a manner, fashion, means, measure, size, proportion, and end, a time or measure in music; also a tune. * Major quām pro modo, above the due proportion. * Agri non magnus modus, a small piece of land. * Pomorum ingens modus, great store of fruit. * In modum, handsomely. * In modum hostilem, like an enemy. * Vitæ inodus, a trade or way of living. * Modum imponere, to set a bound unto. * Est modus in rebus, there is a just stint in actions.

Moduli, a city of Taprobane, called Pindar.

Mœcha, æ; f. an adulteress. See merchus.

Mœchatio, ōnis; f. adultery.

Mœchator, ōris; m. an adulterer.

Mœchia, æ; f. adultery.

Mœchisso, are, to defile with adultery.

Mœchor, ari; dep. to commit adultery, play the harlot.

† **Mœchulus**, i; m. a lecherous person.

Mœchus, i; m. [μωχός] an adulterer, lecher.

Mœnia, ium & orum; n. [à mœrus, vel ant. mœnis, i. e. mœnis] any building, the walls of a town. * Mundi mœnia, the circuit of the world.

† **Mœnio**, are, to fortify with a wall.

† **Mœnitus**, walled about, built.

Mœnus, the river Meyn in Germany.

Maragenes, he wrote four books concerning Apollonius.

Maragetes, Jupiter so called, and sometimes Apollo.

Mœrens, ntis; heavy, sad; part. of Mœr-co, ēre; neut. [à μωρὰ, fatum, dolor, vel ab Heb. mar, amarus] to be sorrowful, mourn at, to bemoan. * Alienis bonis mœrere, to repine at another's welfare.

† **Mœreor**, ēri, to be made sad.

Mœris, a great lake in Egypt; also a husbandman in Virgil.

† **Mœro**, are, to make sad and sorrowful.

Mœror, ōris; m. a mourning, grief.

† **Mœrus**, a, um, sad, pensive.

† **Mœrus**, i; m. the same as murus.

Mœsia, Myſia, a country of Europe, bordering on Pannonia, divided into the upper, containing Bosnia and Servia, and the lower, called Bulgaria.

Mœsi, the people of Mœsia.

Mœstē; adv. sorrowfully, sadly.

† **Mœstifico**, are, to make sad or heavy.

Mœstificus, a, um, making sorry.

† **Mœstiter**; adv. sorrowfully.

† **Mœstitia**, æ; f. } sadness, hea-

† **Mœstitudo**, īnis; f. } viness, grief.

† **Mœsto**, are, to make sad.

† **Mœstus**, a, um; part. à incereō; sad, sorrowful.

Moga, the country called afterwards Cappadocia.

Mogrus, a river of Pontus.

Moguntia, the city Mentz in Germany, where they say printing was first invented, A. D. 1450.

Mogus, i; m. a king of the Gauls, about 330 years after the flood.

MOLA, æ; f. [μωλη] a mill, a mill-stone; also the cheek-bone, a false conception; and a cake, or meat-offering. * Mola manuarum or trutabilis, a quern or hand-mill.

Molæ, certain goddesses, the daughters of Mars, worshipped at Rome.

Molāris, e; adj. of a mill. * Dentes molares, the cheek-teeth or grinders. * Lapis molaris, a mill-stone or grindstone.

Molāris, is; m. a cheek-tooth, a piece of a mill-stone; also a marchant.

Molārium, ii; n. the miller's toll.

Molārius, a, um; adj. of a mill. * Asinus molarius, an ass that turns a mill.

† **Molendinaria**, æ; f. a miller's wife.

Molendinarius, a, um; adj. belonging to a mill. * Mola molendinaria, a grist-mill.

Molendinarius, ii; m. a miller.

† **Molendinum**, i; n. a mill.

MOLE, is; f. [à mola, vel μωλὸς, vel ab Heb. gnamal, molestia] a mass, bulk, a huge pile in building, a mole, dam, bank, a hard task. * Moles injuriæ, the greatness of the injury.

Molestatio, ōnis; f. a molesting.

Molestē; adv. grievously, painfully.

Molestia, æ; f. trouble, painfulness, grievousness.

Molesto, are; act. acc. to trouble, vex, disquiet.

Molestus, a, um; adj. [à moles] troublesome, painful, grievous. * Molesta tunica, a pitched coat in which malefactors were burnt.

† **Moletrina**, æ; f. the workhouse where slaves ground corn.

Molile, is; n. [à molo] a pestle, a hand-mill, the instrument by which the mill is drawn or turned.

† **Molimen**, īnis; } u. an endeavour-

† **Molimentum**, i; } ing, designing, attempting.

† **Molina**, æ; f. a water-mill.

† **Molinarum**, arum; pl. f. mounts raised by hands.

Molio, Jupiter so called.

Molior, iri; dep. acc. [à moles] to endeavour, to tug, build, contrive, remove, prepare, attempt, to be preparing or setting forth. * Laborem moliri super laude suā, to take great pains to get praise. * Insidiis moliri, to lay a trap. * Montes moliri suā sede, to raise mountains from their basis. * Terram moliri, to raise the earth with a plough. * Bipennem in vites moliri, to cut vines. * Res novas moliri, to rebel, endeavour an alteration.

† **Molior**, īi, to be stayed.

Molitio, ōnis; f. a tugging, heaving, or raising any great weight. * Molitio agrorum, a ploughing.

Molior, ōris; m. } [à molo] a mil-

Molitrix, icis; f. } ler.

Molitor, ōris; m. } an endeavourer, a

Molitrix, icis; f. } deviser, plotter.

Molitrina, æ; f. a mill.

Molitura, æ; f. a grinding.

Molitus, a, um; part. à incereō; sad, sorrowful.

† **Mœstus**, a, um; part. à incereō; sad, sorrowful.

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Molitura, æ; f. a grinding.

Molitus, a, um; part. à incereō; sad, sorrowful.

Mōlītus, a, um; [of molor] ground.
Mōlītus, a, um; [of molior] having
endeavoured.

+ Moll co, ēre; neut. to be soft.

Mollesco, ēre; neut. to grow soft;
he appeased.

Mollestra, æ; f. a sheep's pelt.

+ Mollī, } the Peru balsam -

+ Mollis, } tice.

Mollicellus, a, um; adj. [of molli-
culus] very soft and easy.

+ Mollicina, æ; f. a soft garment.

+ Mollicinon emplastrum, a molli-
fying plaster.

Molliculus, a, um; adj. dim. [à mol-
lis] very soft and easy.

+ Mollificātio, ōnis; f. a mollifying.

+ Mollificātor, ōris; m. a mollifier.

+ Mollifico, are; act. acc. to mollify,
to soften.

Mollinēn, inis; n. } a softening, af-

Mollimentum, i; n. } swaging.

Mollio, ire; to soften, make tender,
to effeminate, appease, assuage. *

Mollire lanam, to dye wool.

Mollipes, ēdis, soft or tender footed.

MOLLIS, e; adj. [mollis] soft,
tender, nice, effeminate, easy, ripe.

* Mollibus est oculis, he weeps
quickly. * Mollī brachio objur-

gare, to correct gently. * Mollissi-

ma tempora fandi, a very fit time
to speak.

Molliter; adv. softly, tenderly. *

Molliter se curare, to make much
of one's self. * Molliter scire, to

know patiently.

Mollities, ei; f. softness, tenderness,
niceness, calmness.

+ Mollito, are, to soften.

Mollitudo, inis; f. softness, delicate-
ness. * Mollitudo vocis, the tune-

fulness of the voice.

Mollitus, a, um, softened, asswaged.

+ Molluscū; adv. som. what softly
or tenderly.

Mollusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat
of the softest.

Mollugo, inis; f. [à mollis] a kind
of the herb lappago.

Mollusca, æ; f. [à mollis] a pistache
nut.

Molluscum, i; n. a plank of maple.

Molo, a famous orator at Rhodes in
the time of Cicero.

Mūlo, ui, itum; [à molo] to grind.

Moloch, an idol of the Ammonites,
called also Milchom.

Molochē, ēs; f. holy-hock.

Molochinarius, ii; m. a dyer of violet
colour.

Molochinus, a, um; adj. of mallows
of a whitish purple.

Molochites, is; m. a precious stone of
a thick green.

Molorchus, i; m. an ancient shepherd
that entertained Hercules, and to

requite him Hercules slew the Ne-
mean lion.

Molorchæa, solemn feasts in honour of
Molorchus.

+ Molorthus, i; m. a plum-rule used
in squaring of stone and timber.

Molossi, a people of Molossia, now
called Pandosia in Epirus, hence

the dogs called Molossi and Mo-
lossici, which the poets feign took

their original from a brazen dog
made by Vulcan, which he gave

to Jupiter, and Jupiter to Euro-
pa, she to Procris, and she to Ce-
phalus.

Molossus, i; m. [à Molossia] a mas-
tiff; also a foot of three long syllables.

Molpis Lacon, he wrote of the Lace-
dæmonian common-wealth.

Moluccæ, five islands near India,
under the equinoctial line, called

Taranate, Tidore, Motir, Machian,
and Bachian, where the bird of

paradise is.

+ Molucrum, i; n. a square piece of
timber on which they were wont

to grind; also the treadle of a
mill.

+ Moluscha nux, a pistache nut.

Molybdæna, æ; f. lead ore, a vein of
lead and silver mixed.

Moly, yos; n. rue or herb-grace.

Molybdana, a city of the Mestiani.

Molybditis, lead thoroughly tried;
also the spume of it.

Molybdodes, an island near Sardinia,
called Isla del Toro.

Molyndea, a city of Lycia.

Molys, a city of Libya

Mombaza, a fair town on the borders
of Africa, taken by the Christians,
A. D. 1505.

Momemphis, a city of Egypt.

Momen, inis; n. [à moveo] a mo-
tion.

Momentaneus, a, um; adj. momen-
tary, abiding but a little while,
transitory.

Momentarius, a, um; adj. done in a
moment.

+ Momentillum, i; n. a little mo-
ment.

Momentò; adv. in a moment, spec-
dily.

+ Momento, are, to set right to a
hair.

Momentōsus, a, um; adj. of some
great importance.

Mōmentum, i; n. Cie. a moment,
weight, that which turns the scale,
a weighty consideration, a reason,

a minute. * Oculi momentum,
the twinkling of an eye. * Res

maximi momenti, a very weighty
concern. * Momentum asserre, to

bring some advantage. * Addito

resinae momento, putting in a little
resin.

Momus, i; m. a feigned deity, the
son of Nox and Somnus, whose bu-

siness was to carp and find fault
with all the other gods; hence

the proverb, * Momo iatisfacere,
to content one whom no man can

please.

Mona, the isle of Anglesey, between
England and Ireland; also a small

island in the mouth of the Rhine.

Mona ulterior, the isle of Man.

Mōnabæ, a city of Isauria.

+ Mōnacha, æ; f. a nun.

+ Mōnachālis, } e; adj. belonging to

+ Mōnachilis, } a monk or nun.

Mōnachismus, i; m. monachism, or
living like a monk.

Mōnachium, ii; n. the society of
monks.

+ Mōnachor, ari, to be made a monk.

Mōnachus, i; m. a monk or friar.

Monacum, } the city Munchen in

Monochium, } Bavaria.

Monæses, a king of Parthia.

+ Mōnalitèr; adv. singly.

Monalus, a river in Sicily.

Monaceda, the island Man.

Mōnarcha, æ; m. an emperor, king,
or monarch.

Mōnarchia, æ; f. monarchy, the go-
vernment by a single person.

Mōnarchicus, a, um; adj. of mo-
narchy.

Mōnas, ādis; f. unity, an acre, a
grain.

Mōnasteriālis, e, of a monastery.

Mōnasteriolum, i; n. a little monas-
tery, a cloister.

Mōnasterium, ii; n. a monastery, a
convent.

Mōnasterium, the city Munster in
Westphalia.

Monasticus, a, um; adj. monastical.

Monaulus, i; m. a single pipe.

Monda or Munda, a river of Portu-
gal called Mondego.

Monēdula, æ; f. [à moneta, vel
moneo] a jackdaw.

+ Mōnēla, æ; f. an admonition.

Monembasia, a city of Peloponnesus,
called Malvasia.

Monembasites, malmsey.

Mōnens, ntis; part. of moneo; an
admonisher.

Mōn-co, ēre; act. [mōnē] to admo-
nish, warn, counsel, put in mind or

remembrance. * Monere aliquem
ut veniat ad cœnam, to invite one

to supper.

Moneris, is; f. a galley with one
row of oars.

Moneta, æ; f. a surname of Juno,
from the voice which was heard in

her temple in the time of a great
earthquake, bidding them sacrifice a

cow with pig.

Mōnēta, æ; f. [à moneo] money or
coin; also a mint, remembrance,

warning, the womb.

Monetalis, e; adj. of coin or the
mint. * Aurum monetale, coined

gold.

+ Monetarium, ii; n. the mint.

Mōnētārius, a, um; adj. of the mint.

Mōnētārius, ii; m. a mint-master, a
coiner.

Mōniālis, e; adj. of a monastery.

Mōniālis, is; f. a nun.

+ Mōnibilis, e; adj. easily warned.

Monica, St. Augustine's mother,
whose life is written by him and

Maphæus Vegius Laudensis.

Mōnile, is; n. [à moneo] a bracelet,
a necklace, the pommel of an horse.

+ Mōnimen, inis; n. a warning.

Monimentum, i; n. [à moneo] a
monument, remembrance, record, me-

morial, tomb; also fiefs. * Com-

monefacere aliquem bubulis mo-

nimentis, to remind one of a thing
with a cart-whip.

Mōnitio, ōnis; f. } a warning, ad-

Mōnitus, ūs; m. } monishing.

Mōnitor, oris; m. } an admonisher,

Mōnitrix, icis; f. } warner, an

informer, overseer.

Mōnitōrium, ii; n. a place of admo-
nition.

Mōnitōrius, a, um; adj. warning,
admonishing.

Mōnitum, i; n. an admonition, coun-
sel, advice.

Mōnitus, a, um; part. of moneo;
warned, advised.

Monobeli, orum, tall people.

Monobiblos, i, a book written singly
by itself.

Monoceros, ōtis; f. an unicorn.

Monochordum, i; n. an instrument
of many strings with one sound.

Monochromatus, a, um; adj. of one
colour.

Monocolus, a, um, of one member.

+ Monoculus, i; m. a one-eyed
man.

Monodactylus, a mountain of Æthi-
opia.

Mönödia, æ; f. *the singing of one alone, a lamentable ditty.*
Mönödius, i; m. *he that sings alone.*
Mönöduus, the son of Prusias, who instead of teeth had one continued bone; the same is reported of Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Monæcus, an haven of Liguria.
Mönögämia, æ; f. *a being once married.*
Monoglossum, a mart-town of India within Ganges.
Monogrammus, i; m. *a lean spare man, a picture drawn with one line.*
Mönölinum, i; n. *a single string or line.*
Mönölogia, æ; f. *a saying one thing, a singing one tune.*
Mönöölöium, ii; n. *a long tale of a small matter.*
Mönöölögus, i; m. *he that loves to hear himself talk.*
Monömächia, æ; f. *a duel.*
Mönömächus, i; m. *a dueller.*
Mönöneri, an eastern people said to have but one leg, and to hop exceeding swiftly.
Mönöphäus, i; m. *he that eats alone, or always of one kind.*
Mönöphyllon, i; n. *the herb one-blade, or one-leaf.*
Mönöpöidium, ii; n. *a table having but one foot.*
Mönöpöla, æ; m. *a monopolist.*
Mönöpölium, ii; n. *a monopoly, a patent for one person to sell a commodity.*
Monops, a Peonian beast, which being pursued, casts out ordure deadly to those it lights upon.
Mönöpiöton, having but one case.
Mönösceli, Indians having but one leg, called also Sciapodes.
Mönöstichon, a single verse.
Mönöstylläbus, i; m. *having but one syllable.*
Monötechnus, i; m. *he that has but one calling or occupation to trust to.*
Mönöthelitæ, hereticks holding but one will in Christ, following Sergius bishop of Constantinople.
Monöüphe, a feeding alone without any attendance.
† Monoxyla, orum; Indian canoes.
Monoxylus, a, um; adj. *of one piece of wood.*
MONS, ntis; m. [*μῆν, maneo*] a hill, great heap; also a rock. * *Montes aureos polliceri*, to make great promises.
Mons Ferratus, a country of Italy.
Mons Gomericus, Montgomery in Wales.
Mons Jovis, Monivi in Spain, called by some Hannibal's ladder.
Mons Pestulanus, Montpellier in Gallia Narbonensis, where there is a college of physicians founded by pope Urban.
Monsträbilis, e; adj. *to be shewed.*
Monsträtio, önis; f. *a shewing.*
Monsträtör, öris; m. *a shewer or teller.*
Monsträtus, a, um; part. of monströi; *shewed, notable.*
Monsträtus, us; m. *a shewing or telling.*
Monstrifer, a, um; adj. *bearing monsters.*
† Monstrificabilis, e; adj. *monstrous, very strange.*
Monstrificè; adv. *monstrously.*
† Monstrifico, arc; *to make monstrous.*

Monstrificus, a, um; adj. *monstrous, surprising.*
Monstro, arc; [*à monstrum*] *to shew, tell, point at, teach, inform.*
Monstrosè; adv. *monstrously, against nature.*
MONSTRUM, i; n. [*à moneo*] a monster, prodigy, a wonderful and strange thing against the course of nature; also an heinous crime, and an instruction. * *Monstrum alunt*, they are hatching some mischief or another.
† Montana, orum; n. *upland places.*
Montanus, a certain heretick, A. D. 173. and another, A. D. 154. whence the Montani and Cathari.
Montanus Julius, a poet who wrote in hexameters and pentameters.
Montanus, a, um; adj. [*à mons*] *of a mountain, hilly.*
Montes, the city Mons in Hannonia.
Montes JEtii, certain hills in Sicily, called Montefori.
Monthaburum, a very strong castle of Germany, built by Bafanus king of the Sicambri.
Monticöla, æ; c. *a mountaineer or inhabitant of the mountains.*
Monticulöfus, a, um; adj. *full of little mountains.*
Monticulüs, i; m. [*à mons*] *a little mountain.*
† Montifringilla, æ; f. *a brambling [bird].*
Montigëna, æ; c. *a mountaineer bred and born.*
Montivagus, a, um; adj. *wandering on the mountains.*
Montöius, a, um; adj. *full of mountains.*
Monumentarius, a, um; adj. *of monuments or sepulchres.* * *Monumentarii choraulæ*, pipers employed at funerals.
Monumentum, i; n. [*à monco*] a monument, remembrance.
Monychus, the strongest of the Centaurs, who pluck'd up trees by the roots.
Monyma, the wife of Mithridates, who complained that her diadem was good neither in prosperity nor adversity, because it broke when she would have hanged herself after her husband was overthrown.
Monymus, the servant of a certain Corinthian, who feigned himself mad, that he might be dismissed, and have an opportunity of becoming Diogenes's scholar.
Mophis, a king of India conquered by Alexander.
Moplopia, the country of Attica.
Moplus, a god of the Cilicians; also one of the Argonauts, and a shepherd in Virgil.
MÖRA, æ; f. [*μῆν, vel μείρω, divido*] *delay, a slaying, a tarrying, a hindrance, a check, a turnpike.* * *In morä esse alicui*, to hinder one. * *Neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora*, I am ready to perform whatever you command.
Mörälis, e; adj. *belonging to manners, moral.*
Mörälitas, ätis; f. *moralty, a character of disposition.*
Mörälitèr; adv. *morally.*
† Mörämen, inis; n. } *a flap or*
† Möramentum, i; n. } *slay.*
† Möratim; adv. *by leisure, by delays.*
† Mörätio, önis; f. *a tarrying, slaying.*

Mörätör, öris; m. *a tarrier, stopper, hinderer.*
Mörätörinus, a, um; adj. *of tarrying or delaying.*
Mörätus, a, um; part. of moror; *having tarried.*
Mörätus, a, um; adj. [*of mos*] *manner'd, nurtured, having bad or good manners.* * *Morata oratio*, a speech touching manners and behaviour. * *Quibus moratus est moribus?* what kind of a conditioned man is he? * *Benè moratus*, good-conditioned.
Moravia, æ; f. *a country in Bohemia, anciently called Marcomannia.*
Morbide; adv. *sickly, diseasedly.*
† Morbiditas, ätis; f. *diseasedness.*
Morbidus, a, um; adj. *diseased, sore, sickly, crazy, infected, and infectious.*
Morbificus, a, um; adj. *causing sickness.*
Morbilli, örum; m. *the measles.*
† Morbonia, æ; f. *a mischief.* * *Ita in morboniam*, go and be hanged.
Morbösè; adv. *sickly, diseasedly.*
Morböfus, a, um; adj. *sickly, diseased.*
† Morbülentus, a, um; adj. *full of diseases.*
MORBUS, i; m. [*μῆρ*] *sickness, a disease, a jere, trouble, default.* * *Morbus fluens or cæli*, the plague. * *Morbus Herculeus*, sacer, or comitialis, the falling-sickness. * *Morbus regius*, the king's evil. * *Morbus Gallicus*, the French pox. * *Morbi in animo*, ill humours.
Mordacitas, ätis; f. *a biting, stinging, sharpness of words.*
Mordacitèr; adv. *bitingly.*
† Mordacülus, a, um; adj. *somewhat biting.*
Mordax, äcis; adj. [*à, mordeo*] *biting, prying.* * *Homo mordax*, a tack-biter. * *Carmen mordax*, a libel.
† Mordella, æ; f. *a wheel or blister-fly.*
MOR-DEO, dère; act. acc. [*à μείρω, divido*] *to bite, backbite, to prick, nip, taunt; also to devour, waste.* * *Hoc me mordet*, this vexes me.
Morderi conscientia, to have remorse of conscience.
Mordicum, a city of Pisidia, called afterwards Apollonia.
† Mordices, um; pl. *the teeth with which we bite.*
† Mordico, arc; *to bite, hurt with biting.*
Mordicus; adv. *by the teeth, bitingly.*
*** Mordicus tenere**, to hold fast.
*** Mordicus manum arripuit**, he caught his hand between his teeth.
† Morè; adv. *foolishly.*
Morci, } *a people of India,*
Moricenses, } *dwelling in wooden houses*
MORETUM, i; n. [*μῆρ, μῆρ, τῶν*] *a cake made of milk, cheese, wine and herbs, a tansey.*
Morgantium, a city of Sicily.
Morgentium, a city of Italy called St. Georgio.
Morges, he succeeded Italus in the kingdom of Italy.
Morgetes, the people called before Cenotrii.
Morgina, a city of Sicily.
Morginæus, a, um; adj. *of Morgina.*
Morgus, a river rising from the Alps, and falling into the Po, now called Orco.
Moria, æ; f. *foolishness, folly.*

Mörbundus, a, um; adj. dying, ready to die.

Moricambe, the bay of Caerdrionock in Cumberland.

+ Moricetum, i; n. a plate where mulberries grow.

Moridunum, Seaton in Devonshire.

Moriger, a, um; adj. [à mos & gerō] obedient, pliant.

+ Morigeratio, ōnis; f. obedience.

+ Morigerator, ōris; m. an obeyer.

Morigerē; adv. obediently.

Morigeror, ari; dep. to be at command, to humour.

Morigerus, a, um; adj. obedient, at command.

Morimarusa, the northern sea washing Scythia.

Morini, a people of the Low Countries, from whence Cæsar says is the shortest cut into Britain.

Morio, ōnis; m. a fool, buffoon.

+ Moriola, æ; f. a kind of small wine.

+ Morion, a bright black Indian bone.

MORIOR, mortuus sum, mori or moriri; dep. [à μέρω, farum, vel à μέρμα, divisor] to die, perish, be forgotten. * Moriar, let me die. * Dies moritur, the day draws to an end. * Virgæ hodie in tergo moriuntur meo, I shall be whipt to-day as long as the rods will hold.

Moriseni, a people of Thrace about the shores of Pontus.

Moriturus, a, um; part. ready to die.

+ Morius, ii; m. a haddock.

Mormyra, æ; f. a spotted sea-fish.

+ Morochthus, an Egyptian stone with which they whiten.

Mörölögia, æ; f. buffoonry.

Mörölögus, a, um; adj. full of vain talk, foolish.

Mörölögus, i; m. a buffoon.

Moror, ari; dep. [à mora] to abide, tarry, stay or stay, defer, esteem, doubt, or stick at, expect. * Nihil moror, I care not for. * Morari solutionem, to put off the payment.

Moror, ari; [μαρδρ, stultus] to play the fool. * Claudius inter homines morari definit, Claudius is dead, has done feeling or dwelling.

Mörösē; adv. forwardly, doggedly.

Mörösitas, ātis; f. forwardness, waywardness.

Mörösus, a, um; adj. [à mos] forward, peevish, wayward; also dangerous. * Morosa natu or nasci, [of a tree] hard to be raised.

Morphe, ēs; f. a form, shape.

Morpheus, i; m. the servant of Somnus, who imitated all faces, words and gestures.

Morphus, i; m. an eagle haunting fens and lakes.

Morpho, a name of Venus among the Lacedæmonians.

Morphōis, is; f. a forming; also a platform, and a changing of forms.

MOR-S, tis; f. [μώγος, vel à morior] death, bane, destruction. * Fax mortis, a funeral-torch. * Dare aliquem morti, to kill one. * Satisfacere morti, to kill thoroughly.

Morsicahs, ntis; biting, nipping.

Morsicatum; adv. nippingly, bite by bite.

+ Morsicatus, a, um; adj. somewhat bitten.

Morsico, are; [à mordeo] to nip,

bite often or a little.

+ Morsificatio, } onis; f. a nip-

Morsificatio, } ing.

+ Morsicator, oris; m. a nipper,

biter.

+ Morsilis, e; apt to bite, snappish.

+ Morsiliter; adv. snappishly.

+ Morsito, } to bite often.

Morio, are, }

Morsioncula, æ; f. a little bite, snap.

Morsus, a, um; part. of mordeor;

bitten.

Morsus, ūs; m. a bite, a taunt, a backbiting, pain, remorse, the buckling of hurneis. * Morsus gallinæ,

middle thick-wed, or henbit. * Morsus draboli, devil's bit. * Mor-

lus ranæ, frog-bit.

Morta, one of the Destinies, the other

two being Nona and Decima.

Mortalis, e; adj. mortal, subject to

death, belonging to a man. * Lex

mortalis, an alterable law.

Mortalis, is; m. a mortal man.

Mortalitas, ātis; f. mortality; also

mortal men, softness, delicacy.

+ Mortaliter; adv. mortally.

+ Mortariola, orum; the sockets of the

teeth.

Mortariolum, i; n. a little mortar.

MORTARIUM, ii; n. [à mors,

mordeo, vel moretum] mortar;

also a mortar; a trough or house

where they stake lime, and keep

mortar.

+ Morticilis, e; adj. belonging to

dead men.

Morticini, ōrum; m. warts or corns.

Morticinum, i; sudden death; also

carriage.

Morticinus, a, um; adj. [à mors]

dead of itself. * Caro morticina,

carriage.

Mortifer, } a, um; adj. deadly, per-

Mortiferus, } nicious.

Mortiferē; adv. deadly, perniciously.

Mortificatio, ōnis; f. a mortifying.

Mortificatus, a, um; P. & A. mor-

tified.

Mortifico, are; act. to mortify.

+ Mortimentum, i; n. a kind of meat

beaten in a mortar.

+ Mortinola, æ; f. a passing-bell.

Mortualia, ōrum; n. funeral rites,

foolish and vain songs.

Mortualis, e; adj. belonging to death

or the dead.

Mortuus, a, um; part. of morior;

dead. * Mortuo verba facere, to

persuade one in vain.

Mörula, æ; f. [à mora] a little stay

or delay.

+ Morulus, a, um; adj. somewhat

like a blackmoor, black and blue.

MORUM, i; n. [μώγος] a mulberry.

* Morum rubi, a blackberry. *

Morum rubi Idæi, a hindberry.

Morus, i; f. a mulberry-tree.

Morus, a, um; adj. foolish.

Morus, i; m. a fool; also a Moor.

Morychus, a surname of Bacchus a-

mong the Sicilians, who were wont

in harvest to daub him with new

wine and figs; also a tragedian de-

vised by Aristophanes.

Morylii, a western people of Mace-

donia.

MOS, moris; m. [νέμεις] a manner,

fashion, custom, condition, temper.

* Mos tibi geratur, let your plea-

sure be obeyed. * Eō mores venere,

the world is grown to that pass. *

Moribus, after the usual manner.

* Moris est, 'tis customary.

Mosa, a famous river of Gallia Bel-

gica.

Mosæus, a river of Sufiana.

Mosaicus, a, um; adj. of Moses.

Mosaicum, i; n. mosaick work inlaid with small pieces of stone, glass, shells, &c. See musivum.

+ Moschata, orum, confections of musk.

+ Moschatula, orum; n. musk pearls.

Moschatus, a, um; adj. of or like

musk. * Nux moschata, a nut-

meg.

Moscheta, æ; f. a musk-rose.

+ Moschetus, a, um; adj. of musk.

Moscheuton, i; n. a rose with a stalk

like mallows.

Moschi, a people of Asia.

Moschius, a, um; adj. of the Mos-

chi.

Moschocaryon, a nutmeg.

Moschophagi, a people about the Ery-

threan sea.

Moschus, i; m. a grammarian and

a poet of Syracuse, familiar with

Aristarchus; also the river Mora-

via in Upper Mysia.

MOSCHUS, i; m. [μύσχος] musk,

a musk-eat; also a calf.

+ Moschulus, i; m. a little calf.

Moscovia, æ; f. Mulcovy or White

Russia.

Mosella, a river of Gallia Belgica.

Moses, is; m. the servant of God, by

whose appointment he led the Jews

out of Egypt, and gave them the

law as contained in the five first

books of the bible, and so may be

called the author of the first and

most ancient history of the world and

church from the creation to the year

2493.

+ Mosillus, } i; m. a little cus-

+ Mosculus, } tom.

Moson, the city Aricanda in Gala-

tia.

Moscellaria, one of Plautus's come-

dies.

Mosellum, i; n. [à monstrum] a

little monster or apparition

+ Mosolus, i; m. a fish going before

the whale, and guiding her.

Moschylus, a mountain of Lemnos.

Mosylon, a promontory and mart-tum

in Æthiopia.

Mosyni, } a people of Cappadocia

Mosynœci, } by the Euxine sea.

Mōtabilis, e; adj. [à moveo] move-

able, always moving.

Motacilla, } æ; f. a wag-tail.

Motacula, }

+ Motacilinus, i; m. a dashing cut

the letter M.

+ Mōtatio, ōnis; f. a moving up and

down.

Motene, a country of Armenia Ma-

ior.

+ Motenses, mountebanks, cheats.

Motenum, a city of Upper Pannonia.

Motieni, a small country of Iberia.

Mōtio, ōnis; f. a stirring, motion.

+ Mōlito, are, to move often.

Motiuncula, æ; f. a little stirring.

+ Motivus, a, um; adj. moving.

Moto, are; [à moveo] to stir the least

as may be.

Mōtor, ōris; m. a mover, stirrer. *

Motor cunarum, a rocker.

Mōtorius, a, um; adj. moving, stir-

ing.

Motos, a tent put into a wound.

Mōtus, a, um; part. of moveor;

moved.

Mōtus, ūs; m. a motion, moving,

edition.

sedition, riot, stirring. * Motus animi, a passion. * Terræ motus, an earthquake.

Motya, } a city of Sicily.

Motye, } a city of Sicily.

Motyæus, a, um; adj. of Motya.

Motychanus, a river of Sicily called

Xicli.

Motyæ, a castle near Motye in Sicily.

Movendus, a, um; part. to be moved.

Movens, ntis; moving or moveable.

MOVEO, movi, motum, movēre; act.

[Heb. mot, motus fuit, vel à μωω, quæro] to move, stir, persuade, exhort, to begin, undertake, quake. *

* Fidem movere, to change his promise. * Castra movere, to march away. * Movere sibi invidiam, to bring envy upon one's self. *

* Movere alvum, to give one a stool. *

* Movere corpus ad numeros, to dance. * Movere senatu, to turn out of the senate-house. * Movere

stomachum alicui, to put one in a passion, make one angry. * Nec me movet, what care I. * Movere à se moram, to use no delay. *

* Movere calculos in utraque parte, to raise difficulties on both sides. *

* Movere nummum ab aliquo centesimis, to borrow money of one paying monthly one per cent. interest.

Moveor, cri, motus sum; to be moved, stirred, &c. to be troubled, (as the sea;) to be shaken with an earthquake; to be made to cease, or to be changed or altered; to be stirred or spirited up to an insurrection, to mutiny; to be concerned, to dance, to be plotted. * Cum primum aurora movetur, as soon as it is light.

MOX; adv. [à moveo, vel à μόγις, vix] by and bye, quickly, anon, presently, straight, afterwards, some while after; in the next place, next of all. * Quam mox, how soon.

M ante P.

M. P. abbreviat. for Marcus Pacuvius, maximus princeps, mille passus, male posuit or positus.

M. P. D. for majorem partem diei.

M ante S.

M. S. abbreviat. for memoriæ sacrum.

M. S. P. for memoriæ suæ posuit.

M ante T.

M. T. abbreviat. for mortis tempore.

M. T. C. for Marcus Tullius Cicero.

M ante U.

MU abbreviat. for Mutius or mulier.

+ Muccægo, inis; f. snottiness.

Muccinium, ii; n. [à muccus] a muckender, handkerchief.

Muccosus, a, um, snotty.

+ Mucculentus, a, um; adj. snotty, full of snot.

+ Mucēdo, inis; f. mouldiness, mustiness.

Mucēo, ēre; } [à mucus, vel

Mucēo-o, ēre; } ab Heb. m-tak, talscere] to grow hoary and mouldy.

Mucide; adv. mouldily.

Mucidus, a, um; adj. mouldy, si-

newed.

Mucissus, a city of Cappadocia.

+ Mucō, are; to make mouldy or filthy.

Mucor, ōris; m. mouldiness, mustiness, hoariness.

+ Mucositas, atis; f. snottiness.

Mucosus, a, um; adj. snotty, filthy, slimy.

Mucra, a town in Italy.

MUCRO, ōnis; m. [à μῦρος; tenuis] the point of a knife or sword, or of a blade of grass, a fang or claw. * Macro defensionis, the dint or force of an apology.

+ Mucronātum; adv. pointwise.

Mucronātus, a, um; adj. sharp-pointed.

+ Mucronor, ari; to be pointed.

+ Mucula, æ; f. a jewel of a heart-colour.

+ Muculentē; adv. snottily.

+ Muculentia, æ; f. snottiness.

Muculentus, a, um; adj. snotty.

MUCUS, i; m. [μῦς] snot, snivel.

+ Mufa, æ; f. mustiness, mouldiness.

Mugil, ilis; } m. [à mucus, vel μῦς]

Mugilis, is; } γῆρας, magnus] a chub or chevin.

Mugillones, a people of Germany.

+ Mugilo, are; to bray like an ass.

+ Muginabundus, a, um; adj. musing.

+ Muginator, ōris; m. a musser.

Muginor, ari; to muse, murmur, go carelessly about business, to shift off, turn cat in pan.

MUG-IO, ire; neut. [μυκῶω, à sono] to low, bellow.

Mugitus, ūs; m. a bellowing, roaring, hollowing. * Mugitus nemorum, the echoing or ringing of the woods.

Mugius, a certain Roman from whom the gate Mugonia had its name.

Mula, æ; f. a she-mule. See mulus.

Mularis, e; adj. of a mule.

+ Mulcator, ōris; m. a striker, killer.

Mulcēdo, inis; f. a mitigating, assuaging.

Mulcendus, a, um; to be appeased.

MUL-CEO, si, cēre; act. [μαλασσω, mollio] to assuage, mitigate, pacify, polish, anoint, stroke.

Mulcēor, ēris, cri and bri; m. Vulcan.

+ Mulcibilis, e; adj. easily appeased.

+ Mulcibilitas, atis; f. tenderness.

+ Mulcibilitēr; adv. tenderly, gently.

+ Mulco, are; to strike or kill. * Mulcare virgis, to whip.

Mulcēa, æ; f. [à mulgeo] a punishment. See multa.

Mulcēo, are; act. to punish.

Mulcēra, æ; f. [à mulgeo] a milk-pail; also new milk.

Mulcēale, is; } a milk-pail.

Mulcērum, i; n. } a milk-pail.

Mulcēus, ūs; m. a milking.

+ Mulgarium vas, a milk-pail.

MUL-GEO, si or xi, sum or ctum, -gēre; [μῦγωω] to milk, thote.

+ Mulgo, are; to publish.

Mulias, a river of Spain.

+ Mulicoria, um; the privy-parts of a woman.

Mulicēbris, e; adj. of or be owing to a woman. * Mulicēbris suppellectilis, scolding.

+ Mulicēbritas, atis; f. delinateness, to intonnes.

Mulicēbrītēr; adv. effeminately, faint-hearted, like a woman.

MULIER, ēris; f. [à μῦλλω, molo,

ineo] a woman, wife.

+ Mulierarius, a, um; adj. effeminate.

Muliercula, æ; f. a little woman; also an harlot.

+ Mulieritas, atis; f. womanliness.

+ Muliero, are; to make effeminate.

Mulierositas, atis; f. effeminateness, lecherousness.

Mulierolus, a, um; adj. effeminate, lecherous.

Mulio, ōnis; m. [à mulus] a muleteer, a keeper of mules; also a horse-fly.

Mulionius, } a, um; adj. { of a mule-

Mulionicus, } a, um; adj. { teer. *

Mulionica penula, a riding-cloak.

Mulleus, ei; m. [à mullus] a senator's purple shoe.

Mullo, are; to sew or stitch.

Mullulus, i; m. a little barbel.

MULLUS, i; m. [à mugil, vel mollis] a barbel.

+ Mulo-medicus, i; m. a farrier, horse-leach.

Mulseus, a, um; adj. sweet, like honey and wine.

Mulsum, i; n. [sc. vinum] a drink made of honey and wine, metheglin, mead. * Mulsa loqui, to speak one fair, give one sweet words.

Mulsus, a, um; adj. [à mel, vel à mulceo] mixed with honey, sweet. *

* Aqua mulsa, mead. * Mea mulsa, my sweetheart.

MULTA, æ; f. [à multus] a punishment, amercement, fine, forfeit. *

* Multam committere, to incur a fine. * Multam dicere, to amerce.

Multangulus, a, um; adj. having many corners.

+ Multannus, a, um; adj. full of years, old.

+ Multarius, ii; m. a factious person, a scellay.

Multatio, ōnis; f. a fining, punishing.

Multatitius, a, um; adj. belonging to a fine or penalty.

+ Multator, ōris; m. a punisher, amercer.

Multatus, a, um; part. of multor; fined, amerced. * Multata consilia a fortuna, counsel is not befriended by fortune.

Multestinus, a, um; adj. one of many, very great or very little.

Multibarbus, a, um; adj. having a great beard.

Multibibus, a, um; drinking much.

+ Multicavatus, a, um; adj. having many holes.

Multicaulis, e; adj. of many stalks.

Multicarus, a, um; adj. very hollow.

Multicia, arum; f. } [à multis li-

Multicia, orum; n. } cis, vel mul-

ceo, vel mollis, &c.] fine garments i. e. l. effety.

Multicolor, ōris; adj. 3 art. of diver. colours.

+ Multicolorus, a, um; adj. diversely coloured.

Multifacio, ēre; act. to prize highly.

Multifariam; } adv. many ways, ma-

Multifarie; } nifold.

Multifarius, a, um; adj. [à fari] manifold.

Multifer, a, um; adj. bringing forth many things, fruitful.

+ Multifico, are; } amplify, make much.

Multifidus, a, um; adj. [à findo] having many clefts or crevices.

Multiforis, e; } adj. having ma-

Multiforus, a, um; } ny holes.

Multi-

Multiformis, e; adj. of many shapes or fashions.
 Multiformiter; adv. by divers fashions, after many ways.
 + Multigenēris, re; of divers kinds.
 Multigenus, a, um; of sundry sorts.
 + Multigrādus, a, um; adj. of many degrees.
 Multijūgis, e; } adj. [à jugum]
 Multijūgus, a, um; } divers, of divers kinds.
 + Multilaudus, a, um; adj. very commendable.
 Multilōquium, ii; n. a talking much.
 Multilōquus, a, um; adj. full of talk.
 Multimeter, a, um; adj. of divers metres or measures. * Multimeter versus, a verse of divers metres.
 Multimodis; adv. variously.
 Multimodus, a, um; of many sorts.
 + Multinodus, a, um; full of knots.
 Multinominis, e; of many names.
 + Multinubus, i; m. } he or she that
 + Multinuba, æ; f. } hath married many.
 Multinūmus, a, um; adj. very rich, that which costs very much.
 Multipartitus, a, um; divided into many parts or parcels.
 + Multipātens, ntis; large, subtil.
 Multipēda, æ; f. } a caterpillar with
 Multipes, edis; } many feet, a cheeslip.
 Multiplex, icis; [qu. multis p'icis] manifold, of divers sorts. * Multiplex animus, an unsettled mind.
 + Multiplica, æ; f. a garment of many platts.
 + Multiplicābilis, e; adj. to be wound up in many folds.
 Multiplicatio, ōnis; f. a multiplying, augmenting, multiplication.
 Multiplicator, ōris; m. } a multi-
 Multiplicatrix, icis; f. } plier.
 Multiplicatus, a, um; adj. multiplied.
 + Multipliciter; adv. diversly.
 + Multiplicium, ii; n. a woman's veil.
 Multiplico, are; act. to multiply, augment. * Multiplicare res alienam, to grow further and further in debt.
 + Multiplicus, a, um; adj. having many folds.
 Multipotens, gen ntis; adj. 3 art. of great power and might.
 + Multitadix, icis; f. the lesser tentancy.
 Multicius, a, um; knowing much.
 Multisonorus, a, um; adj. making great noise, giving great sounds.
 Multisonus, a, um; sounding much.
 Multitia, orum; n. taffety. See multicia.
 Multitius, a, um; adj. of taffety.
 Multitudo, inis; f. a multitude, abundance.
 Multivāgus, a, um; Vir. erring or wandering much.
 + Multividus, a, um; adj. seeing very much.
 + Multivira, æ; f. she that has known many men.
 + Multivius, a, um; adj. of many ways, manifold.
 Multivolus, a, um; adj. [à volo, velle] willing & affecting many things, unconstant.
 Multo, are; act. acc. & abl. [à multa] to punish, fine, amerce. * Multare matrimonio, to divorce. *

Multare morte, to put to death.
 Multo; adv. greatly, much, by far.
 * Multo maxima pars, far the greatest part.
 + Multo, ōnis; f. a fulling-mill.
 Multoperē; adv. greatly.
 Multor, ari; pass. to be punished, finished. * Ager pessimē multatur, the farm is very ill husbanded.
 Multoties; adv. oftentimes.
 Multum; adv. much, greatly, a great while, very far, earnestly, heartily.
 * Multum vivere cum aliquo, to be often at one's house.
 MULTUS, a, um; adj. [πολύς, vel à moles, vel Heb. milleth, impletio] much, many, great, thick. * Multo mane, very early. * Multa nocte, very late. * Radix multa, a spreading-root. * Multus in opere, very busy. * Multi sudoris, toilome.
 Mulucha, a river in Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.
 + Mulvianum, i; a guinea that may be eaten raw.
 MULUS, i; m. [μῦλον, vel à μόλος, mola, vel μόλος, labor] a mule, bred of an ass and a horse; also a porter, and a pack-fork.
 + Mumia, æ; f. mummy.
 Mummus, the name of several men, one was surnamed Achaicus, from his burning Corinth, which was in Achaia.
 Mumustis, a city of Caria.
 L. Manatius Plancus, an orator and scholar of Cicero.
 Munda, a town in Spain, famous for the battle between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey.
 + Mundatio, ōnis; f. a suiting, a cleansing the nose.
 Mundanus, a, um; adj. of the world, worldly. * Mundanum se esse respondent. he said he was a citizen of the world.
 Mundatus, a, um; part. cleaned.
 + Munde; adv. cleanly, neatly.
 + Mundialis, e; adj. of the world.
 + Mundicena, æ; f. cleanliness.
 + Mundificatio, ōnis; f. a cleansing.
 + Mundifico, are; act. to cleanse, purify.
 Munditer; adv. cleanly, purely.
 Munditia, æ; f. } [à mundus]
 Mundities, ei; f. } cleanliness, neatness.
 + Mundivāgus, a, um; adj. wandering about the world.
 Mundo, are; to cleanse, make clean, wipe.
 + Mundilē; adv. delicately, sprucely.
 Mundulus, a, um; adj. delicate, homine, spruce, neat.
 MUNDUS, a, um; adj. [ab ἀπ' αὐτοῦ] neat, clean. * Cuius jullo mundior, neater than is fit.
 Mundus, i; m. [à mundus, a, um;] the world. * Mundus lucens, the starry firmament. * Mundus interior, the earth. * In mundo esse to be forth coming. * Mundus mulieris, women's gear, their whole attire and ornaments.
 + Mundābundus, a, um; adj. ready to bestow presents.
 Munialis, e; adj. belonging to a gift. * Muneralis iex, a law against bribery.
 Munerarius, a, um; adj. of a gift.
 Munerarius, ii; m. the master or maker of a show, a furnisher of combatants.

+ Muneratio, ōnis; f. a rewarding.
 + Munerator, ōris; m. } a reward.
 Muneratrix, icis; f. } der.
 + Muneratus, a, um; adj. rewarded.
 + Munerigerulus, i; m. a bringer of gifts.
 Munero, are; act. } [à munus] to
 Muneror, ari; pass. } give a gift or reward, to recompence, see. * Regni eum societas muneravit, he gave him half his kingdom. * Qui in civitate munerabantur, who bore office in the city.
 + Munerōsus, a, um; adj. bountiful.
 MUN-GO, xi, ōtum, gēre; [μύζω] to wipe or blow the nose, snuff a candle.
 Mūnia, orum; n. pl. [à munis] offices to be done, or charges to be borne. * Obire regis munia, to undertake the office of a king.
 + Muniat, a, um; adj. having an office.
 Municeps, ipis; c. [à munus & capio] a free-man, a citizen, one that has right to bear office.
 + Municipalia, ium; n. offices in a borough-town.
 Municipalis, e; adj. municipal, belonging to a burghers. * Municipale jus, the principal law of every city. * Vita municipalis, a private life.
 Municiparius, a, um; adj. of a burghers or freedom.
 Municipatim; adv. among the boroughs.
 Municipatus, ūs; m. a freedom.
 Municipium, ii; n. a borough or corporation-town enjoying the privileges of Rome.
 + Munifer, a, um; adj. carrying gifts.
 Munifex, icis; c. doing his charge and office, bountiful, free. * Miles munifex, a soldier performing duty.
 Munificē; adv. bountifully, liberally.
 Munificens, gen. ntis; adj. bountiful.
 Munificentia, æ; f. bounty, liberality.
 + Munifico, are; act. to enrich, give gifts.
 Munificus, a, um; adj. -entior, entissimus; courteous, free, liberal. * Opes munificæ, plentiful wealth. * Munificus laudis, not backward to praise and commend.
 Munimen, inis; } n. a bulwark,
 Munimentum, i; } fort.
 MUNIO, ire; act. [à mænio, vel ab ἀμύνω, defendo] to fence, fortify, make strong. * Viam munire, to make good all the paths, to mend a can way, or pave a way. * Munire sibi viam, to make his way through.
 + Munis, e; adj. officious, ready to do a pleasure.
 Munis, is; c. [à munus] one that bears office.
 Munitio, ōnis; f. a fortification, or a fortifying a strong hold. * Munitio viarum, a mending of the high-ways.
 + Munition, ii; n. a fortification.
 Munition, the city Göttingen in Germany.
 Munito, are; to desire or attempt to fortify.
 Munitor, ōris; m. a fortifier, strengthener.
 Munitorium, ii; n. a fort, black-house.

Munitus, a, um; part. of munitor; fortified, fenced, paved.
MUNUS, eris; n. [Heb. *mincha*] a gift, present, duty, an office, a shew of prizes, a fighting with beasts; also a reward, benefit, service. * Munera declarare, to set out shews. * Assem accipere in muneribus, to receive the gift of a fighting. * Munus gladiatorium, the playing a prize.
 † Munuscularius, ii; m. a giver of gifts.
 † Munusculatorius, a, um; adj. serving for small gain.
 Munusculum, i; n. a little gift, office or charge.
 Munychia, æ; f. an haven of Attica, so called from one Munychus, who built a temple there to Diana, who is therefore called Munychia; also the name of her feasts.
MURÆNA, æ; f. [μυραϊνα] a lamprey; also a black vein in timber.
 † Murænalis, e; adj. of or like a lamprey.
 Murænula, æ; f. a little lamprey; also a necklace.
 Murælis, e; adj. [à murus] of a wall or bulwark. * Corona murælis, pellitory of the wall. * Tormentum murale, a great gun.
 † Muralium, ii; n. pellitory of the wall.
 † Murarius, a, um; adj. of a wall.
 Muratus, a, um; adj. walled, having walls.
 † Murceus, a, um; adj. idle, mouldy.
 Murcia, æ; f. the goddess of idleness.
 Murcidus, a, um; adj. lazy.
 Murciolum, i; n. [à murex] the seed of the mastick-tree.
 † Murcus, i; m. a coward who maims himself, that he may not go to the war.
 Murena, or Muræna, æ; m. a Roman citizen, for whom Cicero made an oration.
MUREX, icis; m. [à mus, vel à μυρ, fluo, vel à μυαζ, mytilus] a shell-fish, of whose liquor they made purple; also a sharp cliff or crag. * Murices, um; spikes of iron, caltrops.
 † Murginor, ari; to tarry, be slothful.
 Murgis or Murgi, the name of two towns in Spain.
 † Murgiso, ònis; m. an idle fellow, a shifter.
MURIA, æ; f. [ἀλμυρῖς] pickle, brine, anchovy sauce. * Pisces muria durati, pickled-fish.
 † Muriaticus, a, um; adj. pickled, powdered.
 † Murica, æ; f. the tamarisk-tree.
 Muricatum, adv. with many windings like the purple-fish.
 Muricatus, a, um; adj. jagged, made with spikes, with or like caltrops, dreadful.
 † Muricida, æ; m. a mouse-killer, coward.
 Muricidus, a, um; killing mice, cowardly.
 † Muries, ei; f. pickle. See muria.
 † Murifragium, ii; n. a gun-shot.
 † Murifragus, i; m. a gunner.
 Murilægulus, i; m. a gatherer of purple fish.
 † Murilægus, i; m. a cat catching
 † Murilæga, æ; f. mice.
 † Murina, æ; f. excellent wine, myrrh, and spice.
 Murinus, a, um; adj. [à mus] of a

mouse. * Color murinus, the mouse-dun (colour).
 Murinus, a, um; adj. [à murus] of a wall.
 † Muristrecula, æ; f. a mouse-trap.
MURMUR, ūris; m. and n. [μῦρ-μυρ, a sono] the noise of water running, the purling of a brook; an humming or buzzing noise; [met.] a whisper, the whispering of trees shaken by the wind, an approbation of applause, a muttering, any terrible noise (as the roaring of the sea) of a lion, tiger, &c. Also the noise of thunder, earthquakes, or of the winds; the sound of a trumpet; a muttering or grumbling. * Murmur aquæ, the purling of water. * Murmur cœli, thunder.
 † Murmurābundus, a, um; adj. murmuring.
 Murmuratio, ōnis; f. a murmuring or complaining.
 Murmurator, ōris; m. a murmurer.
 † Murmurillo, arc; neut. to mutter, whine.
 Murmurillum, i; n. a muttering or whining.
 † Murmuro, arc; neut. to murmur.
 † Murmuro, ari; dep. to complain.
 * Intestina murmurant, my guts grumble. * Ut scelestā sola secum murmurat, how she mumbles to herself!
 † Murmuro, ōnis; m. a murmurer.
 † Muro, arc; to wall.
 Muroela, æ; f. a city of Upper Pannonia.
 Murranus, i; m. an ancient king of the Latins, whose name descended as a title with him.
 Murra, æ; f. a kind of porphyry.
 Murra, out of which drinking-cups were made.
 Murrhānus, i; m. a name of a man in Virgil who boasted of his nobility.
 † Murrhānus, a, um; adj. done with myrrh or sweet ointment.
 † Murreus, a, um; adj. made of
 † Murrhinus, porphyry.
 Murrhina, æ; f. an aromatical wine.
 Murrhina, ōrum; n. goblets of porphyry.
 Murrhinus, a, um; adj. of a sweet savour like hippocras.
 Murra, a city in Ionia, built by Adrian; and another in Hungary, called Esbeck.
 † Muriatum, i; n. a kind of pudding in a thick gut.
 Murtia, æ; f. a surname of Venus, from the myrtle consecrated to her.
 † Muriulus, i; m. a little wall.
MURUS, i; m. [ἐμυρ, vel à μορ-ρα, pars] a wall, bulwark. * In planum effundere muros, to fling down the walls. * Murus tranquillitatis, a strong defence for the preservation of peace and quietness.
MUS, moris; m. [μῦς] a mouse; also the fish that conducts the whale. * Mus major, a rat. * Mus odoratus, a musk-cat. * Mus Africanus, a panther. * Mus Alpinus, an ermin. * Mus araneus, a skrew-mouse.
MUSA, æ; f. [μοῦσα] a song; learning; also the moss-tree with very large leaves. * Musæ, arum; the Muses, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses of poetry and musick; their names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euter-

pe, Polyhymnia; and Urania.
 † Musæolum, i; n. a little study.
 † Musæum, i; n. a study; school, or college. See museum.
 Musæus, i; m. a famous Greek poet, contemporary with Orpheus; and others.
 Musæus, a, um; adj. of the Muses, of songs or study, pleasant.
 Musagetes, an epithet of Hercules or Apollo.
 Musæicus, a, um; adj. mosaick (work).
 Muserni, ōrum; m. pl. an ancient people of Italy.
 Musea, æ; f. a lyric poetess, who wrote odes and epigrams.
MUSCA, æ; f. [μύα] a fly; [met.] a curious inquisitive man; an impudent person, a parasite.
 Muscarium, ii; n. a fly-flap, brush; also the round tuft of an herb containing the seed; also a horse-tail.
 Muscarius, a, um; adj. belonging to flies. * Araneus muscarius, a spider hunting flies.
 † Muscatella, æ; f. small bunnikens.
 † Muscellarium, ii; n. a mouse-trap, or mouse's nest.
 † Muscellus, i; m. a very little mouse.
 † Muscenton, i; n. a rose with many small branches and leaves like an olive-tree.
 Muscerda, æ; f. [à merda, vel cerno] mouse-dung.
 † Muscētum, i; n. a place where flies abound; also a musket, and male sparrow-hawk.
 † Muschātus, a, um; adj. of musk. * Nux muschata, a nutmeg.
 Muschianus, the colleague of Paulus.
 † Muscido, arc; to make mossy.
 † Muscidus, a, um; adj. mossy.
 † Muscinus, a, um; adj. of a fly.
 † Muscio, ōnis; m. a mouse-catcher; a cat.
 Muscipula, æ; f. [à capio] a mouse-trap.
 Muscipulātor, ōris; m. a deceiver.
 † Musciūlor, ari; dep. to deceive.
 † Musco, ōnis; c. a great fly.
 † Muscor, ari; dep. to be over-grown with moss.
 Muscōsitas, ātis; f. mossiness.
 Muscōsus, a, um; adj. mossy, full of moss.
 Muscula, æ; f. a little fly.
 † Muscularium, ii; n. a fly-flap.
 † Musculētum, i; n. a place where flies abound.
 † Musculōsitas, ātis; f. strength of sinews.
 Musculōsus, a, um; adj. having great brawns or strong sinews.
 Musculus, i; m. a little mouse; also the brawn of the arm, or other parts, a muscle, a fly-boat, and a covert to defend pioneers in undermining a wall; also a fish that guides the whale.
 † Musculus, a, um; adj. of or like a mouse.
MUSCUS, i; m. [μύσχος, vitulus, ramus, tenellus] moss. * Muscus marinus, sea-moss, flanks, herb coral.
MUSEUM, i; n. [μυσαῖον] a study, library.
 Muscus, a, um; adj. of musick. * Lepor muscus, the sweetness of poetry.
 Musica, æ; f. musick, melody.
 Musicanī, the most southern part of India, called Malaca.
 Musice, ēs; f. musick.
 Musicē, adv. musically, jovially, com-
 pletly.

Mūsicus, i; m. a musician.
 † Mūsmon, ōnis; m. *chervil*. * Equus mūsmon, a galloway.
 † Musio, ōnis; m. a cat.
 Musistratum, a city in Sicily.
 Musivarius, ii; m. a maker of mosaic work.
 Mūsivum, i; n. mosaic or inlaid work. See musaicus.
 Mūsivus, a, um; adj. mosaic, inlaid.
 Musmon, ōnis; m. a Spanish ram, bearing worsted (hair instead of wool).
 Musolani, a people of Africa, subdued by Cossus the general of Octavius Cæsar.
 Musonius, ii; m. a famous philosopher.
 † Mūssim, } adv. doubtfully.
 † Mūssitanter, }
 Mūssitans, ntis; part. muttering.
 Mūssitator, ōnis; m. a mutterer.
 † Mūssitandus, a, um; adj. to be whispered or winked at.
 † Mūssitatio, ōnis; f. a muttering.
 Mūssito, are; } neut. [à murio] to
 Mūssio, are; } mutter, grumble,
 mumble in doubting or complaining.
 * Mūssat dicere, he dares not speak.
 * Tace, mūssā, peace, not a word.
 † Mūssāce, ēs; f. a laurel with large leaves.
 Mūssāceus, ei; m. } [à mustum] a
 Mūssāccum, ei; n. } cheese-cake of
 fine flower, curd, cummin, anniseed,
 suet, and laurel leaves for weddings.
 Mūssārius, a, um; adj. of must or
 new wine. * Mūssārius urceus, a
 vessel into which new wine was put.
 Mūssax, ācis; m. the hair of the upper
 lip, moustaches.
 Mūssela, æ; m. a man who loved
 Cicero exceedingly; also a fencer.
 Mūssela, } æ; f. [à mus] a weasel.
 Mūssella, } sel. * Mūssella Alpina,
 an ermin. * Mūssella Scythica,
 a sable or marten.
 † Mūsselārium, ii; n. a weasel's
 nest.
 Mūssellinus, a, um; } adj. of or like
 Mūsselinus, a, um; } a weasel.
 Mūssus, a, um; adj. like new wine,
 sweet. * Caseus mūssus, green
 cheese. * Liber mūssus, a new-
 made book. * Poma mūssā, new
 gathered fruit.
 † Mūssio, ōnis; m. a fly, or the like,
 bred in wine; also a drinker of new
 wine.
 Mūssicōla, } æ; f. [à mus] a mouse-
 Mūssicula, } trap; also a shoe-last.
 Mūssulentus, a, um; adj. of or like
 new wine.
 Mūssum, i; n. [à mustus, vel ab
 Heb. matsats, expressit] must, new
 wine.
 MUSTUS, a, um; adj. [à μούχης,
 novellus] new, fresh.
 Mūssurgus, i; m. a composer of songs.
 † Muta, æ; f. a bird-cage, hawk's
 mew, bee-hive. * Muta canum, a
 pack of hounds.
 Mūtābilis, e; adj. mutable, inconstant,
 easily changed.
 Mūtābilitas, ātis; f. mutableness, in-
 constancy, variety.
 † Mūtābilitēr, adv. changeably.
 Mūtatio, ōnis; f. a changing.
 † Mutator, ōnis; m. } a changer.
 † Mutatrix, icis; f. }
 † Mūtātorium, ii; n. a holiday-gar-
 ment.
 Mūtātorius, a, um; adj. changeable.
 Mūtātus, a, um; part. changed.

† Mutē, adv. dumbly.
 Muteo, ēre; } neut. to grow dumb.
 Mutescō, ēre; }
 Mūticus, a, um; adj. [à mutilus]
 wanting horns or beard. * Spica
 mutica, an ear without a beard.
 Mūtillatio, ōnis; f. a maiming or
 laming, a mutilation.
 Mūtillator, ōnis; m. a mangler.
 Mūtillatus, a, um; part. mangled,
 maimed. * Mūtillatus exercitus,
 an army not compleat, wanting some
 troops.
 Mūtulo, are; act. to maim, mangle,
 cut.
 Mutulum, a city of Gallia Togata.
 MŪTILUS, a, um; adj. [μυτικός]
 maimed, lame, cut, gelded, imper-
 fect, wanting. * Mutilus corni-
 bus, having no horns.
 Mutilus, i; m. a kind of shell-fish.
 See mytilus.
 Mūtina, æ; f. a city of Gallia Cisal-
 pina, called Modena, where Anthon-
 ny besieged Brutus, but was beaten
 by Hirtius and Pansa.
 Mutinensis color, the natural colour
 of wool.
 † Mutinum or moctinum, a seal.
 Mutinus, } the same among the Ro-
 Mutunus, } mans as Priapus among
 the Greeks.
 MŪT-IO, ire; neut. [à μυζω, sono]
 to mumble, mutter. * Nihil iam
 mutire audeo, I dare not say a
 word.
 † Mūtio, ōnis; f. a muttering.
 Mūtito, are; act. to change often, to
 do often by courses.
 Mutius, the name of divers Romans.
 Q. Mutius Scævola, he burnt his right-
 hand for killing a courtier instead of
 Porfena king of the Hetrusci war-
 ring against the Romans.
 Muto, ōnis; m. [μυτρος] a man's
 yard.
 MUTO, are; act. [ἀμείβω, vel à
 moveo, vel ab Heb. mot, motus
 suit] to change, translate, exchange,
 barter, unsay, do. * Pace bellum
 mutare, to leave war for peace. *
 Mutare civitatem, to leave one free-
 dom for another. * Fidem mutare,
 not to keep one's promise. * Si que-
 am mutare, if I could mend the
 matter. * De Mamurrā non mu-
 tavit, he approved what Mamurra
 had done. * Haud muto factum,
 I don't repent the doing of it.
 † Mūtōniātus, a, um; adj. having
 large privities.
 † Mutto, ōnis; m. } a word, sound,
 † Muttum, i; n. } muttering.
 † Mūtūarius, a, um; inter. changeable.
 Mūtūatio, ōnis; f. a borrowing.
 Mūtūatitius, a, um; adj. borrowed.
 Mūtūator, ōnis; m. a borrower.
 Mūtūatus, a, um; part. borrowed.
 † Mutuitans, ntis; adj. one that
 would borrow.
 Mutulosus, as mutilatus.
 Mutulus, i; m. [à mutilus] a corbel,
 bracket, or shouldering-piece; also a
 fish call'd by the Normans, elion,
 and by the Venetians, capparol.
 Mutuō, } adv. mutually, inter-
 Mutuūm, } changeably, by course,
 one after another. * Mutuō acci-
 pere, to borrow. * Se mutuūm a-
 mare, to love one another.
 Mūtuo, are; [à mutuus] to lend.
 Mūtuo, ari; dep. to borrow.
 MŪTUS, a, um; adj. [à μυω, os
 claudio] dumb, speechless, mute, si-

lent, insignificant. * Extra muta,
 entrails without any signification of
 divining. * Mutæ (sc. literæ) the
 mutes, or consonants which are not
 liquid. * Mutum à literis tempus,
 a time in which no letters pass'd
 between friends. * Artes mutæ,
 pictures.

Mutuscæ, arum; f. the city Trevi
 in Umbria.

Mutuscæi, orum; m. the inhabitants
 of Mutuscæ.

Mutuūm, i; n. a loan, thing borrow-
 ed. * Argentum nusquam inve-
 nio mutuūm, I cannot borrow a
 penny of money.

Mutuus, a, um; adj. [à muto] mu-
 tual, interchangeable, lent, or bor-
 rowed. * Mutuūm dare, to lend.
 * Mutuūm accipere, to borrow. *
 Operas mutuas reddere, to help one
 another. * Mutuūm cum aliquo
 facere, to do one as good a turn.

Muza, an haven and mart-town in
 Arabia Felix, in the way from E-
 gypt to India, called Gezien.

Muziris, a city of the hither India.

M ante Y.

Mya, æ; f. a small island of Doris
 in Caria.

† Mya, æ; f. a kind of shell-fish or
 pearl in the sea Bosphorus.

Myacantha, æ; f. the herb ruscus.

Myacanthon, i; n. wild sperage.

Myagron or myagrum, the herb called
 gold of pleasure. * Myagrum tyl-
 vestre, bastard yellow-flax.

Myagrus, i; m. the god of flies.

Myalida, æ; f. a city of Cilicia.

Myales, a bishop in the Ephesine coun-
 cil.

Myax, ācis; m. a kind of shell-fish.

Mycæle, ēs; f. the name of a witch in
 Ovid; also a promontory over-against
 Samos.

Mycælus, a, um; adj. of Mycæle.

Mycælessus, i; a city in Bæotia,
 called Malacasa, where the cow
 which led Cadmus loved. Hence
 Ceres is called Mycælessia, from a
 temple she had there; there was a
 report that if they laid the fruits ga-
 thered in autumn at her feet, they
 would keep good all the year long;
 also a city of Caria, and a mountain
 against Samos.

Mycemætius, ii; m. } an earthquake
 Mycetias, æ; m. } with great
 noise.

Mycena, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus,
 built by Perseus the son of Danaus,
 where Agamemnon reigned, called
 Pelopelades, from Pelops who
 dwelt there, and Thyestæ, from
 Thyestes the son of Pelops, and
 Inachia, because it is near the ri-
 ver Inachus; their horses were in
 great esteem.

Mycenæus, a, um; adj. of Mycona.

Mycerinus, i; m. the son of Cheopes
 a most just king of Egypt.

Myciberna, æ; f. a city of Helle-
 spont.

Mycithus, i; m. a most faithful ser-
 vant of Anaxilaus king of the Rhe-
 ginā, with whom he intrusted the
 kingdom and his children till they
 came of age.

Mycon, a famous painter; also a phy-
 sician who wrote that nothing was
 more efficacious against serpents than
 hippomarathum.

Mycone, } an island in the Aegean
 Myconos, } sea, under which the
 giants are said to be buried which
 Hercules killed last; whence the
 proverb, Omnia sub unam Myco-
 non congerere, spoken of those that
 go about to comprehend different
 things in the same book.
 Myconii, the inhabitants of Mycone,
 who are said to be bald.
 Mycopros, } mouse-dung.
 Myocopros, }
 Mydia, æ; f. the island Delos, one of
 the Cyclades, where fire was first
 found.
 Mydon, a charioteer in Homer, and
 another slain by Achilles.
 Myenus, i; m. a mountain of Æto-
 lia called before Alphius.
 Myes, æ; f. a city of Ionia.
 Myeus, a, um; adj. of Myes.
 Mygale, æs; f. a field or srew mouse.
 Mygdonia, æ; f. a city of Macedonia;
 also a country of Magna Phrygia.
 Mygdones, um; m. the people of
 Mygdonia, who passing into Asia
 stated themselves in that part of My-
 sia which lies about Troas, calling
 it Mygdonia.
 Mygdonia, æ; f. the mother of the
 gods.
 Mygdonius, a, um; adj. of Mygdonia.
 Mygdonius, ii; m. a river of Macedo-
 nia.
 Mygdonus, i; m. the brother of O-
 treus, both kings in Thrace,
 whence his son Chorcebus is called
 Mygdonides.
 Mygisia, æ; f. a city of Caria.
 Mygisia, æ; f. Minerva so called.
 Myiagrus, gri; m. the god of flet.
 Myinda, æ; f. blind-man's-buff.
 Mylæ, islands about Crete; also a
 city in Sicily, and other places.
 Mylantia, æ; f. a promontory of
 Rhodes. Hence Dii Mylantii.
 There was one Mylas here who
 first found out the use of a mill.
 Mylasa, æ; f. a city of Caria.
 Mylasæus, a, um; adj. of Mylasa.
 Myle, æs; f. a city in Sicily, and a
 river there.
 Mylitta, æ; f. a name of Venus a-
 mong the Assyrians, at whose tem-
 ple the women of the country, once
 in their lives, are forced to lie with
 strangers, when the strangers put a
 piece of money in the woman's bo-
 som, saying, Tanti ego tibi deam
 Mylittam imploro.
 Mylæcus, i; m. a butter-fly breed-
 ing in mills.
 Mylon, a city of Egypt; also a comi-
 cal poet.
 Myndus, i; f. a city of Caria, call-
 ed St. Pietro.
 Myndones, a people of Libya.
 Mynias, æ; m. a very rich man, said
 to be the first who built a treasury
 for his money.
 Myoclonus, i; f. the root aconitum,
 mouse-bane, or rat's-bane.
 Myodes, a broad muscle in the neck.
 Myon, a city in Epirus.
 Myonesus, an island of Thessaly,
 before Larissa.
 Myonia, æ; f. a city in Phocis.
 Myoparo, onis; m. a brigantine,
 galloon, or pinnace.
 Myophonus, i; an herb killing mice.
 Myopia, æ; f. purblindness; also a
 mouse-hole.
 Myops, opis; adj. blind or purblind.
 Myos Hormos, a city of Egypt.

Myosota, æ; } f. the herb mouse-
 Myosotis, idis; } ear.
 Myosuros, i; m. mouse-tail.
 Myra, orum; n. a city of Lycia.
 Myracanthos, i, n. the herb cryngi-
 um.
 Myrapium, ii; n. a sweet-smelling
 pear.
 Myrgetæ, a people of Scythia.
 Myriandrus, a city of Syria near Phœ-
 nicia. Hence Sinus Myriandrius.
 Myriarches, æ; m. a colonel or cap-
 tain of ten thousand.
 Myrias, ædis; f. ten thousand.
 Myrica, æ; f. a city of Macedonia,
 the same as Amphipolis.
 Myrica, æ; f. } heath.
 Myrice, æs; f. }
 Myrice, the mother of Milichus.
 Myricinus, a, um; adj. of heath.
 Myricus, a city of Troy over-against
 Tenedos and Lesbos.
 Myricusius, a citizen of Myricus.
 Myrina, a city of Ætolia and Æolis;
 also a queen of the Amazons.
 Myrinus, i; m. a surname of Apollo
 worshipped at Myrina; also a sen-
 cer in Martial.
 Myrinus, i; m. the male-kind of lam-
 prey having teeth standing out of his
 mouth.
 Myriophyllum, i; n. milfoil, yarrow.
 Myristica, æ; f. a nutmeg.
 Myrmæcus, a, um; adj. of ants or
 pismires.
 Myrmæcias, a precious stone with knots
 like warts.
 Myrmæcides, the name of a skilful
 carver of small things.
 Myrmæcites, a stone with the figure
 of a pismire in it.
 Myrmecium, ii; n. a spider like a pis-
 mire; also a small black wart.
 Myrmecoleon, ntis; m. a little beast
 devouring pismires.
 Myrmex, the wife of Epimetheus
 and mother of Ephyros, whence Co-
 rinth was sometimes called Ephyre.
 Myrmex, æcis; f. a pismire.
 + Myrmicæ; adv. pismire-like.
 + Myrmicetum, i; n. an ant-hill.
 Myrmidones, a people of Thessaly,
 who followed Achilles to the Tro-
 jan war; and the Grecians in ge-
 neral.
 + Myrmillones, um; m. sword-players.
 + Myrmillonicus, a, um; adj. of or
 like the sword-players.
 Myrmisus, a city near Lampsacum.
 Myrobalanus, i; f. } an Egyptian
 Myrobalanum, i; n. } nut or acorn.
 Myrobalsamum, i; n. an ointment of
 balm.
 + Myrobrecharii, orum; m. perfumers.
 + Myrobrechi, orum; m. boxes of
 perfumed oils.
 + Myrocidia, boxes for perfumes.
 + Myron, i; n. a sweet ointment.
 Myron, a city of Lycia; also a fa-
 mous statuary, noted for the brazen
 cow which he made.
 Myronis, an island in the gulf of
 Arabia.
 Myropola, æ; m. a seller of sweet
 oils and perfumes.
 Myropolium, ii; n. the place where
 perfumes are sold.
 Myrothecium, i; n. a spice-box.
 Myrrha, æ; f. the mother of Adonis,
 by her own father Cynaras king of
 Cyprus, who when he knew it
 would have slain her, but flying
 into Arabia, she is said to be turned
 into a tree of that name; Ovid.

Myrrha, æ; f. myrrh, an Arabian
 gum between white and red.
 Myrrha, æ; f. a kind of porphyry,
 whereof cups were made.
 Myrrheus, } a, um; adj. of myrrh,
 Myrrhinus, } mixed or allayed
 with myrrh.
 Myrhina, a city of Asia overthrown
 with an earthquake, A. D. 105.
 Myrrhis, idis; f. hemlock, chervil.
 Myrrhites, a precious stone of the co-
 lour and smell of myrrh.
 Myrsineum, i; n. a sort of fennel
 with great leaves and a sharp taste.
 Myrsilus, or Candaules, the son of
 Myrsus, a king of Lydia, and the
 last of the race of the Heraclidæ;
 and other men.
 Myrsinites, a kind of spurge; also a
 precious stone.
 Myrsinus, a city of Elis.
 Myrsus, i; m. a king of Lydia, fa-
 ther of Candaules.
 Myrtæcus, a, um; adj. [à myrtus]
 of myrtle.
 + Myrtæcia, æ; f. myrtle-spurge.
 Myrtatus, a, um; adj. of or mixed
 with myrtle.
 Myrtea, æ; f. a name of Venus.
 Myrtetum, i; n. a place full of myr-
 tles.
 Myrteus, a, um; adj. belonging to
 myrtles.
 + Myrtilli, orum; pl. m. the seeds
 of wild rue; also myrtle berries.
 Myrtilus, i; m. a son of Mercury,
 drowned instead of being reward-
 ed by Pelops, for whom at a race
 he left the chariot wheel loose, and
 brake the neck of his master Oeno-
 maus.
 Myrtinus, a, um; adj. of myrtle.
 Myrtites, wine mixed with myrtle.
 Myrtoselinos, i; m. the herb mouse-
 ear.
 Myrtosus, a, um; adj. like or full of
 myrtle.
 Myrtotum mare, part of the Aegean
 sea between Peloponnesus and At-
 tica, so called of Myrtilus drowned
 therein.
 + Myrtum, i; n. a myrtle-berry.
 + Myrtuosus, a, um; adj. Col. full
 of myrtle.
 MYRTUS, i; Plin. [μύρτος] a
 myrtle-tree. * Myrtus Babantica,
 wild rue.
 Myrtusa, } æ; f. a mountain of
 Myrtusa, } Libya.
 Mys, Myos; m. a man famous for en-
 graving on silver.
 Mysca, æ; f. a muscle-fish.
 Mysia, a country in Asia the less;
 also two countries in Europe, called
 the upper and lower Mysia.
 Myfi, the inhabitants of Mysia.
 Myfis, a stopping of pores.
 Myfomacedones, a people of Asia.
 Mysta, æ; m. } a priest, one initi-
 Mystes, æ; m. } ated in mysteries.
 * Mysta insulatus, a bishop.
 Mystagogus, i; m. an interpreter of
 mysteries, a keeper of church-re-
 liques, and shewing them to stran-
 gers.
 Mystax, æcis; m. the mustaches.
 + Mysterialis, e; adj. mysterious.
 + Mysterialiter; adv. mysteriously.
 Mysterialches, æ; m. a chief prelate,
 the master of sacred mysteries.
 Mysterialus, a, um; adj. figurative.
 MYSTERIUM, ii; n. [μυστήριον] a
 mystery, a secret, a religious ceremony.
 * Mysteria, orum; the feasts of Ceres.
 (6) C 2 Mysticæ

Mythicè; adv. *mystically*.
 Myticus, a, um; adj. *mystical, secret*.
 Mystrum, i; n. *a spoonful; the fourth part of a cyathus*.
 Mystus, a sea-mouse, and a kind of lizards.
 Mystus, a small island in the Ionian sea.
 Mythistoria, æ; f. *a history mixed with fables*.
 Mythistoricus, a, um; adj. *romantic, fabulous*.
 Mythologia, æ; f. *an expounding of fables*.
 Mytilus, i; m. *a kind of shell-fish, a muscle*.
 Mytiferata, æ; f. *a castle in Sicily*.
 Myrtotus, i; m. *a meat used by the upland people of Italy*.
 Myurus, i; m. *mouse-tail*.
 Myurus pulsus, the pulse beating lesser and lesser.
 Myus, ntis; f. *a city of Ionia, whose people being troubled with gnats departed to Miletus. Artaxerxes gave this city to Themistocles for meat, Magnesia for bread, and Lampascus for wine*.
 Myxa, æ; f. *snut; also a Syrian plum used in fevers*.
 Myxus, i; m. *the snuff of a candle or lamp; also the wick*.

N ante A.

N. Abbreviat. for num, nec, non, nepos, nomen, Nonius, noliter, numisma or numerum, &c.
 Næra, æ; f. *one of Cleopatra's women, who imitated the queen in killing herself*.
 Naagranumum, the principal city of the island Taprobane.
 Naarila, æ; f. *a city of Syria near the Euphrates*.
 Nabalia, æ; f. *the river Neers in Lower Germany*.
 Nabathæa, æ; f. *an eastern country*.
 Nabathæus, a, um; adj. of Nabathæa.
 + Nābilis, e; adj. *to be swam upon*.
 Nabis, an Æthiopian beast in Pliny.
 Nabis, is; m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon, who for a time made war with the Romans, but afterwards desired peace*.
 Nabius, a river in Spain.
 + Nabla, æ; f. *a psaltery*.
 + Nablum, i; n. *a psaltery*.
 NABLIUM, ii; n. [ναβλιον] *a psaltery*.
 + Nabundus, a, um; adj. *easy to be swam*.
 + Naccæ, arum; pl. m. *fullers of cloth*.
 Nacolæ, arum; a city of Phrygia.
 Nacone, es; f. *a city of Sicily*.
 + Nacta, æ; m. *a felt-maker; also a tucker*.
 Nactus, a, um; part. of nanciscor; *having gotten*.
 + Nacus, i; m. *a loose red cloth used by popes over their saddles*.
 + Nadir, the point of heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the zenith.
 NÆ; adv. [væ] *verily, in good faith*.
 Nænia, æ; f. *an ancient goddess whose chapel was without the Porta Viminalis*.

NÆNIA, æ; f. [ναῖαρος, νῆνιον, vel ab Heb. nîn, filius] *a funeral song, any song for children, a catastrophe; also the guts*.
 + Nænior, ari; dep. *to-trifle, speak foolishly*.
 + Næniōsus, a, um; adj. *full of foolish songs*.
 Nævia, æ; f. *a gate at Rome without which, four miles off, is the Sylva Nævia, so called from one Nævius, the owner; also the name of a woman*.
 Nævianus, a, um; adj. of Nævius.
 + Nævīnus, a, um; adj. *full of freckles*.
 Nævius, i; m. *a poet who served in the first Punick war, and wrote the history of it*.
 + Nævōsē; adv. *spottedly*.
 + Nævōsitas, ātis; f. *spottedness*.
 + Nævōsus, a, um; adj. *full of freckles or moles*.
 Nævūlus, i; m. *a little mole or speck*.
 NÆVUS, i; m. [à nascor, vel à νεφός, nubecula] *a natural mark, mole, freckle*.
 Nagara, the city Negrin in Arabia Felix; also the city Naja in Spain.
 Nagidos, a city of Pamphylia, called by the inhabitants Nigede, and by the Turks Nigidia.
 Nigidusa, æ; f. *an island over-against Nigidos*.
 Nagnata, æ; f. *a city of Ireland*.
 Naicus, a, um; adj. of the Naiades.
 Naides, the nymphs of the Naiades, um; f. *ripen and fountains*.
 Naïs, a river rising from mount Taurus; also a noted harlot.
 Naïssus, a city of Thrace.
 Nalcua, a city of Britain.
 NAM; conj. [μήν] *for, now, also, but, and, as, touching*.
 Namados, a river of India within Ganges.
 Namque; adv. *for*.
 Nana, æ; f. *a woman dwarf*. See nanus.
 NANCISCOR, nactus sum, sci; dep. [ναγκάω, ab antiq. nancior] *to get, obtain, find. * Spem nancisci, to be in hopes*.
 Nancium, a city of Lorain.
 + Nactus for nactus, q. v.
 Nanea, æ; f. *the name of Diana in Persia*.
 Nanigeris, an island in the Indian sea, called by the Germans, Zellan.
 Nanium, ii; n. *a pretty little woman*.
 Nannacus, i; m. *a very ancient king before Deucalion, who foretold the flood; from his antiquity came the proverb, à Nannaco*.
 Nannes, a king of Gallia, about five hundred years before the building of Rome.
 Nannetes, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose city is Condivium, or Nantes en Bretagne.
 Nannium, a name of a little harlot called also Proscenium, because as she dressed herself she appeared beautiful, but without her ornaments very ill-favoured.
 + Nanque. See namque.
 Nans, ntis; part. *swimming or keeping commonly in water*.
 Nantuates, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Nanum, i; n. *a low and flat earthen vessel*.
 Nanus, i; m. *a dwarf, dandiprat*.
 NANUS, a, um; adj. [nāvus] *dwarfish, very little. * Nanum prunum,*

a bullace.
 Naophylax, acis; m. *a keeper of a temple or church*.
 Napææ, the goddesses of woods and forests.
 Naparis, a river of Scythia, called Dnieper.
 Napata, æ; f. *a city of Æthiopia, the court of queen Candace*.
 Nepatai, the people of Napata.
 Nape, es; f. *a city of Lesbos, whence Apollo Napæus*.
 Nape, es, Forester or Ranger, a dog's name.
 + Napellus, i; m. *a kind of wolfbane, with a root like navew*.
 Naphilus, a river of Peloponnesus.
 Naphtha, æ; f. *the slime of Sodom*.
 Napina, æ; f. *a turnip-bed*.
 + Napium, i; n. *a wild pot-herb, called also lampfana*.
 NAPUS, i; m. [qu. rapus, vel à νάπυ, sinapi, ob similit.] *a turnip, wild navew*.
 Nar, a river of Umbria.
 Naracutoma, æ; f. *the second mouth of the river Ister*.
 Narangara, æ; f. *a city of Africa*.
 Narbasi, a people and mountain of Narbates, Spain.
 Narbata, æ; f. *a country between Cæsarea and Samaria*.
 Narbis, a city of Illyria.
 Narbo, the city of Narbonne.
 Narbonensis, e; adj. of Narbonne.
 Narbonensis Gallia or Braccata, one of the four parts of France, containing Savoy, the Dauphinate, Provence, and Languedoc.
 Narcæa, Minerva so called from Narces a Grecian prince.
 Narcasus, a city of Caria.
 Narce, es; f. *gentian or selwort*.
 Narcissinus, a, um; adj. of a daffodil.
 Narcissites, a precious stone of a daffodil colour.
 Narcissus, i; m. *a daffodil*.
 Narcissus, i; m. *a beautiful youth, who slighting Echo, and falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away to a white daffodil; also the eleventh bishop of Jerusalem, who is said by his prayers to have turned water into oil to supply the church lamps, A. D. 180*.
 Narcoticus, a, um; adj. *narcotic or stupifying*.
 Nardinus, a, um; adj. of spikenard, pleasant, sweet.
 Nardites, spikenard.
 Nardum, i; n. *precious ointment of spikenard*.
 NARDOS, i; f. [ναρδος] *spikenard*.
 Nargara, æ; f. *a city of Africa Propria, where Scipio and Hannibal had a conference*.
 + Narica, æ; f. *a little fish swimming slowly*.
 + Nario, ire; neut. *to rub the nose, mock one behind his back*.
 NARIS, is; f. [Heb. nachir] *the nostril, the nose; [meton.] judgment, banter, scoffing. * Balbe de nare locutus, snuffing through the nose. * Emunctæ naris homo, a judicious man, or a man of sound and experienced judgment. * Natis obelæ, injudicious. * Minus aptus acutis naribus, not fit to keep witty men company, or to bear their jeers. * Nimis uncis naribus indulges, you allow yourself too much in ridiculing every thing*.
 Narisci, the people of Nortgow.
 Narita,

Narita, æ; f. a kind of oyster.
 Naritus, a, um; adj. having great nostrils.
 Narmalis, a city of Pisidia.
 Narna, a city of Umbria, so called.
 Narnia, a river of the river Nar which runs through it.
 Nartes, the people of Nar.
 Narnienses, a city of Nar.
 Naron, a river of Dalmatia by the city Narona.
 Narrābilis, e; adj. which may be rehearsed and told.
 Narratio, ōnis; f. a narration, telling.
 Narratiuncula, æ; f. a small relation.
 Narrator, ōris; m. a relater, reporter.
 Narratus, a, um; part. related, told.
 Narratus, ūis; m. a relation.
 + Narrito, are, to tell often.
 NARRO, are; act. [ῥωπίσσω, vel ἀπαρῶ, novus] to tell, mention, declare, rehearse. * Quas tu mihi mulieres narras? what women are you speaking of?
 Naries, æ; m. an eunuch of Justinianus, at first his library keeper, and afterwards for his virtue made senator; he was sent into Italy in the room of Belisarius, where he warred ten years with various success; also a king of Persia.
 Nartes, a people of Umbria, called also Interamnates.
 Narthecia, the shrub ferula minor.
 Narthecis, a small island near Samos.
 Narthecium, ii; n. a spicery, box or place to keep spice in.
 Narthecusa, æ; f. an island in the Carpathian sea.
 Narthex, ēcis; f. the herb ferula; also a church-porch.
 + Narus, a, um, aware, knowing.
 Narycia, a city of Magna Græcia, abounding in the best pitch.
 Narycium, an ancient town of the Locrians.
 Nasarath, indecl. a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 + Nasale, is; n. a tent to put up into the nose.
 Nāsāmōnes, a people of Libya, who live by piracy and robbery, among whom the bride lies with every one of the guests on the wedding-day, and afterwards keeps her chastity.
 Nāsāmōnius, a, um; adj. of the Nāsāmōnicus, Nāsamones.
 Nasamonites, is; m. a blood-like stone with black veins.
 + Nasatum, i; n. spot, snivel.
 + Nascapum, red storax, a wood.
 Nascaphthum, i; n. sweet Indian wood.
 Nascendus, a, um; part. to be born.
 Nascens, ntis; part. rising, young. * Opinio nascens, repute newly begun, the first rise of reputation.
 NASCOR, natus sum, ſci; dep. [γεννασθαι] to be born; to spring, breed, begin, arise. * Ventus nascitur, the wind rises. * Ita nescitur exordium, thus shall the beginning be.
 + Nastica, æ; f. long-nosed.
 Nastica, the surname of Scipio, a noble Roman, who slew the seditious Gracchus.
 Nalida, the city Naso in Sicily.
 + Nasile, is; n. a defence of the nose.

Nasiterna, æ; f. a wide vessel (with three handles) to cool pots in.
 Nasium, a city of Gallia Belgica.
 Naso, ōnis; m. one with a great nose; also a subtil fellow.
 Naso, the surname of Ovid.
 NASSA, æ; f. [ab Heb. nasha, seduxit] a wheel or bow net.
 + Nastale, is; n. a clasp or tack of a garment.
 Nastes, the brother of Amphimachus, who came to help the Trojans.
 Nasturtium, ii; n. [a nasus & torqueo] cresses. * Nasturtium aquaticum, water-cresses. * Nasturtium tectorium, wild-sena.
 + Nasum, i; n. the nose.
 NASUS, i; m. [a vaw, fluo] the nose; also mockery, judgment, the handle of a pot. * Naso suspendere adunco, to sneer at one. * Ad nasum venire, to bite the nose (as mustard, &c.)
 Nāsūtē; adv. scoffingly, wittily.
 Nāsūtula, æ; f. a shrewd wench.
 Nāsūtulus, a, um; adj. somewhat cunning, scoffing, witty, shrewd.
 Nāsūtus, a, um; adj. [a nasus] having a great nose.
 Nāsūtus, i; m. a scoffer, scorner.
 Nāta, æ; f. a daughter.
 + Nātābilis, e, which may be swam.
 Nātābūlum, i; n. a swimming-place.
 Nātales, ium; m. the stock of a family of which one comes, parentage. * Natalibus restituere, to restore blood from baseness.
 Nātālis, is; m. one's birth-day. * Nātāle, is; n. Natalis urbis, the foundation of a city.
 Natalis, e; adj. belonging to nativity or birth, native.
 Natalis, is; m. a famous confessor, who suffered many torments for Christ; at last he was deceived by the hereticks, and made their bishop, till he was beaten all night long by angels, and the next day repented, and put himself in sackcloth.
 Natalitia, orum; n. the solemnities of keeping one's birth-day.
 Natalitius, a, um, of one's birth-day.
 + Nātātīle, is; n. a pond of ducks and geese.
 Nātātīlis, e, swimming, apt to swim.
 Nātātio, ōnis; f. a swimming.
 + Nātātītus, a, um; adj. swimming.
 Nātātor, ōris; m. a swimmer.
 Nātātōria, æ; f. a swimming-place, a fish-pond.
 + Nātātōrius, a, um; adj. of or for swimming.
 Nātātus, ūis; m. a swimming.
 Nātes, is; f. [vaw, fluo] a buttock, haunch.
 Natho, an Egyptian island.
 + Naticula, æ; f. a little haunch.
 + Natinatores, busy-bodies.
 + Natino, are, to be busy.
 Nātio, ōnis; f. a nation, country, self, society, kind.
 Natio or Nalcio, a goddess presiding over nativities.
 Natizo, a river of Venice.
 + Natito, are, to swim often.
 Nātivitas, atis; f. nativity, birth.
 + Natiuncula, æ; f. a small nation.
 Nātivus, a, um; adj. [a nascor] natural, native, proper. * Lana nativa, undyed wool.
 Nāto, are; neut. [a no] to swim, swim often, to sail, to spread a little under, or creep upon the ground

like roots; to tremble, be moist. * Oculi natant, the eyes water. * Pars multa natat, most men are floating and inconstant. * Vinis oculique animique natabant, their eyes and understanding were a float with wine.
 Nātor, ōris; m. a swimmer.
 Natrix, icis; m. & f. a water-serpent; also a whip, and an herb whose root stinks like a goat.
 Natu, by birth, abl. monoptot. * Grandis natu, stricken in years. * Natu maximus, the eldest son.
 Nātūra, æ; f. [a nascor] nature, situation, quality, the humour of the body; also the privy parts. * Naturæ satisfacere, to die. * Esse in rerum naturā, to be possible. * In rerum naturam cadere, to be that which may fall out. * Præter naturam, contrary to my inclination and temper.
 + Nātūrābilis, e; adj. natural.
 Nātūrālia, um; n. the privities.
 Nātūrālis, e, natural. * Filius naturalis, illegitimate. * Lex naturalis, an instinct. * Desideria naturalia, desire of copulation.
 + Nātūrālīter; adv. naturally.
 Nātus, a, um; part. of nascor; born, bred, situate, forged. * Sermo natus super cœnam, discourse raised at supper. * Pro re natā, occasionally.
 Nātus, i; m. a son. * Nati, the young of wild beasts.
 Nava, a river in Germany.
 Navæthæus, a river in Italy.
 Navāle, is; n. [a navis] a dock or haven where ships are built or laid up.
 Navalīa, the city Swoll in Germany.
 Navalī, e; adj. of ships or the sea; also contemptible. * Prælium navale, a sea-fight. * Navalī disciplina, navigation.
 Navarchis, idis; f. the admiral's ship.
 Navarchus, i; m. the ship-master or pilot.
 Navaris, a city of Sarmatia in Asia, called Nagariziachi.
 Navarra, the north part of Spain.
 Naubolus, the charioteer of Laius king of Thebes.
 Nauci, genit. monoptot. the inward partition of a walnut, a trifle, a thing of nought. * Homo nauci, one good for nought.
 Naucifac-io, ēre, to slight, or set little by.
 Naucelerius, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.
 Naucelēriacus, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.
 Naucelēricus, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.
 Naucelērus, i; m. a pilot or ship-master.
 Naucrates, he is said to teach the Egyptians to draw the shapes of beasts and trees.
 Naucratis, a town in Egypt.
 Naucratis, the inhabitants of Naucratis.
 Naucraticus, a, um, of Naucratis.
 Naucratis, Athenæus so called.
 + Naucum, i; n. the inward partition of a walnut, a trifle, thing of nought.
 Navē; adv. diligently.
 Naufragium, ii; n. [a navis & frango] shipwreck, loss by sea, any calamity. * Tabula ex naufragio, all that one has left after some great loss.

Naufragor, *ari*, to make shipwreck.
Naufragus, *a, um*; *adj.* shipwrecked or shipwrecking. * *Tempestas naufraga*, stress of weather. * *Naufraga corpora*, persons cast away. * *Naufragum mare*, a dangerous sea in which wrecks often happen. * *Naufragus patrimonio*, that has lost his estate.
Naufragus, *i*; *m.* one escaped out of shipwreck; also one that has lost his whole estate.
† **Navia**, *æ*; *f.* a hollow tree like a ship, used in gathering grapes.
Nāvicula, *æ*; *f.* a little ship, a Navicella, *æ*; *f.*
Nāviculāria, *æ*; *f.* the art of governing a ship. * *Naviculariam facere*, to be pilot, to go out master of a ship.
Nāviculārius, *a, um*; *adj.* of a Navicularis, *c*; *m.* ship.
Nāviculārius, *ii*; *m.* the master of a ship.
Naviculator, *oris*; *m.* a ship, owner of it, a pilot.
Nāviculor, *ari*; *dep.* to navigate a ship, sail, cruise about.
Nāvisfragus, *a, um*; *adj.* of shipwreck.
Nāvisgābilis, *c*; *adj.* navigable, to be sailed on.
Nāvisgātio, *ōnis*; *f.* a sailing, or going to sea. * *Navigatio nis natalis*, the first day of putting to sea.
Nāvisgātor, *ōris*; *m.* a sailor.
Nāvisgātur, *v. imp.* [*sc. ab illis*] they sail.
Nāvisger, *a, um*; *adj.* bearing a ship.
Nāvisgiolum, *i*; *n.* a little vessel.
Nāvisginum, *ii*; *n.* any ship or vessel; also sailing.
Nāvisgo, *are*; *neut.* to sail, go to sea. * *In portu navigo*, I am out of danger. * *Navigare mare*, to ride upon the main.
NAVIS, *is*; *f.* [*vāvis*] a ship. * *Navis prætoria*, the admiral-ship. * *Navis speculatoria*, a brigantine, or ship of espial. * *Navis actuatoria*, a galley. * *Navis piscatoria*, a fisherman. * *Navis prædatoria*, a pirate brigantine. * *Navem frangere*, to bulge a ship. * *In eadem es navi*, you are in the same case.
Nāvis, *æ*; *m.* a sea man, mariner, sailor. See *nauta*.
Nāvis, *ātis*; *f.* diligence.
† **Nāvis**; *adv.* diligently.
† **Nāvis**; *ei*; *f.* valour, diligence.
Nāvis Accur, a Roman soothsayer, who, to confirm his augury to Tarquinius Priscus, cut a whetstone in two with a razor.
† **Naula**, *æ*; *f.* } a psaltery.
† **Naulum**, *ii*; *n.* }
Naulium, a city of Liguria, called Noli.
Naulochus, a town in Thrace; also an island in Crete.
Naulum, *i*; *n.* [*ā vāvis*, *navis*] the freight for passage over sea.
Naumachia, *æ*; *f.* a sea-fight, a place proper for a sea-fight.
Naumachiarius, *a, um*; *adj.* of a sea-fight. * *Pons naumachiarius*, a bridge from whence they saw the representation of a sea-fight.
Naumachiārius, *ii*; *m.* a fighter by sea.
Naunes, a people of the Alps, whose town is Naunium.
Nāvo, *are*; *act.* [*ā navus*, *vel navis*] to ply, or give diligence, to do a thing, endeavour. * *Studium suum navare*, to bend all his care. * *Operam navare*, to do his utmost. *

Navare & *efficere opus*, to effect vigorously. * *Bellum navare*, to make war.
Naupactum, the chief city of Æto-
Naupactus, *lia*. * *Naupactum excubare*, to perish by one's own idleness, or undertake a dangerous employment, from *Paufanias* being slain here when he was captain of the guard.
Naupactæus, *a, um*; *adj.* of Naupactus.
Naupægus, *i*; *m.* a ship-carpenter.
Nauplias, a city of Peloponnesus.
Naupliades, *Palamedes* the son of Nauplius.
Nauplius, the son of Neptune and *Amyclone*, the daughter of *Danaus*; also a king of Eubœa, who, to revenge the death of his son *Palamedes* by *Ulysses*, drew the Greek navy by a false fire on the rocks.
† **Nauplius**, *ii*; *m.* a sea-fish like a cuttle.
Nauportus, a river and city of the *Japodes*; also a river of *Istria* called *Quicto*.
NAUSEA, *æ*; *f.* [*ā vāvis*, *navis*] sea-sickness; vomiting, loathing, a desire to vomit, a qualm. * *Movere nauseam*, to turn one's stomach.
Nauseabundus, *a, um*; *adj.* ready to vomit.
† **Nauseatio**, *ōnis*; *f.* a loathing.
Nauseator, *ōris*; *m.* a loather, disdainer, one apt to be sea-sick.
Nauseo, *are*; *act.* to loath, vomit, to have a qualm come over one's stomach, to condemn, reject.
Nauseola, *æ*; *f.* a little qualm.
Nauseosus, *a, um*; *adj.* loathsome, causing a vomit.
Nausicaa, the daughter of *Alcinous* king of *Phæacia*; she met *Ulysses* shipwreck'd and naked, and brought him to her father's palace.
Nausimenes, an Athenian, whose wife became speechless at her taking her children in incest.
Nausithous, the father of *Alcinous*.
Naustathmus, an haven of *Sicily*, and other places.
† **Naustibulum**, *i*; *n.* an haven for ships.
† **Naustrologus**, *i*; *m.* a pilot.
NAUTA, *æ*; *m.* [*vāvutis*] a seaman, mariner, or sailor.
† **Nautālis**, *e*; *adj.* of mariners.
† **Nautea**, *æ*; *f.* the filth coming out of the ship's pump; also curriers black, the herb briony, sink-water.
Nautes, a Trojan soothsayer.
Nauteibatæ, *arum*; *m.* passengers who, instead of paying their fare, do the duty of seamen.
Nauticus, *a, um*; *adj.* of a ship or mariner. * *Panis nauticus*, basket. * *Pyxis nautica*, the compass.
Nauticus, *i*; *m.* the ship-master.
† **Nautilia**, *æ*; *f.* navigation.
Nautilus, *i*; *m.* a fish resembling a ship under sail.
Nautulphus, a lad born blind, and said to receive his sight by the prayers of *St. Henoch*.
† **Nāvus**, *a, um*; *adj.* active, quick, stirring, diligent, valiant. See *gnavus*.
Navia, *æ*; *f.* a city of *Caria*.
Naxos, an island in the *Ægean* sea, called before *Strongyle*, and afterwards *Dia*.
Naxius, *a, um*; *adj.* of *Naxos*. *

Naxius ardor, the constellation of *Ariadne's* crown.

N ante E.

NE, *conj.* & *adv.* [*nē*] no, not, least, that. * *Ne longum faciam*, not to be tedious. * *Ne dii sciverint*, God forbid. * *Ne vivam*, let me not live, would I were dead. * *Ne quidem*, not so much as. * *Ne plura*, to be brief. * *Ne dicam*, not to say. * *Ne sit sane*, grant it be not so. * *Mene incepto desistere victum*! what therefore shall I give over upon the account of a foil?
NE, [*hē*, *Syr. en*] *encliticum*, denoteth an interrogation in general. When it is used by way of ellipsis, it expresses an interrogative affirmation, (whether); but if repeated, (whether or); likewise it is found to signify whether or no. * *Ut videamus, latine ista sit justa defectio*? that we may see whether or no this be a just revolt? * *Egone*? who I?
Naxa, an *Ægean* island between *Lemnos* and the *Hellepont*; also a city in *Sicily*.
Neæra, the mother of *Lampetia* and *Phaethusa*.
Neæthus, a river of *Magna Græcia*.
Neacles, a famous painter.
Neandria, a city of *Troas*.
Neanthus, a man torn in pieces by the dogs for handling *Apollo's* harp unskillfully.
Neapolis, *is*; *f.* the city *Naples* in *Campania*, so called by *Augustus*, being before called *Parthenope*; also two cities in *Africa*, another in *Macedonia* and *Samaria*, and other places.
Neapolitani, *orum*; *m. pl.* the inhabitants of *Neapolis*.
Nearchus, a very beautiful youth.
Nebis, a river of *Spain*.
Nebo, a city and mountain of the *Moabites*; also the name of a grammarian; and a god of the *Babylonians*.
Nebris, *idis*; *f.* the skin of a deer.
Nebris, the skin of a fawn which *Bacchus* used to wear, whence he is called *Nebrodes*.
Nebrites, *is*; *m.* a precious stone dedicated to *Bacchus*, a kind of agate or marble bowling-stone.
Nebrodes, a mountain in *Sicily*.
Nebrophonos, fawn-bane, a dog's name.
Nebros, the most famous of the *Alcibiades*, whence they were called *Nebriæ*.
† **Nebundes**, the genitals of beasts.
NĒBŪLA, *æ*; *f.* [*vāpēan*] a little cloud or mist; also a red-net for blackbirds and woodcocks; also a veil.
† **Nebulātus**, *a, um*; *adj.* covered with clouds.
NĒBŪLO, *ōnis*; *m.* [*Heb. naval*, *vel ā nebula*] a knave, a leud and paughty fellow.
† **Nēbŭlor**, *ari*; *dep.* to become vile.
† **Nebulōsitas**, *ātis*; *f.* cloudiness, mistiness.
Nebulōsus, *a, um*; *adj.* [*ā nebula*] misty, cloudy.
Nec; *conj.* [*ā neque*] neither, nor. * *Nec diu*, and not yet. * *Nec eo minus*, and for all that. * *Nec injuria*, nor without reason.
Necate,

Necate, a promontory of Pifetum.
 Necator, ōris; m. a killer.
 Necaturus, a, um; part. like to kill.
 Necatus, a, um; part. killed.
 Necdum, conj. not yet.
 Necepsō, a name of a physician.
 Necepsus, a king of Egypt, very skilful in astrology.
 Necessariē, } adv. necessarily.
 Necessariō, }
 † Necessarior, ius, gen. oris; adj. compar. more necessary.
 Necessarius, a, um; adj. necessary.
 Necessarius, ii; m. a near friend, kinsman, ally.
 NECESSE, } indecl. [ἀνάγκη, vel
 NECESSUM, } à ne & cesso] necessary, needful. * Necessē est huic ut subvenias, you must needs help him. * Necessē habere, to be constrained, put to it.
 Necessitas, ātis; f. necessity, distress, public charge and need, intimacy of acquaintance. * Officii necessitates, bonds of duty. * Uti necessitate, to be driven to do any thing.
 † Necessitudinarius, a, um; adj. of friendship.
 Necessitudo, īnis; f. near friendship, acquaintance, alliance, a benefit. * Omnibus necessitudinibus circumventus, desperately pinched, not knowing which way to turn one's self.
 Nechao, } a king of Egypt.
 Nechia, }
 Necho, }
 Necne, conj. or no.
 Necnon, also, and, yea.
 NEC-O, avi and ui, atum and tum; to slay, kill. * Hostes fame necavit, he starved his enemies. * Morfu necare, to bite one to death. See nex.
 Necos, a king of Egypt.
 Necretice, a country of Colchis.
 Necromantia, æ; f. necromancy, consulting with the dead.
 Necromanticus, a, um; adj. of the black art.
 Necromantes, is; } a necromancer,
 Necromanta, æ; m. } conjurer.
 Necropolis, a city of Egypt, where Cleopatra killed herself.
 Necrothaptes, a burier of the dead.
 Nectanebus, a king of Egypt in Plato's time.
 NECTAR, āris; n. [νεκταρ] nectar, the supposed drink of the heathen gods, sweet wine, honey, perfume, and delicacy.
 Nectārea, æ; f. elecampane.
 Nectāreus, a, um; adj. like nectar, pleasant, immortal.
 Nectarites, a drink made of elecampane.
 Nectio, ōnis; f. a knitting, fastening.
 NE CTO, xui, xum, ctere; act. acc. & dat. [νέω, vel ab ἐνέχω, firmiter retineo] to knit, tie together, work, invent. * Nectere alicui dolum, to study mischief. * Hec necti, to be put to work in bonds. * Nectere moras, to retard, let.
 † Nectus, a, um; part. of necor; killed, dead.
 Nectubi, adv. left in any place, that in no place.
 † Nectula, æ; f. an easy death.
 Necundē, adv. left out of or from any place.
 Necydalus, i; m. a worm turning to

a silk-worm.
 Necyla, a city of Umbria.
 Necyomantes, is; m. a necromancer.
 Necyomantia, æ; f. necromancy.
 Neda, } a river of Arcadia, exced-
 Nedas, } ing crooked.
 Nedon, a city of Laconia, whence Minerva Nedusia.
 Nedum; adv. not only, much more, much less.
 † Nefandē, adj. heinously.
 Nefandus, a, um; adv. wicked, abominable, not to be mentioned.
 Nefariē, } adv. wickedly.
 Nefariō, }
 Nefarius, a, um; adj. wicked, full of knavery and wickedness; villainous.
 Nefas, indecl. n. an execrable deed, villainy. * Nefas ultimum, a thing impossible. * Nefas dictu, not fit to be spoken.
 Nefastus, a, um; adj. unlucky, unfortunate, ominous, direful. * Nefastus dies, a day on which there was no pleading.
 † Nefrendicus, } a, um; adj. of a
 † Nefrenditus, } young pig.
 † Nefrendis, is; } a young pig with-
 † Nefrendus, i; } out teeth.
 † Nefrenditium, ii; n. a rent paid in swine's flesh.
 Nefren-s, dis; m. [à frendeo, i. e. frango] a young toothless pig or infant.
 Nēgābundus, a, um; adj. denying.
 Negans, ntis; part. denying.
 Nēgantia, æ; } f. a denying.
 Nēgatio, ōnis; }
 † Nēgatiuncula, æ; f. a small denial.
 Nēgativus, } a, um; adj. negative.
 Nēgatorius, }
 Nēgator, ōris; m. } a denier.
 Nēgatrix, icis; f. }
 Nēgatur, imp. they say no, you have not liberty.
 Nēgatus, a, um; part. denied, &c.
 † Nēgito, are; to deny often, to stand out stiffly in denying.
 Nēglectim, adv. negligently.
 Nēglectio, ōnis; f. a neglecting, slighting.
 Nēglectus, a, um; part. of negligo. neglected, slighted, condemned, forlorn.
 Nēglectus, ūs; m. neglect, contempt. * Nēglectui esse, to be slighted.
 Negligens, ntis; part. negligent, idle. * Negligentem feceris, you'll make him altogether negligent.
 Negligenter, adv. negligently, slackly, slightly.
 Negligentia, æ; f. negligence, carelessness. * Non hæc teci negligentia tuā, I did it not out of any slighting of you.
 Negl-igo, exi, ectum, igere; act. [à nec & lego] to neglect, despise, slight.
 Nego, are, [à ne & ago] to deny, to say nay, refuse a proffer.
 Nēgotiālis, e; adj. of business. * Constitutio negotialis, a case about matter of right.
 Nēgotiārius, a, um; adj. of or for trade.
 Nēgotiatio, ōnis; f. merchandise, a buying and selling. * Abominanda negotiatio, a taking of bribes.
 Nēgotiātor, ōris; m. } a merchant,
 Nēgotiatrix, icis; f. } trafficker. * Mercis fordidae negotiator, a pedlar.

Nēgotiātorius, a, um; adj. of or for trading.
 Nēgotiatus, a, um; adj. busied, employed.
 Nēgotiolum, i; n. a little business.
 Nēgotior, ari; dep. to trade, buy and sell, exercise business. * Animas negotiari, to kill men for money.
 † Nēgotiositas, ātis; f. fulness of business.
 Nēgotiosus, a, um; adj. full of business, very busy. * Res negotiosa, a troublesome matter. * Dies negotiosa, term-time. * Quid crudelitate negotiosius? what does more take up a man than cruelty?
 Nēgotium, ii; n. [à nec & otium] business, affairs, trouble, cumbersome, a way or remedy, a case in law. * Dare negotium, to give charge. * Facere negotium, to trouble. * Nullo negotio, easily, without trouble.
 † Ne gry, not a mite, mum-chance
 Neith, Minerva among the Egyptians.
 Neium, a mountain of Ithaca.
 Nelcynda, a country of Carmania.
 Neleus, the son of Neptune and father of Nestor.
 Neleus, } a, um; adj. of Neleus.
 Neleus, }
 Nema, ātis; n. thread.
 Nemea, æ; f. a woody country of Achaia, where Hercules slew a lion of a wondrous bigness; also a river in Peloponnesus; a rock about Thebes; and a fountain of Spain.
 Nemeæa, plays in honour of Hercules, called also Nemæus.
 † Nemen, īnis; n. a web or spinning.
 Nemerobiza, a city in Spain called Val de Nebro.
 Nēmēsis, the goddess of revenge, called also Adraktia and Rhamnusia; also the name of Tibullus's mistress.
 Nemetes, a people of Germany about the city Speyr.
 Neminia, a fountain of Reate, which by the change of it's rising portends a change of provision.
 Nemo, īnis; c. [qu. ne homo] nobody, no man. * Nemo homo, not any one. * Non nemo, somebody. * Nemo non, everybody. * Nemo hominum or omnium, nobody in the world.
 Nēmōrālis, e; adj. of a grove.
 Nēmōrensis, e; adj. of a grove or forest. * Mel nemorense, wood-honey. * Rex nemorensis, the priest of the groves.
 Nēmōrivāgus, a, um; adj. [of nemus and vagor] wood-ranging. * Aper nemorivagus, a boar that ranges about a grove.
 † Nēmōrositas, ātis; f. fulness of woods.
 Nēmōrosus, a, um; adj. full of woods or forests.
 Nempe; adv. [à nam] surely, verily, to wit. * Nempe jubes, you are commanding me then.
 NEMUS, ōris; n. [νέμω] a grove, so c.
 † Ne o and neu, for non.
 N-EO, ēvi, ētum, ēre, [νέω] to spin.
 Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes. See Lycambes.
 Neoburgum, the name of several cities in Germany, the chief of which are Nautsburg between Erfordia and

and Lipsia, and the city Neuburg in Bavaria.
 Neocælareæ, æ; f. the chief city of Cappadocia, called also Hadriano-
 polis.
 Neocastrum, i; n. the city Nicastrum in Magna Græcia.
 Neocastrenses, the people of Neocastrum.
 Neoclaudiopolis, a city of Paphlagonia, called before Andrappa, and now Conique.
 Neocles, an Athenian philosopher, the brother of Epicurus; also the father of Themistocles.
 Neocorus, i; m. a church-warden.
 Neodamodes, they that made servants free among the Lacedæmonians.
 Neodunum, the city Dole in Gallia Cælica.
 Neogamus, a, um; adj. newly married.
 Neomagus, Guilford or Croydon in Surry; and several cities in Germany.
 Neomenia, æ; f. the new moon.
 Neon, a city in Phocis.
 Neonius, } a, um; adj. of Neon.
 Neonæus, }
 Neophytus, a, um; adj. newly planted or jet.
 Neophytus, i; m. a young beginner, a new convert, neophyte.
 Neoportus, Newport in the isle of White.
 Neoptolemus, i; m. the surname of Pyrrhus, Achilles's son, because he first enter'd himself at the Trojan war; hence * Neoptolemica vindicta, when one suffers the same as he has done to others, because he slew Priamus by his own fire-side, and was himself slain by Apollo's altar at Delphos.
 Neoptolemus, i; m. a fresh-water soldier; a novice.
 Neoritæ, a people of India.
 Neoterice; adv. newly, lately.
 Neotericus, a, um; adj. neoteric, new, of late. * Scriptor neotericus, a modern author.
 Neotericus, i; m. a consul with Valentinianus Augustus.
 Neotichitæ, a people of Æolis, Phocis, Thrace, Caria, and Sarmatia Europæa.
 Neotrophium, ii; n. a nursery.
 Nepa, æ; f. [à nepus, vel qu. venus, sine pedibus] a scorpion, the constellation so called; also a kind of aconitum.
 Nepe, a city in Tuscany.
 Nepehni, the people of Nepe.
 Nepenthes; n. an herb put into wine to remove sadness, called by some lugloss.
 Nēpeta, æ; f. [à nepa vel napus] cats-mint. * Nepeta vera, field-cats-mint.
 Nephalia, orum; pl. n. Grecian feasts celebrated without any wine.
 Nephele, æs; f. the wife of Athamas, and the mother of Helle and Phryxus.
 Nephelæus, a, um; adj. of Nephele.
 Nephelides, little spots in the eyes.
 Nephelis, a city of Cilicia.
 Nephelococcygia, the feigned name of a city in Aristophanes.
 Nepheonitæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Nepher Cheres, a king of Egypt.
 Nephertites, a king of Egypt.

Nephriticus, a, um; adj. nephritic, troubled with the stone.
 Nephritis, idis; f. the stone in the kidneys.
 Nepththalitæ, a people in the east, bordering upon Persia.
 Nepisia, a city of Carmania.
 NĒPOS, ōtis; m. [venus, vel qu. im-
 pos] a grandchild; also a prodigal, spendthrift. * Nepotes, posterity; also the suckers of vines.
 Cor. Nepos, an historian who lived before and after Cæsar's dictatorship.
 † Nēpōtalis, e; adj. riotous.
 † Nēpotatio, ōnis; f. a rioting.
 Nēpotatus, ūs; m. riotous or superfluous spending.
 † Nēpotātus, a, um; adj. riotous.
 Nepotianus, one saluted emperor of Rome, and slain twenty-eight days after.
 Nēpōtinus, a, um; adj. of a grandchild; also riotous, disorderly.
 Nēpōtor, ari; dep. to live riotously.
 Nēpōtulus, i; m. a young grandchild.
 Neptis, is; f. [à nepos] a granddaughter.
 Neptuni Aræ, a city in Africa Propria.
 Neptuni Fanum, a city in the isle Calauria, and other places.
 Neptuni Promontorium, a promontory of Campania and Arabia Fœlix.
 Neptunius, a mountain and fountain of Sicily and Tarracina.
 Neptunius Dux, a name of Sextus Pompeius, who desired to be called the son of Neptune, because of his father's power by sea.
 Neptunius, Neptune, the son of Saturn and Ops, and god of the sea.
 † Nepus, unclean, stutish.
 Nequā; adv. by no ways or means, left by any ways or means.
 † Nequalia, ūm; n. detriments.
 Nequā; adv. left any way.
 NEQUAM, indecl. [à nequis vel nequeo] naught, a knave, a wanton, waggish, good for naught.
 Nequandō; adv. left at any time.
 Nequaquā; adv. no, in no wise.
 Neque, conj. [unde, of ne and que] neither, and not.
 Nequedū; adv. not yet.
 Nequ-co, ire; to be unable. * Re-
 trahi nequit, it cannot be fetched back again.
 Nequicquā; adv. in vain, to no purpose.
 Nequidēm; adv. no, not so much as.
 † Nēquino, arc; to deny, play the wanton.
 Nequior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. compar. of nequam; worse.
 Nequ-is, a, id or od; left any, not any. * Nequid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.
 Nequissime; adv. sup. most wickedly.
 Nequissimus, a, um; adj. superl. of nequam; worst of all, most wicked.
 Nēqui-ter, ūs, ūm; adv. naugh-
 tily, knavishly, waggishly.
 Nequitia, æ; f. } naughtiness, kna-
 Nequities, ei; f. } very, sloth, lust, eugerness, tartness.
 Nēquito, arc; } to live lewd-
 † Nequitor, ari; } ly.
 Nequitius; adv. more naughtily.
 Nerabus, a city of Syria.
 Neratius, a famous lawyer, of whose writings there are some fragments extant in the Pandects.
 Nercene, the wife of Mars.

Nereides, dum; the mermaids.
 Nereus, a town in the island Cea.
 Nereus, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, called by Orpheus, the most ancient of the gods; he begat the fifty Nereides: It is also figuratively used for the sea.
 Nericus, a city of Acarnania.
 Nerigon, a peninsula of Scandinavia, under the king of Denmark, called Norway.
 Nerio, } the wife of Mars.
 Neria, }
 Neripi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Neris, a city of Peloponnesus.
 Neritia, æ; m. a shell-fish.
 Nēritos, a mountain of Ithaca.
 Neritius, a, um; adj. of Neritos.
 Neritum, a city of the Salentines, called Nardo; also the city St. Mauro in the island Leucas.
 Nerium, a promontory in Spain.
 Nerium, ii; n. a tree with leaves like an almond, rose-colour'd.
 Nero, ōnis; m. the most cruel of all the Roman emperors, who killed his mother, his wife, master, St. Paul, &c.
 Nerones, cruel men.
 Neroniores, the most cruel.
 Nero Calvus, a nick-name of Domitianus, from his cruelty.
 Neronianæ thermæ, baths built by Nero.
 Neron, an island in the Red-sea before Arabia Fœlix.
 Nerva, the thirteenth emperor of Rome; also a river in Spain.
 † Nervatio, ōnis; f. a strengthening, a joining together.
 † Nervator, ōris; m. a strengthener.
 † Nervia, æ; f. } a fiddle-string.
 † Nervium, ii; n. }
 † Nervicus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to a sinew.
 † Nervicus, a, um; adj. sinew-strunk, weak, gouty.
 Nervii, a people of Belgica, who blamed the other Belgæ for yielding to the Romans, but at last were vanquished by Cæsar; they are now called Tornacenses, inhabiting Tornacum, Tournay or Dornick.
 Nervinus, a, um; adj. of sinews.
 Nerulonenses, } the people of Neru-
 Nerulani, } lum.
 Nerulum, a town of Lucania, and another of the Sabines.
 † Nervo, arc; to strengthen.
 Nervosē; adv. strongly, toughly.
 † Nervositas, ātis; f. strength, the having strong sinews.
 Nervosus, a, um; adj. having strong sinews, tough; also dry, and without moisture. * Orator nervosus, a substantial pleader.
 Nerusi, a people of the Alps of the city Nenza.
 Nervulus, i; m. a small sinew.
 NERVUS, i; m. [νεῦρον] a sinew, a bow-string, a lute-string, pizzle, a cord to tie neck and heels together; strength, toughness. * In nervum ibit, he'll be fetter'd or laid in irons. * Est nervorum tuorum, it is not above your strength.
 Nesa, a hill-country about Æt-na.
 Nescientē; adv. ignorantly.
 Nescientia, æ; f. ignorance.
 Nescio, ire; [of ne and scio] not to know, be ignorant. * Nescire Latinē, to have no skill in Latin.
 * Ne-

* Nescio quis, *I cannot tell who.*
 * Irasci nesciunt, *they know not how to be angry.* * Parvum nescio quid, *some small matter.* * Tu pol si sapias, quod scis nescis, *if you have any wit, be not known to know anything.*
 Nescitur; verb. imp. *it is unknown.*
 Nescius, a, um; adj. *ignorant, unskilful, unknown.* * Tolerandi nescius, *which cannot suffer.* * Vinci nescius, *not to be vanquished.*
 Nesea, æ; f. *the name of a sea-nymph.*
 Nesi, a people of Scythia in Europe, heretofore famous for good horses.
 Nesiades, small islands in France, called Isles de Vannes.
 Nesis, an island of Campania, famous for asparagus.
 Nesonis, a lake in Thessaly, called also Nesonium stagnum.
 Nesson, a city of Thessaly.
 Nessonites, the people of Nesson.
 Nessorophium, i; n. *a place where ducks are kept and fattened.*
 Nessus, i; m. *one of the Centaurs, slain by Hercules for attempting to ravish his wife, after he had carried her over the river Evenus.*
 Nessæus, a, um; adj. *of Nessus.*
 Nestocles, a famous statuary.
 Nestor, ōris; m. *the son of Neleus and Chloris, an eloquent Grecian, who came with fifty ships to the Trojan war, and lived almost three hundred years; also a poet of Lycia, the father of Lyfander; a grammarian of Alexandria; and a bishop of Perga, martyred under Decius; also a confessor who fought with a giant at Thessalonica.*
 Nestorius, i; m. *a German bishop of Constantinople, who held that there were two persons as well as natures in Christ; he was condemned by the council at Ephesus, A. D. 435.*
 Nesus, i; m. *a river of Thrace, dividing it from Macedonia.*
 Nete, *the seventh string of the harp.*
 Nete diezeugmenon, e-la-mi.
 Nete hyperbolæon, a-la-mi-re.
 Nete synemmenon, de-la-sol-re.
 Netium, the town Andri in Italy.
 † Netorius, a, um; adj. *of spinning or net-work.*
 † Netum, i; n. *a thread-net.*
 Netum, a city of Sicily.
 Nētus, a, um; part. of neor; *spun, twisted.*
 Neu; conj. *that neither, nor, least,*
 Nēe; conj. *and not.*
 Neva, æ; f. *a city of Cœlo Syria.*
 Nevidunum, Neuvy in Gallia Celtica.
 Nevita, æ; m. *a consul with Ma-inertinus.*
 Neuras, ādis; f. *the herb poterion.*
 Neuri, ōrum; m. *a people of Sarmatia Europæa.*
 Neuricus, a, um; adj. *sinew-sprung, or weak.*
 Neuris, an island of Propontis.
 Neurobata, æ; f. *a dancer on the ropes.*
 Neuroides, *wild lettuce.*
 Neurospaston, i, the herb rubus caninus.
 Neustria, æ; f. *Normandy in Gallia Celtica.*
 Neut, a country of Egypt.
 Neut-er, ra, rum; adj. *of ne and uter; neither the one nor the other.*
 * Neuter anguis, *a snake neither*

male nor female.
 Neutiquam; adv. [à ne & utique] *no, in no wise.* * Id neutiquam mihi placet, *I like that at no rate.*
 Neutralis, e; adj. *neutral, of or belonging to neither of the two.*
 Neutrō; adv. *neither to the one part nor to the other, neither way.*
 † Neutrobī; } adv. *in neither place.*
 † Neutrubī; }
 Neutrobique; adv. *neither way.*
 Neutrō-passiva verba, verbs of a neuter termination, and passive signification.
 † Nevult for nonvult. See nolo.
 NEX, ēcis; f. [à Νεξός, mortuus] *ruin, slaughter, destruction, death.* See neco.
 Nexilis, e; adj. *which may be knit or tied, winding.*
 Nexilitas, ātis; f. *fastness, compactness.*
 † Nexiliter; } adv. *compactly, closely.*
 † Nexim; } ly.
 † Nexa, arc, [à necto] *to knit fast or fasten.*
 † Nexōsus, and nexuosus, a, um; adj. *full of bands or knots.*
 Nexum, i; n. *a mortgage, the working out a debt in bridewell, a public work-house, a kind of sale or alienation (among civilians) with a pair of scales and money in hand.*
 Nexus, a, um; part. of nector; *knit, fastened, imprisoned.* * Res nexa pignori, *a pawn.* * Nexus ob æs alienum, *obliged to work out a debt.*
 Nexus, ūs; m. *a knitting together, fastening, knot, bond.* * Nexum inire, or nexum se dare, *to put or deliver himself into the hands of his creditor, till he has worked out the debt.*

N ante I.

NI; conj. [à μή, nisi] *unless, but, except, save that.*
 Nia, a river of Libya Interior.
 Niacurra, æ; f. *a city of Comagena.*
 Nibis; f. *a city of Egypt.*
 Nibites, the people of Nibis.
 Nicæa, æ; f. *the city Nice in Bithynia, famous for the council of three hundred and eighteen bishops against the Arians, A. D. 324. also a city of Liguria, and six others.*
 Nicæarchus, i; m. *a famous painter.*
 Nicænetus, i; m. *a certain historian.*
 Nicagoras, æ; m. *an Athenian sophist, the father of Minucianus.*
 Nicama, æ; f. *the metropolis of India, within Ganges.*
 Nicander, ri; m. *a grammarian of Colophon, and others.*
 Nicanor, ōris; m. *the general of Demetrius's army; also a Greek physician, a grammarian of Alexandria, and others.*
 Nicarchus, i; m. *a Corinthian philosopher.*
 Nicaia, æ; f. *a small island by Naxos.*
 Nicasius, a, um; adj. *of Nicaia.*
 Nicates, a mountain of Italy.
 Nicator, ōris; m. *a surname of Seleucus, being always victorious in the Syrian wars.*
 Nicatoris, a city of Syria.
 Nicatorium, a mountain of Assyria.
 Nicaea, a city of Macedonia.
 Nicephorum, a city about Edessa.
 Nicēphorus, i; m. *the name of three emperors at Constantinople; also a*

professor of rhetoric at Constantinople; also an excellent historian, and others.
 Nicer; indecl. *the river Necker in Germany.*
 Nicerotianum, i; n. [ab inventore] *a very pleasant ointment.*
 Nicetes, æ; m. *a sophist of Smyrna, in favour with the emperor Adrian.*
 Nicētēria, ōrum; n. *prizes, rewards for victories; also the sacrifices and banquets of conquerors.*
 Nicia, } a city in France, and other
 Niciæ, } places.
 Nicia, the river Lenza in Æmilia.
 Nicias, the physician of Pyrrhus, who promised Fabritius to poison him, but Fabritius abhorring the act, wrote to Pyrrhus to beware of him; also a grammarian familiar with Pompey and Cicero; also one of Nice, who wrote the history and succession of philosophers; also a famous painter of Athens, so intent upon his work, that he often forgot to eat his victuals; and other men.
 Nicii Villa, a city of lower Egypt by Nilus.
 Nico, ēre; neut. *to beckon, or threaten with the hand.*
 Nico, ōnis; m. *one of the thirteen Tarentine princes that conspired against Annibal.*
 Nicochares, a Greek comical poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.
 Nicocles, is; m. *a king of the Salaminii; also a luxurious Cyprian.*
 Nicocreon, a tyrant of the Cyprians, who commanded Anaxarchus to be pounded with iron hammers.
 Nicodorus, i; m. *a champion who in his old age studied philosophy; also an Athenian prince.*
 Nicola, æ; f. *Nicaule, a queen of Saba.*
 Nicolai, ōrum, a kind of dates. See Nicolaus.
 Nicolaitæ, arum; m. *hereticks who had their wives in common, &c.*
 Nicolāus, i; m. *Nicolas, an historian and philosopher at Damascus, familiar with king Herod and Augustus Cæsar, inasmuch that from him the emperor called certain dais or cakes nicolai; also the name of five popes, and of other men.*
 Nicomachus, i; m. *the father of Aristotle, and a Pythagorean philosopher, who wrote the life of Apollonius Pythagoricus; and other men.*
 Nicomedes, is; m. *a king of Bithynia, a friend to the Romans, who shaved his head, put on a cap, and called himself the Romans freedman; also an historian.*
 Nicomedia, æ; f. *a city of Bithynia, between Constantinople and Nice, famous for the death of Constantine the Great, who died here in his way to Jerusalem, to be baptized in Jordan.*
 Nicomedium, a mart-town of Bithynia.
 Nikon, Galen's father, very skilful in geometry and architecture.
 Niconia, æ; f. *a city of Pontus.*
 Nicophanes, a famous painter.
 Nicophorus, i; m. *a kind of ivy, called also snilax.*
 Nicophron, a comical poet at Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.
 Nicopolis, is; f. *a city of Mysia, Thrace, Epirus, Armenia Minor, Palestine, and other places.*

Nicostrata, æ; f. the mother of Evan-
der, a prophetess, called also Car-
menta.

Nicostratus, i; m. a Macedonian
orator, in the time of Marcus Anto-
ninus; also a comical poet.

Nicoteles, a stout drinker at Corinth.

Nicotera, æ; f. a city of the Brutii,
called Nicedro.

Nicotiana, æ; f. [ab authore] the
herb tobacco.

† Nictaculus, i; m. the barking of a
dog.

Nictatio, ōnis; f. a winking or
twinkling.

Nictator, ōris; m. a winker.

Nict-o, are; neut. [à niveo] to wink
or twinkle with the eyes.

NICT-O, ēre; neut. [à sono] to open
as dogs that scent the game.

Nict-or, āri; dep. to wink, endeavour,
flatter.

Nictus, ūs; m. [à niveo] a wink,
twinkling.

Nicula, æ; f. [à nix] a fleet of
snow.

† Nidamentum, i; n. a place where
birds build nests.

† Nidellus, i; m. a little nest.

NID-EO, ēre; neut. [nidēo, reni-
deo] to shine, give a savour.

Nidificatio, ōnis; f. the building of a
nest.

Nidificium, ii; n. a nest.

Nidifico, are; neut. to build a nest.

Nidificus, a, um; adj. making a
nest.

Nidor, ōris; m. [nideo] the smell of
any thing burnt or roasted; also
brightness; or grinning and shewing
the teeth in laughter.

Nidra ſia, a city of Scandinavia.

Nidulor, āri; dep. to make a nest,
build, sit upon eggs.

Nidulus, i; m. a little nest.

Nidum, Neath or Nyth in Glamor-
ganſhire.

NIDUS, i; m. [Necreia] a nest, a
trough, box, the young birds in the
nest, a pot in fashion of a nest; a
bee-hive, a little child in a cradle,
a litter of pigs, a shelf, a partition of
a shelf in a library or bookſeller's ſhop;
the whole frame of drawers in an
apothecary's, druggiſt's, and grocer's
ſhop, &c. * Nidus avis, the bird's-
nest.

Nigdeni, a people of Africa Propria.

Nigella, æ; f. [à niger] the herbſmith;
also the Guinea pepper-plant.

† Nigello, āre, to make black.

Nigellus, a, um; adj. somewhat
black, or with an orient and glist-
ering blackneſs.

Nig-er, ri; m. a river in Africa, and
the name of ſeveral men.

Niger Pelconius, a pro-conſul of Sy-
ria, who contended with Septimius
Severus for the empire, but was
vanquiſhed.

NIG-ER, ra, rum; adj. [undē-rior.
terrīmus, [à Nīgros, mortuus, vel
ab ἀνιρρός, trīſtis] black; alſo dead,
deep, malicious, miſchievous, naugh-
ty. * Nigrum agmen, a ſwarm of
ſoldiers.

Nigidia, æ; f. a city of Lycaonia.

P. Nigidius Figulus, an ancient Ro-
man philoſopher of Pythagoras's ſect,
a great friend of Cicero.

Nigilpia, æ; f. a city of Mauritania
Cæſarienſis.

Nigra, æ; f. a city of Libya Interi-
or, called Guber.

Nigra, } a river of Africa.

Nigræ,

Nigris,

Nigramma, æ; f. a city of India

within Ganges.

Nigrans, ntis; part. of nigro; black,
dark.

† Nigrator, ōris; m. a blacker.

Nigredo, inis; f. blackneſs.

Nigrifacio, ēre; act. to make black.

Nigrifio, ēri; neut. paſſ. to be black-
ed.

Nigre-o, ēre; } neut. to grow

Nigreſc-o, ēre; } black.

Nigricans, ntis, blackiſh, brown.

Nigrico, āre; neut. to grow brown
or blackiſh.

Nigris, a fountain of Æthiopia,
which ſome ſuppoſe to be the head of
Nilus.

Nigritæ,

Nigretes,

Nigrites,

Nigritia, æ; f. }

Nigrities, ei; f. }

Nigritudo, inis; f. }

Nigro, āre, to make or to be black.

Nigror, ōris; m. blackneſs, darkneſs.

Nigrumi, a people of Africa Propria.

Nihil; n. indecl. [a nihilum] no-
thing, nothing worth, in vain, to no
purpoſe, never a whit. * Nihil bo-
nitatis, no goodneſs. * Nihil tibi
quicquam credo, I don't believe
what you ſay. * Nihil eſt, there's
no hopes. * Nihil minus, not at all,
in no wiſe. * Nihil ſcio, I know
not why.

Nihildum; adv. nothing as yet.

Nihili, gen. of nihilum; of no worth,
nothing, nought, never, never a
whit.

Nihilifacio, ēre; act. to ſlight, deſpiſe.

Nihilifio, ēri; neut. to be of no ac-
count.

Nihilipendo, ēre; act. to ſet light by,
value at nothing.

Nihilominus; adv. nevertheless.

Nihilum, i; n. [qu. nichilum] nothing.

* Homo nihili, a good for nothing
fellow.

Nil [for nihil] indecl. nothing, not;
also drops, or filings of metal.

Nileus, i; m. a philoſopher, who had;
as Athenæus ſays, all Aristotle's
books in his power.

Niliacus, a, um; } adj. of the river

Niloticus, a, um; } Nilus.

Niligēna, æ; c. born in or by the
river Nilus.

Nilion, ii, 'a ſtone like a topaz, but
darker.

Nilis, a lake of lower Mauritania,
ſuppoſed to be made by the waters of
Nilus.

Nilopolis; f. a city of Egypt.

Nilus, i; m. a Greek hiſtorian, and
others; alſo the moſt famous river in

Africa, running through Æthiopia
and Egypt, almoſt three thouſand
miles, yearly overflowing and ſat-
urating the land; it is ſo difficult to
find the head of it, that it cauſed
the proverb, Caput Nili quaerere; it
falls with ſeven mouths into the Me-
diterranean; alſo a city in Egypt.

Nilus, i; m. a pipe conveying water
from conduits into houſes.

Nimbatus, a, um; adj. perfumed;
alſo of no worth.

† Nimbatus, a, um; adj. ſtormy.

† Nimbifer, a, um, bringing ſtorms.

† Nimbositas, ātis; f. ſtormineſs.

Nimbosus, a, um; adj. ſtormy, tem-

peſtuous, full of ſhowers.

NIMBUS, i; m. [à Nίπτω, lavo]
a ſtorm, ſhower of rain, tempeſt,
ſudden calamity, a watering-pot, a
perfuming box; alſo an embroidered
forehead-cloth.

Nimic; } adv. too much, above mea-

Nimio; } ſure. * Nimio plus, ex-
treamly, beyond meaſure.

Nimiētas, ātis; f. ſuperfluity.

Nimiōpēre; adv. overmuch.

Nimirum; adv. [qu. ne mirum]
truly, to wit, without doubt. * Ni-
mirum hoc illud eſt, now it ap-
pears this is that.

NIMIS; adv. [ab ἀνόμεως, injuſtē]
too much, exceſſively. * Nimis quam
cupio, I deſire earneſtly, I would
very fain.

NIMIUM; adv. [λίος, vel qu. in
μείον, non minus] too much. See
nimis. * Nimum quantum, huge-
ly, I know not how much.

Nimius, a, um; adj. [à nimis] ex-
ceſſive, too much, too great, above
meaſure. * Homo nimius meri, one
that has taken a cup - too much. *
Nimis imperii, too lordly. * Ser-
monis nimius, talkative.

Ninæa, æ; f. a city of Oenotria, now
St. Donato.

† Ningidus, a, um; adj. ſnowy.

Ningit; verb. imp. it ſnows.

NIN-GO, xi, gēre; neut. [Nίψω, vel
à Nίγω, lavo] to ſnow.

† Ningor, ōris; m. } a tempeſt of

† Ningoor, ōris; m. } ſnow.

Ninguidus, a, um; adj. ſnowy, full of
ſnow.

Ninive, a city of Aſſyria, called alſo
Ninus, built by Aſſur.

Ninoc, a city of Caria, called before
Megalopolis.

Ninos, a city of Aſſyria, built by Ni-
nus the huſband of Semiramis.

Ninus, i; m. the ſon of Belus, the firſt
king of Aſſyria, for Belus had only
Babylon, but Ninus all Aſſyria.

Ninyas, æ; m. a king of Aſia, the ſon
of Ninus and Semiramis, who al-
ways took his pleaſure at home, and
was ſeen by none but his own wiſer.

Niobe, ēs; f. Tantalus's daughter,
and Amphion's wife; whiſt ſhe
was railing againſt Juno, who
had perſuaded Apollo to kill her
children, ſhe was carried by a
whirlwind into Aſia, and turned
into a ſtone; alſo a fountain in La-
conia.

Niobæus, a, um; adj. of Niobe.

Nioſum, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.

Niphandia, æ; f. a city of Paropaniſus.

Niphætes, a mountain dividing Ar-
menia Minor from Aſſyria, and
from whence the river Tigris flows.

Naphavandra, æ; f. a city of Media.

Niphe, } one of Diana's compani-

Nipte, } ons.

Nipſa, æ; f. a city of Thrace.

Niptrum, i; n. a baſon, bath, laver.

Nireus, i; m. a king of Naxos, the moſt
beautiful of all that came to Troy.

† Nis for nobis.

Niſa, a city of Hellas; alſo a wo-
man's name.

Niſæa, the ſame as Mogaris.

Niſæe, the name of a nymph.

† Niſæi equi, a ſort of excellent Per-
ſian war-horſes.

Niſæus, i; m. a tyrant of Syracuſe,
wholly given to luxury, for being
told by the ſoothſayers he ſhould
ſhortly die, he ſpent that little time

he had in rioting and drunkenness.
 Nisan, indecl. the Hebrew month answering to our March.
 Nisarus, } i; m. one of the Rhodians.
 Nitarus, } gini, noted for his effeminacy.
 Nisi, conj. [à ne & si] unless, but, except, save. * Nisi si, unless. * Nisi vero, unless, perchance.
 Nisia, a hilly country of Sicily, near Ætina.
 Nisibis, a city in Mesopotamia, and another in Asia.
 Nisicates, } a people of Æthiopia.
 Nistæ, }
 Nisope, an island of Lesbos.
 Nissa, æ; f. a city beyond Tralles, toward the east.
 Nisua, æ; f. a city of Africa Propria.
 Nisus, the son of Hyrtacus, and a most constant friend of Euryalus; also a king of the Megarenses, feigned to be turned into a hawk.
 NISUS, i; m. [Heb. nets] a sparrow; also a fish.
 Nisus, ūs; m. [à nitor] endeavour, labour, pains-taking, a tread, pace.
 Nisyros, an island in the Carpathian sea.
 Nitarum, a city of Galatia.
 Nitedula, æ; f. [à niteo] a glow-worm; also a field-mouse.
 Nitela, æ; } f. a glittering, shining.
 Nitella, æ; }
 Nitelinus, a, um; adj. of a shining yellow colour.
 Nitella, æ; f. [à niteo] a tooth-picker, ear-picker, or such like instrument; also a field-mouse.
 Nitens, ntis; part. of nitco; gay, gallant.
 Nitens, ntis; part. of nitor; endeavouring.
 Nitentius, adv. comp. more brightly.
 NIT-EO, ēre; neut. [à Nitro, lavo] to shine or glister, be neat or spruce, fat and plump. * Oratio nitet, the oration is neatly composed.
 Niteris, a nation of Africa Interior.
 Nitesco, ēre; neut. to glister or glister.
 Nitibundus, a, um; adj. eager, setting upon a thing with one's utmost might.
 Nitide, adv. shiningly, neatly, gayly.
 Nitiditas, ātis; f. neatness, brightness, gayness.
 Nitidiusculè, adv. somewhat neatly or shiningly.
 Nitido, are; act. to make neat, bright, and shining.
 Nitidus, a, um; adj. shining, glistering, neat, gay, spruce, fat and plump.
 Nitiobriges, a people of Aquitain.
 Nitocris, a queen of Babylon.
 NI-TOR, xus and -sus sum, ti; dep. [ab Heb. natah, inclinare] to endeavour, strain or tug, strive, lean upon, consist, rely upon, resist. * Humi niti, to go on the ground. * Purâ qui nititur hattâ, he that leans on a commanding-staff without a head of iron. * Niti pro aliquo d: æquitate, to stand up for one, maintain justice and equity. * Niti ad sidera, to mount towards heaven.
 Nitor, ōris; m. a glistering, shining, neatness, plumpness.
 Nitraria, æ; f. the place from whence salt-petre is dug.
 Nitratus, a, um; adj. mixed with salt-petre. * Pulvis nitratus, gun-powder.
 Nitria, æ; f. a country in Egypt.

Nitriæ, a mart-town of India by Ganges.
 Nitrosus, a, um; adj. full of salt-petre.
 NITRUM, i; n. [Nītrū, Heb. nether] nitre, salt-petre, gun-powder.
 Nivālis, e; adj. [à nix] of snow, cold. * Nivalis dies, a snowy day.
 Nivaria, one of the Fortunate Islands; also a city in Spain.
 † Nivārius, a, um; adj. of snow.
 Nivātūm, i; n. a snow-ball.
 Nivātus, a, um; adj. covered or cooled with snow.
 † Niveo, ēre; to snow; also to wink.
 Nivernum, the city Nevers in Gallia Celtica.
 Nivesdum, Liere in Brabant.
 Niveus, a, um; adj. of snow, white as snow. * Massa nivea, a snow-ball.
 Nivigella, Nivelles in Brabant.
 † Nivesco, ēre; neut. to snow.
 Nivomagum, } the city Namagen,
 Noviomagum, } by the Mosel.
 Nivōtus, a, um; adj. full of snow.
 NIX, nivis; f. [Nīx, Nivās, vel ant. Nīx] snow. * Nives, heats of snow. * Diffugere nives, the snowy weather is over. * Capitis nives, grey hairs.
 Nixor, ari; dep. to lean or bear upon.
 † Nixurio, ire; to endeavour or attempt.
 Nixus, a, um; part. of nitor; endeavouring, leaning, relying upon. * Nixus genibus, kneeling.
 Nixus, i; m. a constellation, Hercules on his knees.
 Nixus, ūs; m. a pang of travail, a straining, child-bearing, endeavour.

N ante O.

NO, abbreviat. for nostrum.
 No, a city of Egypt, called also Alexandria.
 No, nare; neut. [Nō] to swim. * Nare sine cortice, to be one's own man.
 Noæ, a city in Sicily.
 Noxus, a, um; adj. of Noæ.
 Noas, a river in Thrace.
 Nobæ, the pigmies.
 Nōbilis, e; adj. [à nosco] noble, excellent, famous, remarkable, known or well known, notorious. * Ad multa nobile fel, the gull of it is good for many things.
 Nobilissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most notorious, or very well known; most remarkable, famous, or excellent; most generous, of the most excellent breed; also a title given to the emperor's younger sons, and others that wore the purple and were crown'd.
 Nōbilitas, ātis; f. nobility, excellency, renown.
 Nōbilitatus, a, um; ennobled, made famous or infamous.
 Nōbilitēr, adv. nobly, excellently.
 Nōbilito, are; act. to ennoble, make famous, renowned.
 Nobis, dat. pl. of ego, to us.
 Nobiscum, for cum nobis, with us.
 Nōcens, ntis; adj. hurtful, injurious, guilty.
 Nōcentēr, adv. mischievously.
 Nōcentia, æ; f. a hurting, injuring.
 NŪC-EO, ui, itum, ēre; neut. [Syr. naca, nocuit] to harm, hurt, annoy, wrong. * Nocere noxam, to do one a damage.
 Nocetur, verb. imp. hurt is done.
 † Nōcibilis, e; adj. hurtful.

Nōcīlūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of noceo; like to hurt.
 Nocivus, a, um; adj. noxious, hurtful.
 † Noctatio, ōnis; f. night-walking.
 Nocteco, ēre; neut. to grow night or dark.
 Nocticolor, gen. ōris; adj. 3 art. of a dark colour.
 † Noctifer, a, um; adj. bringing or causing night.
 Noctifer, ēri; m. the evening-star.
 Noctifuga, æ; c. shunning or avoiding the night.
 Noctilūca, æ; f. shining by night, the moon or candle.
 Noctilūcerna, æ; f. a glow-worm.
 † Noctivagus, a, um; adj. wandering by night.
 Noctu, for nocte, by night. * Hāc noctu, to-night.
 Noctua, æ; f. [à nox] an owl. * Noctuas Athenas mittere, to send coals to Newcastle.
 † Noctubundus, a, um; adj. walking by night.
 Nocturnus, a, um; adj. of or like an owl. * Oculi nocturni, cat's eyes, seeing by night.
 † Noctulugus, i; m. mourning by night.
 † Nocturnalīs, e; adj. of the night.
 Nocturnus, a, um; adj. [à nox] nightly, in the night.
 Nocturnus, i; m. the god of the night.
 † Noctuvigila, a name of Venus.
 Nocumentum, i; n. harm, damage.
 Nocuus, a, um; adj. [à noceo] hurting, annoying.
 Nodatio, ōnis; f. knottiness.
 Nodator, ōris; m. a knitter, tier up.
 † Nodellus, a little knot.
 † Nodia, æ; f. the herb mulary, used by carriers.
 Nodinus, i; m. a Roman god overseeing the joints in corn-stalks.
 Nodo, are; act. to knit, to tie knots, to button.
 † Nōdōsc, adv. knottily, ruggedly.
 † Nodositis, ātis; f. knottiness.
 Nōdōsus, a, um; adj. difficult, scrupulous.
 Nōdulus, i; m. a little knot; also a little ball like a button stuffed with seed on a stick to cure the roughness of the tongue.
 NODUS, i; m. [ab Heb. gnanadh, alligavit] a knot or difficulty. * Nodus Herculis, a love-knot. * Nodus arboris, the shooting out of a knot. * Nodus digiti, a knuckle. * Nodum in scirpo quærere, to be too scrupulous.
 Nodutis, } a god supposed to bring
 Nodutus, } things that are sown to joints.
 † Noecum, ei; n. a napkin, a white garment velted with purple.
 Noema, ātis; n. a thought, a sentence wherein one thing is spoken and another meant.
 Noemagus, a city of Narbonne.
 Noes, a city in Thrace.
 Nola, æ; f. a city in Campania.
 Nola, æ; f. [à Nola, civit.] a little bell. * In cubiculo nola, one that speaks too much at home, and too little abroad.
 Nolens, ntis; part. of nolo, unwilling.
 † Nolentia, æ; f. a refusing.
 Noli me tangere, a kind of mercury, whose leaf spurts away when it is touch'd; also a piece of flesh in the nostrils, growing worse for being touch'd.
 Nolo, nonvis, nolle; [qu. non volo]

to be unwilling, will not. * Nolo offensum, I would give no offence. * Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, women will have their wills.

Nomādes, a people of Scythia Europæa, whose whole life is spent in keeping cattle; also a people of Asia, by the Caspian sea; and a people of Africa, between Zeugitana and Mauritania, called also Numidæ.

Nomæ, arum; f. creeping ulcers.

Nomæ, a town in Sicily.

Nomæi, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Scythæ.

Nomarcha, æ; m. a mayor or other governor, having pre-eminence in the administration of laws.

Nomarchia, æ; f. the office or jurisdiction of a nomarch.

Nomastæ, a people of Scythia.

Nomba, æ; f. a city of Judæa.

NOMEN, inis; n. [ὄνομα, vel à nosco] a name, title, a noun, renown, a debt or debtor. * Nomine bono aliquis, one whose name portends good luck. * Nomen Latinum, the Latin state. * Bonum nomen, a man whose security may be taken. * Nomen profiteri, to be matriculated. * Nomen stipendii impo-
suit provinciæ, he made it a taxable province. * Non tam tuo quàm reipublicæ nomine, more for the sake of the publick than your own. * Nomen dare militiæ, to take pre-
money, and be enrolled. * Expedire nomina, to pay his debts. * Ad nomina respondere, to be at a muster.

Nōmenclātio, ōnis; f. a numbering.

Nōmenclātūra, æ; f. and calling of names by order.

Nōmenclātor, ōris; m. a caller of names in order, a cryer, a remem-
brancer, a secretary of the Roman candidates who stood for offices.

Nōmentum, i; n. a town of the Sa-
bines, twelve miles from Rome.

Nōmentānus, a, um; adj. of No-
mentum.

Nōminālis, e; adj. nominal. * No-
minalia, christening days or feasts.

† Nōminārius, ii; m. a learner able
to read a whole word.

Nōminātim, adv. namely, by name,
particularly, expressly.

Nōminātio, ōnis; f. a naming, no-
minating. * Nominatione suā co-
optare aliquem, to call a person
after his own name. * Facere no-
minationem, to nominate or choose
a person into an office.

Nōminātivus, a, um; adj. nominative.

† Nōminātor, ōris; m. a namer, ap-
pointer.

Nōminātus, a, um; part. of nomi-
nor; named, renowned.

† Nōmināto, are; to name often.

Nōminō, are; act. [à nomen] to
name, call by name, to nominate to
an office, instance in particulars.

† Nōminōsus, a, um; adj. famous.

Nomisma, atis; n. money coined.

Nomisterium, ii; n. a city of Ger-
many.

Nomius, ii; m. Apollo, so called
from his feeding Admetus's cattle, or
from the sun's feeding all things.

Nomocanon, ōnis; a table of laws
and canons.

Nomodidactes, } a teacher of the
Nomodidactalus, } laws.

Nomophylacium, ii; n. the chancery

or rolls.

Nomophylax, ācis; m. a keeper and
affirmer of the laws, a judge, or jus-
tice of the peace.

Nomos, i; m. a jurisdiction, a terri-
tory, a county, a law, and a song
sung to an instrument.

Nomotheta, æ; } m. a law-maker,

Nomothetes, æ; } prescriber of laws.

Nomus, a division of Egypt into thirty-
six parts, into which it was divided
by Sesostris.

NON, [vñ, ab Heb. ein] adv. ne-
gandi, not; non non denyeth more
emphatically; Ter. Non modo is
read for nedum. Non with an ad-
jective or participle, intimates the
contrary. Sometimes it is translated
not so much, but a medium, not
quite, not altogether. Non modo,
non solum, neque modo, are read
for non modo non, non solum non,
etc. Consules Fabri Lexicon in
verbo Non. Thus you find non is
rendered most commonly by not, no,
nor. * Non tacendus, to be cried
up. * Non modò, not only, much
less, not to say. * Non nihil, some-
thing. * Non nullus, some. * Nul-
lus non, every one. * Non nun-
quam, sometimes. * Nunquam non,
always. * Non ita pridem, lately.
* Non solum animum, not to say
the mind.

Nona, one of the Destinies.

Nonacris, a mountain of Peloponne-
sus in Arcadia, from whence flows
the cold water of Styx.

Nonacrinus, a, um; adj. of Nonacris.

Nonacrius heres, Evander.

Nonæ, arum; f. [à nonus] the nones
of a month, in March, May, July,
and October, the sixth day after the
calends; in the rest, the fourth.

† Nōnāgēcuplus, a, um; } adj. nine-

Nōnāgēcuplex, gen. icis; } ty-fold.

Nōnāgēnārius, a, um; adj. of ninety,
the ninetieth.

Nōnāgēnārius, ii; m. one ninety years
old.

Nōnāgēni, æ, a; adj. ninety.

Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um; adj. the nine-
tieth.

Nōnāgēs, adv. ninety times.

Nonaginta, adj. indec. ninety.

Nonani, soldiers of the ninth legion.

Nōnārius, a, um; adj. of nine. * No-
narix meretrices, common harlots
opening their doors at nine o' clock,
or coming abroad at meal times.

† Nonassis, or nonussis, nine pound
weight.

† Noncuplex, gen. icis; } adj. nine-

† Noncuplus, a, um; } fold, of

nine sorts, nine times as much.

Nondum, adv. not yet.

† Nongenarius, a, um; adj. of nine
hundred.

Nongentēsīmus, a, um; adj. the nine
hundredth.

Nongenti, æ, a; adj. nine hundred.

Nongentiēs, adv. nine hundred times.

Nongentus, i; m. the Roman ballot-
ing-box-keeper.

Nonigenti, æ, a; adj. nine hundred.

Nonius Marcellus, a grammarian,
whose books are extant.

Nonna, æ; f. [Ægypt.] a nun.

Nonne, adv. do you not? is it not so?

* Nonne vides, see you not?

Nonnihil, indec. somewhat, a little.

Nonnullus, a, um; adj. some.

Nonnunquam, adv. sometimes, some-
where.

Nonnus, i; m. [Ægypt.] a monk.

Nonnus, a Greek historian, and others.

Nonnus Panopolita, a famous poet
under Theodosius.

Nonnusquàm, adv. somewhere, in some
place.

† Nonnuncium, ii; n. the weight of
nine ounces.

Nonus, a, um; adj. [à novem] the
ninth.

Nonymna, a city in Sicily.

Nora, æ; f. a city of Sardinia; also
a city of Cappadocia by mount Tau-
rus.

Noracus, a city of Pæonia.

Norba Cæsarea, the village Alcantra
in Portugal.

Nordovicum, } i; n. the city Nor-

Norvicum, } wich.

Noreia, æ; f. a city of the Carni.

Norenses, a people of Sardinia.

Noricum, i; n. a country in Germa-
ny, the greatest part of which is
Bavaria.

Nōricus, a, um; adj. of Noricum.

NORMA, æ; f. [γνώρισμα] a rule
or square to work by; a law, form,
pattern. * Ad normam rationis,
according to reason.

Normālis, e; adj. made after rule or
square. * Normalis angulus, a
right angle. * Normalis linea, a
perpendicular line.

Normāliter, adv. by line and level.

Normānnia, æ; f. the province of
Normandy in Gallia Celtica.

Normanni, ōrum; pl. the people of
Normannia.

Normātus, a, um; adj. wrought by a
square.

† Normūla, æ; f. a little rule or
square.

† Noro, are; to know.

Norossi, a people of Scythia, by the
mountain Norossus.

Northumbria, æ; f. Northumberland.

Nortia, æ; f. the goddess Fortune
among the Tuscans.

Norvegia, æ; f. Norway, under the
king of Denmark.

Nos, we, the plural of ego.

Noscitabundus, a, um; looking wist-
ly, as if one should know, desirous to
know, and take acquaintance.

Noscito, are; to know well enough.

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, cre; act.
[γινώσκω] to know, discern, under-
stand. * Novimus nos inter nos,
we know one another. * Novi em-
nia tecum, I know all as well as
you. * Bene noscere aliquem, to
understand one's meaning fully.

Noscopion, a city of Lycia.

Nosmet, } we ourselves.

Nosmetipsi, }

Nōsōcōmion, ii; n. an hospital or
spittle.

Nōsōcōmus, i; m. the master of an
hospital.

Nosora, an island in the Red-sea.

Noster, a, um; pron. adj. possess. [à
nos] our. * Nostræ arbores, the
trees of our country. * Noster es,
you are one of us.

Nostrāpte culpā, by our own fault.

Nostras, gen. atis; adj. of our coun-
try or household. * Nostrates philo-
sophi, philosophers of our own sect,
of the same judgment with us.

Nota, æ; f. [à nosco] a note, mark
or sign, a cypher, character, infamy,
an ill name, a mark of disgrace in
the censor's bill; a letter, behaviour,
fashion, praise, judgment. * Nos de
meliori

meliori notâ commenda, commend
 us as men of honest behaviour. * Per
 notas scribere, or notis excipere,
 to write by cyphers. * Eximere no-
 tæ, to remit a censure. * Villioris
 notæ herbæ, herbs of the common
 sort, of vulgar use.
 Notâbilis, e; adj. evident, notable,
 remarkable, blameable. * In pejus
 notabile, to be found fault with.
 † Notâbilitas, âtus; f. excellency.
 Notâbilitèr, adv. notably, evidently,
 remarkably.
 † Notâculum, i; n. a mark.
 † Notâmen, inis; n. a note or sign.
 Notandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus,
 [à notor] notable, worth noting.
 † Notâria, æ; f. notice, intelligence.
 † Notâria, æ; f. a she-notary.
 † Notârium, ii; n. a note, anno-
 tion.
 † Notârius, a, um; adj. of notes, to
 be noted or reproved.
 Notârius, ii; m. a notary, scrivener,
 clerk, short-hand writer. * Nota-
 rius secretorum, a se-retary.
 Notâtio, ōnis; f. a noting, observing,
 setting down, a censuring, blaming.
 Notâtor, ōris; m. an observer, noter.
 † Notâtorium, ii; n. a note or mark.
 Notâtus, a, um; part. of notor; noted,
 observed, written. * Scelere nota-
 tus, infamous.
 Notesco, ēre; neut. to become known.
 Nothia, orum; n. gifts or substance
 given to bastards.
 NOTHUS, a, um; [vōdēs] spurious,
 forged, foisted in, counterfeit. * Mu-
 lier notha, a gelded man.
 Nōthus, i; m. a bastard.
 Notia, æ; f. a precious stone falling
 down with showers.
 Notificatio, ōnis; f. a notifying, a
 giving notice.
 Notificator, ōris; m. a notifier.
 Notifico, are; act. to notify, give no-
 tice, make known, declare.
 Notio, ōnis; f. a notion, knowledge,
 understanding, an axiom or prin-
 ciple. * Notio causæ, the cogni-
 zance of a case.
 Notitia, æ; f. knowledge, acquaint-
 Notities, ei; f. tance, a breviary of
 the dignities of the empire. * No-
 titiæ subtrahere, to conceal from
 one.
 Notium, a southern promontory of Ire-
 land, called Nissenhead; also a city
 of Ionia.
 Notianſes, the people of Notium.
 † Notius, a, um; adj. southern,
 † Notinus, } moist.
 Nōto, are; act. [à nota] to note, ob-
 serve, mark, distinguish, censure, take
 in short-hand, write down what is
 indicted. * Ignominia notari, to
 be degraded. * Notare res nomi-
 nibus novis, to call things by new
 names.
 Notor, ōris; m. a discoverer, an en-
 gager or surety.
 Notoria, æ; f. an information, notice,
 a ticket, declaration or indictment.
 Notoria, ōrum; n. testimonies in ac-
 cusations.
 † Notoriè, adv. notoriously, manifestly.
 † Notorium, ii; n. an evidence.
 Notorius, a, um; adj. notorious, evi-
 dent, manifest.
 Notozephyrus, i; m. the south-east
 wind.
 Notula, æ; f. a little note, ticket.
 NOTUS, i; m. [vōros] the south-
 wind.

Notus, a, um; part. of noscor;
 known, notable, famous; also he
 that knows.
 Nova Civitas, an ancient name of
 Carthage, both in Spain and Afri-
 ca; also Neustadt in Austria, and
 other places.
 Nova Moenia, the city Wissemburg
 in Sarmatia Europæa.
 Nōvācula, æ; f. [à novo] a barber's
 razor, any sharp knife; also a
 fish.
 Nōvāle, is; n. } a fallow field that is
 Novalis, is; f. } to be sown the next
 year, summer-land. * Dura nova-
 lis, restless land.
 Nōvandus, a, um; part. of novor;
 to be renewed or altered.
 Novantæ, } an ancient people of Gal-
 Novantes, } loway in Scotland.
 Novanus, i; m. a river of Umbria,
 which rises extraordinary about the
 summer solstice, and at mid-winter is
 dry.
 Novaria, æ; f. a city of Insubria.
 Nōvatio, ōnis; f. a making new, a
 renewing. * Novationem facere,
 to renew a bond.
 Nōvator, ōris; m. } an alterer, a re-
 Nōvatrix, icis; f. } newer, an usurp-
 er.
 Nōvātus, a, um; part. of novor;
 made new, renewed.
 Nōvātus, ūs; m. a change, altera-
 tion.
 Novè, adv. newly, lately, strange-
 ly.
 Nōvellētum, i; n. a place planted
 with new vine-plants, a nursery.
 † Nōvellitas, ātis; f. novelty, new-
 ness.
 Nōvello, are; to make new, plant
 with young vines.
 Nōvellus, a, um; adj. [à novus] new,
 fresh, tender and young. * Gallina
 novella, a pullet. * Dentes no-
 velli, teeth newly cut. * Miles no-
 veilus, a fresh-water seldier.
 Novellus, i; m. one of Millain, called
 also Tricongius, from his drinking
 three gallons of wine at a draught.
 NŌVEM, indec. [ēvēa] nine.
 Novemb-er, ris; m. the month No-
 vember.
 Novempagi, a city of Hetruria, called
 afterwards Balneorgium, and now
 Bagnarea.
 Novempopulonia, æ; f. a country of
 Aquitain, between the river Garum-
 na and the Pyrenean hills, and the
 sea now called La Guascogna.
 Novem Viæ, a city of Thrace, called
 also Amphipolis.
 Nōvērārius, a, um; adj. of nine, the
 ninth.
 † Nōvendeciēs, adv. nineteen times.
 Nōvendialis, e; adj. of nine days
 continuance. * Sacrificium novē-
 diale, an expiatory sacrifice of mon-
 sters.
 Nōvendiale, is; n. a funeral sacri-
 fice, or the ninth day after one's
 death.
 † Novendium, ii; n. the same as no-
 vendiale; also the space of nine days.
 † Nōvennius, a, um nine years old.
 † Novensiles, certain gods supposed to
 be brought unto Rome by the Sa-
 bines, rather the foreign deities
 so called.
 Nōvēnus, adj. nine.
 NŌVERCA, æ; f. [qu. vā apxh,
 nova domina] a step-mother, or mo-
 ther-in-law. * Noverca umbra, a

disagreeing and hurtful shadow.
 Nōvercalis, e; adj. of or like a step-
 mother.
 Nōvercalitèr, adv. like a step-dame.
 Nōvercor, ari; dep. to be affected as
 or play the step-mother.
 Noverus, } Les Nouliers, in Aquī-
 N varus, } tain.
 Novesium, the city Nuys in Lower
 Germany.
 Novi, I knew, from nosco.
 Novidunum, a town in Lower My-
 sia.
 Novientum, Ebersheim in Germa-
 ny.
 Nōvies, adv. nine times.
 Nōvilūnium, ii; n. [à luna] the new
 moon.
 Novimestris, e; adj. [à mensis] of
 nine months.
 Noviodunum, } the city Noyon in
 Noviomum, } Gallia Belgica, and
 other places.
 Noviomagum, Odenheim in Upper
 Germany; also Newenburg in Al-
 fatia, and Nimmegen in Guelder-
 land.
 Noviomagus, the name of several
 towns in Gallia Belgica, Celtica,
 and other places; also Woodcote
 in Surrey, ten miles from London.
 Novioregum, the same as Noverus.
 Nōvissimè, adv. lastly, slowly, leisure-
 ly.
 Nōvissimus, a, um; adj. the last, the
 basest.
 Nōvitas, ātis; f. newness, freshness,
 strangeness, a new-raised family,
 late gentry. * Mundi novitas, the
 spring-time.
 Nōvitèr, adv. newly, lately.
 Nōvitiū, a, um; adj. new, newish,
 new come up.
 Nōvitiū, ii; m. a novice, fresh-man.
 Novius, the river Conway in Wales,
 and Nid or Nirth in Scotland.
 Nōvo, are; act. to renew, make new,
 alter a bond. * Ne quid eo spa-
 tio novaretur, lest any alteration of
 affairs might happen in the mean
 time.
 Novocomenses, the people of Novo-
 comum, a city of Insubria.
 Novogarnia, æ; f. the name of two
 cities in Sarmatia.
 Novopyrgum, i; n. a city of Mysia
 Superior.
 † Novuncium, ii; n. nine ounces.
 NŌVUS, a, um; adj. [NāG] new,
 fresh, strange, uncouth. * Novæ
 tabulæ, an act for remitting debts.
 * Res novæ, change of govern-
 ment. * Novi homines, upstarts.
 * Novus novitiū, spick and span
 new.
 Novus Portus, Newhaven or New-
 port in the isle of Wight.
 NO-X, ōis; f. [Nōē] the night,
 sleep, darkness, ignorance, death,
 adversity, a night's lodging. *
 Nōxi ludum æquare, to play all
 night. * Nox manebo, I'll tarry
 all night. * Noctem rebus oifun-
 dere, to put things in disorder.
 Noxa, æ; f. [à noceo] an offence,
 blame, hurt. * Noxam capere, to
 take harm. * Noxam nocere, to
 commit an offence. * Sine noxā sto-
 machi, without offending the sto-
 mach.
 Noxalis, e; adj. of an offence or pu-
 nishment.
 † Noxatio, ōnis; f. a punishment,
 penalty.

† Noxè,

+ Noxè, adv. harmfully.
Noxia, æ; f. blame, a fault, crime,
* Esse noxiæ, to prejudice one.
+ Noxiëtas, âtis; f. hurtfulness.
+ Noxilis, e; adj. hurtful.
Noxiöfus, a, um; adj. hurtful, mis-
chievous.
+ Noxit, for nocuerit.
Noxius, a, um; adj. offending, hurt-
ing, offensive, noisome, guilty.
Noyni, indec. Nilus so called by the
Egyptians.
Noys, a river of Cilicia.

N ante U.

NU, abbreviat. for nuptias.
N. V. for non vis, vocat, or valet.
Nuagerta, a city of Gallia Belgica.
Nuaa, æ; m. a king of Denmark,
compelled by the emperor Henry the
first to turn Christian.
Nubæ, a people of Libya near Nilus,
called also Nubæi, Dabæi, and
Numides.
Nubæ, a people of Arabia Deserta.
Nubecula, æ; f. [à nubes] a little
cloud, a white speck of the nail.
* Frontis nubecula, a little frown
or sadness of countenance.
Nubens, ntis; part. of nubo; ready to
marry, upon marriage.
NUBES, is; f. [Nêpus] a cloud, a
great multitude, adversity, sadness,
a cloak, cover. * Tristi nube vita
caret, I live very happily. * Nu-
bem objicere fraudibus, to cover or
cloak knavery.
Nubia, æ; f. the country of Prestor
John bordering upon Egypt, once
professing Christianity, but now fallen
from it.
Nubiani, vagabonds who call them-
selves Egyptians.
+ Nubidus, a, um; adj. cloudy.
Nubifer, a, um; adj. bringing clouds.
Nubifugus, a, um; adj. scattering
the clouds.
Nubigëna, æ; c. begot of a cloud, a
Centaur.
Nubiger, a, um; adj. bringing or
bearing clouds, azure.
Nubilat, âris; n. a shed or barn for
the threshing of corn dry.
Nubilis, e; adj. marriageable.
Nubilo, are; neut. } to make or grow
Nubilor, ari; dep. } dark or cloudy.
+ Nubilösè, adv. darkly, cloudily.
Nubilösus, a, um; adj. cloudy, full
of clouds, tempestuous.
Nubilum, i; n. a cloud, darkness,
sadness. * Nubila humani animi,
the troubles and vexations of the
mind.
Nubilus, a, um; adj. dark, cloudy,
sad, angry. * Frons nubila, a lowr-
ing. * Tempora si fuerint nubila,
if adversity draws near.
+ Nubitur, for nubit.
Nubivagus, a, um; adj. passing
through or among the clouds.
NU-BO, pfi, bère, ptum, & nupta
sum; neut. [à nubes, vel à Nêpw,
modestus sum; vel ab Heb. nuw,
fructum ferre, navah, habitavit,
&c.] to be married to a husband,
cover. * Vir nubit uxori, the wo-
man wears the breeches. * Vites
nubunt, the vines are plashed upon
trees. * Dare nuptum, to give a
woman in marriage.
Nucamentum, i; n. the cat's-tail on
nut trees, or the like.
Nucella, æ; f. [à nux] a little nut.

Nuceria, æ; f. a city of Italy; also
the city Nocera in Campania, and
other places.
Nucerini, the people of Nuceria.
Nucetum, i; n. a place where nuts
grow.
Nuceus, a, um; adj. of a nut-tree
or hazel.
+ Nücicula, æ; } f. a small nut.
+ Nücilla, æ; }
Nücifrangibulum, i; n. a nut-crack-
er.
+ Nücinus, a, um; adj. of a nut or
nut-tree.
+ Nuciperfca, æ; f. a peach.
Nuciprunum, i; n. a plum grafted
on a nut-tree.
+ Nuclearium, ii; n. a place where
nut-trees grow.
+ Nuclearius, ii; f. a nut-tree.
+ Nucleo, are; to hide or cover.
Nucleus, ei; m. [à nux] a nut-ker-
nel. * Nucleus ferri, steel. * Nu-
cleus alli, a clove of garlick. *
Acinorum nuclei, the meat within
the kernel. * Pinguitudinis nu-
cleus, a lump of fat.
Nucra, a city of Tuscany.
Nücula, æ; f. [à nux] a small nut.
* Nucula terrestris, an earth-nut.
+ Nuculus, i; m. a catamite, a child
delighting in toys.
+ Nucuplus, a, um; adj. above nine.
+ Nucus, i; f. a nut-tree.
Nüdatio, önis; f. a making bare.
Nüdatus, a, um; adj. made bare or
naked, spoiled, bereft, disclosed. *
Nudatæ messes, corn reaped down.
* Nudato pede, bare foot.
Nüde, adv. barely, apparently, open-
ly.
+ Nüdilus, a, um; adj. a little naked.
Nudipedalia, certain plays at Lace-
dæmonia, kept by the priests bare-
footed.
+ Nudipedia, æ; f. barefootedness.
+ Nudipes, edis; adj. barefooted.
+ Nuditat, âtis; f. nakedness, bare-
ness, simplicity.
Nudiusquartus, adv. [qu. nunc dies
est quartus] four days ago.
Nudiusquintus, adv. five days ago.
Nudiussextus, adv. six days ago.
Nudiustertius, adv. three days ago. *
Nudiustertius decimus, thirteen days
ago.
Nudo, are; act. to make bare or
naked, strip, uncover. * Nudare
scelus, to discover a plot. * Nudare
gladios, to draw swords.
NÜDUS, a, um; adj. [à vñ, non,
& duw, induo] naked, bare, plain,
stripped. * Urbs nuda præsidio, a city
ungarrison'd. * Nudo vestimenta
destrahere, to rob the spittle. *
Æstas nuda, a very hot summer.
* Nomina nuda, mere names.
+ Nuga, æ; c. a paltry fellow.
NÜGÆ, arum; f. [qu. ne ago, vel
à nux. vel ab Heb. nuge, mœsti,
vel à lugeo] toys, trifles, soporeries.
* Maximas nugas agis, you do but
jest.
+ Nügälis, e; adj. soporish, trifling.
+ Nügälitas, âtis; } f. a trifling.
+ Nügäcitas, âtis; }
Nügämentum, i; neut. a trifle, sop-
pery.
+ Nugantèr, adv. triflingly.
+ Nügärius, a, um; adj. trifling.
+ Nugas, indec. a babbler, trifier.
Nügatio, önis; f. a trifling.
Nügator, öris; m. a trifier, dallier,
töler.

Nügatöricè, adv. slightly, triflingly.
Nügatörus, a, um; adj. slight, vain,
false, impertinent.
Nugax, gen. äcis; adj. a babbler,
trifier, an impertinent frivolous fel-
low.
+ Nügiger, a, um; adj. light, vainly
prating, impertinent.
Nügigërus, i; m. a vain talker, a
tale-bearer.
+ Nügipärus, a, um; adj. bringing
forth toys.
+ Nügipëra, æ; f. a trust full of
toys.
+ Nügipërus, a, um; adj. trifling.
+ Nügipolyloquides, a word feigned
by Plautus for a great prater.
Nugivendulus, i; m. a seller of
Nugivendus, } toys and trifles, a
millener or small-ware man.
+ Nugo, önis; m. a trifier.
Nugor, ari; dep. to trifle, dally;
speak vainly, falsely, or impertinently.
+ Nügösè, adv. triflingly.
+ Nügösitas, âtis; f. toyishness.
+ Nügösus, a, um; adj. toyish, tri-
fling.
+ Nügula, } æ; f. a small toy.
+ Nugella, }
Nuithones, a people of Germany.
Nullätënus, adv. in no ways, by no
means.
Nullibi, adv. no where.
+ Nullitas, âtis; f. nullity, nothing.
+ Nullomodo, adv. by no means.
Nullus, a, um; adj. Cic. [qu. ne
ullus] no, none, null, void, vain.
* Nullus sum, I am undone. *
Nullus dixeris, say nothing. * Nu-
lä esse fide, to have no credit. *
Nullo negotio, easily. * Nulla
respublica, a pitiful, inconsiderable
common-wealth, not like a common-
wealth.
Nullusdum, adv. none as yet.
NUM, adv. vel conj. [μὴν] whether
or no; etiam absol. whether.
Numa Pompilius, the second king of
the Romans, who instituted sacred
rites by the appointment (as he said)
of the goddess Egeria.
Numana, æ; f. a town in Italy.
Numantia, æ; f. a city in Spain,
which, with four thousand men,
held out fourteen years against
forty thousand Romans, and at
last burnt themselves and all they
had because they would not be
taken.
Numantius, a, um; adj. of Numan-
tia.
Nümärius, a, um; adj. of money,
bribed, given to money. * Res nü-
maria, a matter of money. * Dif-
ficultas numaria, want of money.
* Tessera numaria, a bill of ex-
change.
Nümätio, önis; f. much money, riches,
a raking up wealth together.
Nümätus, a, um; adj. moneyed, rich.
Numella, æ; f. [à numus] a fil-
lery, stock, clog, a yoke.
Nümellärius, ii; m. a maker of
shackles.
+ Nümellätus, a, um; adj. shackled,
fettered.
+ Nümello, are; to shackle, fetter, clog.
NÜMEN, inis; n. [Nêµen, nutus]
the deity, will, and power of God,
a nod or beck, the weight of supreme
authority. * Numine afflatus, in-
spired.
Numenius, ii; m. a Syrian, Pytha-
gorean and Platonick philosopher.
Nüme.

NUM

NUN

NUT

Nūmērābilis, e; adj. *numerable*, *easy to be counted*, *few*.
Nūmērālis, e; adj. *of number*. * **Nūmērālis scientia**, *arithmetick*.
Nūmērārius, ii; m. *a register, notary, auditor, accountant, arithmetician; also a master-master*.
† **Nūmērātīm**, adv. *by number*.
Nūmērātiō, ōnis; f. *numeration, numbering, ready money*.
Nūmērātō, adv. *by count or measure, promptly, at hand*. * **Nūmērātō vivere**, *to live from hand to mouth*.
Nūmērātor, ōris; m. *a reckoner*.
Nūmērātus, a, um; part. *number'd, pay'd*. * **Nūmērātā pecunia**, *ready money*. * **Ingenium in numerato habere**, *to have his wits about him*. * **In numerato relinquere**, *to leave in ready money*.
† **Nūmērē**, adv. *just now, clearly, ordinarily*.
Numeria, *the goddess of numbering*.
Numerianus, *a Roman emperor*.
Nūmēro, are; act. *to number, reckon, cast an account*. * **Nūmērāre pecuniam**, *to pay ready money*. * **Nullō loco numerare**, *to set slight by, to slight*.
Nūmērō, adv. *very soon, just now, clearly, ordinarily*.
Nūmērōsē, adv. *by dimension and measure, harmoniously*.
† **Nūmērōsitas**, ātis; f. *abundance*.
† **Nūmērōsiter**, *by measure, musically*.
Nūmērōsus, a, um; adj. *numerous, manifold, harmonious in measure and number*.
NŪMERUS, i; m. [à vbu@, lex] *a number, great quantity, tune, harmony, proportion, a multitude; also a rank, party, or condition*. * **Omnibus numeris absolutus**, *complete in all parts*. * **In numerum, keeping time**. * **Armaturæ numeros omnes docere**, *to teach one all the points of war*. * **In numero esse or haberi**, *to be in request*. * **In numeros nomen referre**, *to be inrolled*. * **Maximus vini numerus**, *great plenty of wine*. * **In numerum colligere ungulas**, *to amble*. * **Ad numerum esse**, *to want none*.
Nūmicius, i; m. *a river in Italy, in which Æneas's body was found, and in which Dido's sister Anna drowned herself*.
Nūmidia, *a country of Africa, called Biledulgerid*.
Nūmidæ, *a people of Numidia*.
Nūmidia Nova, *part of Africa Propria, called Guzuntina, and Regno di Constantin; hence Sinus Numidicus, Golfo di Stora or Estora*. * **Avis Numidica**, *a turkey or ostrich*.
† **Nūmidates**, um; f. *turkey-hens*.
Nūmidica guttata, *a guiney or turkey-ben*.
Nūmidicus lapis, *a kind of marble*.
Nūmīlma, ātis; n. *a coin, a piece*.
Nūmītor, ōris; m. *the father of Rhea, and grandfather of Romulus and Rhemus, who restored him to his kingdom again, having been banished by his younger brother Amulius*.
Nūmīus Albinus, *a consul with Max. Dexter*.
Nūmīus Tuscus, *a consul with Amulius*.
Nūmīnārius, ii; m. *a coiner*.

Nūmīnārius, a, um; adj. *of money*.
* **Nūmīnārius iudex**, *a judge got for money*. See **numarius**.
Nūmīnātiō, ōnis; f. See **numatio**.
† **Nūmīnōsitas**, ātis; f. *abundance of money*.
Nūmīnōsus, a, um; adj. *well-moneyed, rich*.
Nūmīulus, i; m. *a small piece of money*.
NUMMUS, i; m. [voutou@] *money, a piece of money*. * **Mille nummum**, *twenty-five crowns*.
Nūmnam, adv. *whether or no*.
Nūmūlāria, æ; f. *money, or the hrb two-pence*.
Nūmūlārius, ii; m. } *a banker, ex-*
Nūmūlāriolus, i; m. } *changer*.
Nūmūlus, i; m. *money, coin, a piece of silver or gold*. See **numinus**.
NUNC, adv. [vūv] *now*. * **Nunc jam**, *just now*. * **Nunc nuper**, *very lately*. * **Nunc ipsum**, *at this very instant*. * **Nunc temporis**, *at this present*.
Nūnciā, æ; f. *she that tells news*.
Nūnciātiō, ōnis; f. *a declaring, telling, manifesting*.
Nūnciātor, ōris; m. *a teller, relater, messenger*.
Nūnciātum, i; n. *a message, report*.
Nūnciātus, a, um, *reported*. * **Nūnciātum est**, *news was brought*.
Nūncio, are; act. [à nūncius] *to tell, declare, do a message or errand*. * **Nūnciare monstra**, *to tell incredible stories*.
Nūnciolum, i; n. *a little message, an errand*.
Nūnciōlus, i; m. *a runner, a small messenger*.
Nūncium, ii; n. *a message, news, tidings*. * **Ad eum nūncium**, *at that news*.
NUNCIUS, ii; m. [à nunc, vel à v@, novus, vel vovex@, sciens] *a messenger or message*. * **Nūncium remittere**, *to renounce or divorce*.
† **Nunc primū**, adv. *first and foremost*.
Nūncūbi, adv. *whether at any time, in any place or thing*.
Nūncūpātīm, adv. *by name*; **Sidon**.
Nūncūpātiō, ōnis; f. *a dedication, a nominating*.
Nūncupativum testamentum, *a will made by word of mouth*.
Nūncūpātor, ōris; m. *a namer, pronouncer*.
Nūncūpātus, , um; part. *of nūncupor, named, pronounced*.
Nūncūpo, are; act. [qu. nomen capio] *to dedicate, name, call by name*. * **Vota nūncupare**, *to express vows formally*. * **Testamentum nūncupare**, *to bequeath an estate by word of mouth*.
Nundina, *a goddess of the Romans, so called from the ninth day after the birth*.
Nundinæ, ārum; pl. f. [à nonus & dies] *a fair or market*. * **Jus nundinarum petere**, *to demand the proclaimed law*.
Nūndīnālis, e; adj. *of a fair or market; also once in nine days*.
Nundinārium, ii; n. *the fair or market-place*.
Nundinārius, a, um; adj. *of a fair or market*. * **Forum nundinarium**, *the market-place*. * **Oppidum nundinarium**, *a mart or market-town*.
Nundinātiō, ōnis; f. *a buying and*

selling openly in the market. *
Nundinatio juris, *a taking of bribes*.
Nundinātor, ōris; m. *a merchant, pedlar, or market-man*.
Nundinātrix, īcis; f. *a market-woman*.
Nundino, āre, } *to buy or sell openly*
Nundinor, ari, } *in the market*.
Nundinum, i; n. *a fair or market*. See **nundinæ**.
Nunquā, adv. [à ne & unquam] *never, not at all, it is impossible*.
* **Nunquam non**, *ever, at all times*.
Nunquandō, adv. *whether at any time*.
Nunquid, } *adv. whether*.
Nunquidnā, }
Nunquis, æ, id, [à num & quis] } *whether*
Nunquidnā, ænam, idnam, } *ther*
any one. * **Nunquid Romana velis?** *have you any service to command at Rome?* * **Nunquid præterea?** *what nothing else?*
Nuntio and nuntius, *as nuncio, &c*.
† **NUO**, nui, nutum, nucre; neut. [vew] *to nod, signify by nodding*.
NUPER, } *adv. [vūv & nep, vel*
Nuperrimē, } *à novus] lately, but*
of late times, of late, not long since; a few hours, days, years, ages ago.
Nuperus, a, um; adj. [vewreg@] *now of late*.
Nupta, æ; f. [à nubo] *a wife, spouse*. * **Nova nupta**, *a bride*.
† **Nuptiōrium**, ii; n. *a bridal, marriage*.
Nuptiæ, ārum; pl. f. *a wedding, solemnity or time of marriage*.
Nuptialis, e; adj. *belonging to marriage*. * **Thalamus nuptialis**, *the bride-chamber*.
† **Nuptialitē**, adv. *after the manner of marriage*.
Nuptialitius, a, um; adj. *of a wedding*.
† **Nuptio**, are; neut. *to be married*.
† **Nuptōrium**, ii; n. *the bride house*.
Nuptiō, ire; neut. *to desire or be upon marriage*.
Nuptus, a, um; part. *à nubo, married*. * **Verba nupta**, *broad language*.
Nuptus, ōs; m. *a marriage, wedding*. * **Collocare nuptui**, *to place a daughter, marry her to any one*.
Nuremburga, æ; f. *a very large mart-town in Germany, called Nuremberg*.
Nursia, æ; f. *a city of Picenum*.
Nursini, *the people of Nursia*.
NURUS, ōis; f. [vov@] *a son's wife, a daughter-in-law, matron*.
Nus, *a river in Sicily*.
Nutarpia, æ; f. *a city of India within Ganges*.
† **Nuscitio**, ōnis; f. *purblindness*.
† **Nuscitiosus**, } *a, um; adj. pur-*
Nusciosus, } *blind*.
Nuspīam, adv. [qu. ne uspiam] *nowhere*.
Nusquam, adv. [qu. ne usquam] *nowhere*. * **Nusquam gentium**, *in no place of the world*. * **Nusquam non**, *every where, in all places*. * **Nusquam pedem moveo**, *I do not wag a foot*.
Nūtabundus, a, um; adj. *nodding, tottering, like to fall*.
† **Nutāmen**, īnis; n. *a bending, inclining*.
Nutans, ntis; A. & P. *à nuto; nodding*. * **Acies nutans**, *an army half discomfited*. * **Nutantes civitates**, *cities ready to revolt*.
† **Nūtātīm**,

* **Nūtātūm**, adv. noddingly, inconstantly.

Nūtatio, ōnis; f. a nodding.

Nut-o, are; neut. [à nuō] to nod, signify by nodding or shaking the head, to wag, stand tottering dangerously, ready to fall, to be yielding and unstable in judgment and affection. * **Nutat** in re istā, he is not assured of it. * **Victoria nutat**, the victory leans to such a side, inclines to such a party.

Nutricatio, ōnis; f. a nourishing, nursing, breeding up.

Nutricator, oris; m. a nourisher.

Nutricāus, ūs; m. a nourishing.

* **Nutriciārium**, ii; n. a nursery.

Nutric-o, are; act. to nourish, bring up.

Nutric-or, ari; dep. to nurse or bring up, be nursed, brought and reared up.

Nutricula, æ; f. a small or tender nurse. * **Nutricula seditionis**, a nursery of factious discontented people.

Nutrimen, īnis; n. nourishment, food.

Nutrimētum, i; n. nourishment, one's whole bringing up, nurture.

NUTR-IO, ire; act. [à nutreōs, pullus, vel nutreōs, junior, vel nutreōs, humilis] to nourish, bring up, cherish, tend the sick and wounded. * **Nutrire mammis**, to suckle. * **Nutrire vivum**, to keep alive. * **Nutrire ulcus**, to dress a sore gently.

Nutrior, iri; to nurse or be nursed.

Nutritia, orum; n. pl. the reward of a nurse, the wages for a nurse-child.

* **Nutritium**, ii; n. nourishment.

Nutritius, i; m. a foster-father.

Nutritor, ōris; m. a nourisher, bringer up.

* **Nutritorius**, a, um; adj. nourishing or nourished.

Nutritus, a, um; part. à nutrior, now nursed, brought up.

Nutritus, ūs; m. a nourishing, maintaining.

Nutrix, icis; f. a nurse or nursery, seminary. * **Nutrices**, a woman's breasts.

Nutus, ūs; m. [à nuō] a nod or beck, one's will or pleasure, an inclining downward; also a fall. * **Nutus conferre loquaces**, to speak by signs.

* **Ad nutum alterius totum se fingere** &c. accommodate, to be obedient at all turns. * **Suapte nutu**, by his own inclination.

NUX, ucis; f. [Heb. *haz*, corylus] a nut, nut-tree, a walnut, and any fruit with a hard shell. * **Nux avellana**, a filbert. * **Nux Græca** or **Thalia**, an almond. * **Nux juglans**, a walnut. * **Nux pinea**, a pine-apple. * **Nuces**, childish sports.

N ante Y.

Nyctæa, a city of Corsica, built by Nyctus Fetulanus king of Etruria, three hundred years before the building of Rome.

* **Nyctalmitus**, a, um; adj. troubled with the passion nyctalmus.

* **Nyctalmus**, a vision or passion happening in the night.

Nyctalops, ōpis; c. purblind.

Nyctelia, iuni; n. night-sacrifices unto Bacchus.

Nyctelius, i; m. a name of Bacchus; hence * **Latex Nyctelius**, wine.

Nyctēris, īdos; f. a bat; also a kind of fish.

Nyctēus, i; m. the son of Neptune by Celene the daughter of Atlas; also the father of Antiope, called from him Nyctēis.

Nyctēorax, acis; m. a night-raven.

Nyctimēne, ēs; f. the daughter of Nyctēus, who having by her nurse's help lain with her father, and flying from his wrath, was turned into an owl. Unde

Nyctimēne, ēs; f. an owl.

* **Nyctophylax**, a watchman.

Nygbenitæ, a people of Æthiopia.

Nygdofa, a city of India within Ganges.

NYMPHA, æ; f. [νύμφη] a nymph or fairest, a grub, maggot or young bee, the neck of the matrice, a roebud, the hollownest in the nether lip; a bride.

Nymphæ, the goddesses of woods, mountains and rivers.

Nymphæa, æ; f. an island near Adria, where Calypso dwelt, and another about Samos in Ionia.

Nymphæa, æ; f. water-lily, or water-rose.

Nymphæum, two promontories of Macedonia, called Capo Nymphæo, and Capo Pali.

Nymphæum, i; n. a washing-place, bath or stew, a conduit in form of a nymph, a bridal-house where the nymphs or maids dance.

Nymphis, an historian of Heraclea, who wrote twenty-four books of Alexander's exploits.

Nymphius, ii; m. a bridegroom.

Nymphodorus, i; m. an historian of Amphipolis, who wrote of the Asiatick laws and customs; and another of Syracuse.

Nyrax, a city of Celtica.

Nysa, æ; f. the nurse of Bacchus; also a city of Arabia or Egypt, where Bacchus was brought up; also a mountain of India, where there are exceeding great lizards.

Nysa, æ; f. a city of India built by Bacchus, at the foot of the mountain Meros; also one of the tops of Parnassus, consecrated to Bacchus.

Nyseia, a mart-town of the Megarenies.

Nyses, a river of Africa.

Nyseus, i; m. a name of Bacchus.

* **Nysia**, æ; f. a kind of rug.

Nylæ portæ, an island of Africa Propria.

* **Nysia**, æ; f. the bar at the beginning of a race; also the race itself.

O ante A.

○! interj. servat. nom. acc. vel voc. [ō, à sono] oh! oh! alas!

* **O Dii immortales!** O Lord! O brave! * **O me perditum!** O undone man that I am!

Oa, a town in Attica.

Oanes, a creature with two heads,

Oanna, his hands and feet like mens, and the rest like a fish, said to have come out of the Red-sea to Babylon, to teach men all kind of arts and learning, and thence to have returned to the sea again.

Oani, a people of Taprobane.

Oanus, a city of Lydia, and a river of Sicily.

Oarus, a river of Scythia Europæa.

Oasis, the name of two cities in Libya, the greater called Gademez, and the lesser called Alzagar.

Oaxes, a river in Crete, so called from Oaxes the son of Apollo.

Oaxus, a city of Crete, so called from Oaxus the grandson of Minos.

Oaxius, a citizen of Oaxus.

O ante B.

O B. for obit, obiter, or orbem.

OB, præp. serv. acc. [ἐν, ὑπὲρ] for, by reason of, upon, against. * **Ob oculis**, before his eyes. * **Ob sem**, to advantage.

* **Ob**, a spirit or devil.

* **Obacerbatio**, ōnis; f. an exasperating.

* **Obacerb-o**, are; to exasperate.

* **Obacer-o**, are; to stop one's mouth.

Obæratu, a, um; indebted, deep in debt.

Obambulatio, ōnis; f. a walking about, before, or against.

Obambulator, ōris; m. } a walker

Obambulatrix, icis; f. } about or against.

Obambul-o, are; neut. to walk about, before or against. * **Obambulare locum**, to walk over a place. * **Lupus obambulat gregibus**, the wolf walks round the folds.

* **Obātor**, ōris; m. a plougher up or about.

* **Obarc-co**, ēre; neut. to be hot or furious.

Obareni, the people of Armenia.

* **Obarefc-o**, ēre; to grow dry about, to be parched on the outside.

* **Obaridus**, a, um; adj. dry all about.

* **Obarmatio**, ōnis; f. an arming the fore-part.

Obarmator, ōris; m. an armer.

Obarm-o, are; act. to arm on the fore-part.

Obār-o, are; to plough up or about.

Obater, ra, rum; adj. somewhat black.

* **Obaud-io**, ire, to obey; also to hear hardly or unwillingly.

* **Obauditio**, ōnis; f. } a mistaking.

* **Obauditus**, ūs; m. } a mistaking.

Obaur-o, are; act. to gild over.

OBBA, æ; f. a flat bottom pot or noggin, a leather bottle.

Obbi-bo, bi, bitum, hère; act. to drink up all, to drink any thing openly at the bidding of another.

Obbrut-co, ēre; } neut. to be as-

Obbrutesc-o, ēre; } nished, grow

Obbrutescentia, æ; f. a becoming brutish.

Obcæcatio, ōnis; f. a blindfolding.

Obcæcatus, a, um; part. blindfolded.

Obcæc-o, are; to blindfold, hoodwink, darken, cover over.

* **Obcal-co**, ēre; to be hot all about.

* **Obcall-co**, ēre; neut. to grow brawny.

* **Obcantatus**, a, um; part. enchanted, bewitched.

* **Obcanto**, are, to enchant, bewitch.

* **Obcinus**, a, um; adj. portending bad luck.

* **Obdico**, ēre, to contradict.

Ob-do, didi, ditum, dère; act. acc. & dat. to put cross or against, shut. * **Pessulum ostio obdere**, to bar the door.

Obdor-

Obdorm-io, ire; to sleep openly; neut. sleep away, or digest by sleeping; act. cum acc. * Obdormire crapulam, to sleep one's self sober.
 Obdormisc-o, ere; neut. to fall asleep at work, or before folks.
 Obdū-co, xi, ctum; act. cum acc. & dat. to cover, lay before, bring against, or before one's face. * Obducere adversarium, to set up a competitor. * Obducere tenebras rebus, to cloud plain matter. * Obducere callum dolori, to skin or heal an ach. * Obducere diem, to spend the day within doors. * Obducere frontem, to cloud one's face. Undē
 Obducor, i; pass. to be over-cast.
 Obductio, ōnis; f. a covering.
 Obducto, are; act. to bring under one's nose, cover.
 Obductus, a, um; part. of obducor; covered over, over-grown, over-cast, forgotten, frowning. * Obductam jam cicatricem reficere, to rub up an old sore, to bring a grievance almost forgotten to remembrance.
 † Obdulcesco, ere; to grow sweet.
 Obduratio, ōnis; f. a hardning.
 Obdurator, ōris; m. a hardner.
 Obduratus, a, um; part. hardened.
 Obdur-co, ere; ? neut. to grow hard.
 Obduresco-o, ere; ? be hardened. * Obdurescere labori, ad, or contra laborem, to grow insensible of labour, through custom not to feel it.
 Obdūro, are; neut. to harden, grow hardy, not to flinch.
 Obēdiens, gen. ntis; adj. obeying, obedient. * Obedientem se præbere, to subject himself.
 Obēdienter; adv. obediently.
 Obēdientia, æ; f. obedience.
 Obēd-io, ire; neut. cum dat. of ob and audio; to obey. * Turpitudini obedire, to be a slave to one's lust. * Ad verba nobis obediunt, they obey us in every point.
 † Obēdo, di, sum; to eat, consume, or waste the outside round about.
 Obelijæ, arum; certain rolls of bread consecrated to Bacchus.
 Obeliscolychnium, ii; n. an instrument in war serving for a little broche and a candle.
 Obeliscus, i; m. an obelisk, a steeple, a great square stone like a pyramid.
 † Obelo, are; to kill with shooting.
 OBELUS, i; m. [obex] a stroke in writing when something is amiss.
 Ob-co, si vel iui, itum, ire; act. of ob and eo; to die, go about, execute, follow, be at hand, go down. * Pedibus obire, to travel over. * Vadimonium obire, to appear in court. * Obire diem, or mortem, lethum, morte, to die. * Campus obitur aqua, the field is compassed about with water. * Obcuntis solis partibus, in the western parts. * Obire hæreditatem, to enter upon an estate, to inherit after another. * Diem auctionis obire, to be at an auction or public sale. * Oculis obire, to look round about. * Obire pericula, to fear no colours.
 Obēquitatio, ōnis; f. a riding about.
 Obēquitor, ōris; m. a rider about.
 Obēquito, are; cum acc. Curt. vel dat. Liv. to ride about, or up to.
 † Oberratio, ōnis; f. a wandering about.
 Oberrator, ōris; m. a wanderer.
 Oberrō, are; to wander about, err.

Obēsatus, a, um; made fat or purfy.
 Obefco, are; act. acc. to lay a bait for fishes or birds.
 Obēsitas, ātis; f. Plin. grossness, fatness.
 Obēso, are; act. acc. to cram, make fat or purfy.
 Obēsus, a, um; part. of obedor; purfy, fat, eaten round about. * Obefissimus venter, a very fat paunch.
 Obcundus, a, um; part. in dus, of obeor; to be done or compassed.
 Obex, icis; m. or f. [ab objicio] a let or stop, a lock, bolt, bar, obstacle, obstruction.
 Obfirmate; adv. strongly, stoutly, obstinately.
 Obfirmatio, ōnis; f. a hardning.
 Obfirmator, ōris; m. a hardner, stubborn fellow.
 Obfirmatus, a, um; part. of obfirmor; obstinate, stubborn, wilful.
 Obfirmo, are; act. to hold firm or obstinately, be resolute, to harden. * Obfirmare viam, to go on with a thing resolutely, not to budge for any difficulty.
 Obfrænatus, a, um; adj. held in, bridled, curbed.
 † Obfringo, ere; to break in pieces.
 Obfuscatus, a, um; part. darkned.
 Obfusco, are; act. to make black and dark.
 Obfuscus, a, um; black, dark, dun.
 Obgannio, ire; to whisper in one's ear, to chat, fill one's ear with din.
 Obgarrio, ire; to prate or chatter.
 Obhæ-reo, si, sum; to stick fast unto.
 Obhæresco, ere; to begin to stick to.
 † Obherbesco, ere; neut. to be overgrown with grass.
 Obherreo, ere; neut. to be horrible, unpleasant.
 Obiāco, ere; neut. dat. to lie about or against, lie in the way, block up.
 Obiectaculum, i; n. a damp or bank.
 Obiectamentum, i; n. ? a taunt, cast.
 † Obiectamen, inis; ? ing in one's teeth, reproach.
 Obiectatio, ōnis; a casting against, changing.
 Obiectator, ōris; m. a reproacher, charger.
 Obiectatus, a, um; part. of obiector; charged, laid against.
 Obiectio, ōnis; f. an objection.
 Obiect-o, are; cum acc. & dat. to cast before, put before the eyes, charge upon. * Caput obiectare periculis, to endanger one's life. * Falsum crimen bonis obiectat, he charges honest men with false crimes.
 Obiectum, i; n. an object.
 Obiectus, a, um; part. of objicior; cast or laid against, before, or in the way. Ad omnes casus periculorum obiecti sumus, we lie open to all dangers. * Error obiectus, the happening of an error.
 Obiectus, ūs; m. an objecting, opposing, or exposing.
 Obj-icio, ēci, ectum, icere; act. acc. & dat. of ob and jacio; to object, set in the way, to upbraid. * Objicere se periculis, to expose one's self. * Objicere religionem, to make scruples, to cause one to use idle put-offs and silly excuses. * Objicere mentem alicui, to put a thing into one's head, cause it to come into one's mind.
 † Obinānis, e; adj. very empty or vain, having nothing to be seen in it.

Obirascor, fci; dep. to be very angry with. Undē
 Obiratus, a, um; part. very much angered, having taken a pique.
 Obiter; adv. by the way, by the by.
 Obitus, a, um; part. of obeor; dying, dead, ended.
 Obitus, ūs; m. death, decay, the setting of a star; also one coming accidentally.
 † Objuratio, ōnis; f. a binding by oath.
 Objurator, ōris; m. a binder by oath.
 Objurgatio, ōnis; f. a chiding, a reproving.
 Objurgator, ōris; m. } a reprovor.
 Objurgatrix, icis; f. }
 Objurgatorius, a, um; adj. belonging to chiding or rebuking.
 † Objurgiter; adv. chidingly.
 Objurgit-o, are; act. to chide much or often.
 Objurg-o, are; act. to chide, reprove, rebuke, correct, to upbraid. * Flagris objurgare, to whip on. * Objurgare perveraciam, to check youth for their stoutness.
 † Objuro, are; to bind by oath.
 † Oblæd-o, ere; to hurt or dash against.
 † Oblætio, ōnis; f. a hurting or dashing.
 Oblanguco, ere; ? neut. to languish.
 Oblanguesco, ere; ? or pine away.
 † Oblanguidus, a, um; adj. very faint.
 † Oblaqueo, are; act. to dig and open the roots of trees.
 Oblatio, ōnis; f. an oblation, offering.
 Oblatiuncula, æ; f. act. a little oblation.
 Oblator, ōris; m. he that offers.
 Oblatratio, ōnis; f. a barking against.
 Oblatrator, ōris; m. } a railer, scold.
 Oblatratrix, icis; f. }
 Oblatro, are; act. to bark or rail at.
 Oblatum, i; n. an offering.
 Oblatus, a, um; part. of offeror; offered. * Per vim oblatum stuprum, a rape.
 Oblectamen, inis; n. ? a delight, recreation.
 Oblectamentum, i; n. }
 Oblectatio, ōnis; f. a delighting or taking pleasure in.
 Oblectator, ōris; m. } a delighter.
 † Oblectatrix, icis; f. }
 Oblecto, are; act. to delight, make glad, refresh, rejoice. * Oblectat vitam pane sordido, he lives contentedly upon very coarse bread. * Me te oblectes, could I be pleasing and delightful to you. * Ubi te oblectasti tam diu ? where have you been diverting or recreating yourself all this while?
 Oblector, ari, atus sum; pass. to be delighted, to be comforted.
 Oblen-io, ire; act. to assuage, ease all over.
 † Oblenitor, ōris; m. an asswager.
 † Oblic-io, ere; to delight, appease.
 Oblido, si, sum, dēre; act. of ob and lædo; to stifle, choke to death, bruise, crush.
 Obligatio, ōnis; f. an obligation, a binding.
 Obligator, ōris; m. } a binder.
 Obligatrix, icis; f. }
 † Obligatorium, ii; an obligation.
 Obligatus, a, um; part. of obligor; obliged, bound. * Obligatam dapem redde Jovi, offer up the sacrifice to Jupiter, due to him by your vow.

Obligō, are; act. to oblige, bind up or about. * Obligare se furti, to become liable to an action of theft. * Obligare ventis, to sail. * Obligare fidem, to undertake. * Obligare pignori, to pawn or mortgage. * Obligare fidem suam, to plight his faith to.

Obligor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be tied or bound up, or about, to be made liable, or obnoxious to punishment, to be bound, or to be under an engagement.

Obligū-io, ire; act. to waste and spend riotously.

† Obligūritio, ōnis; f. prodigality, riot.

Obligūritor, ōris; m. a prodigal, spendthrift.

Oblimatio, ōnis; f. a daubing over.

Oblimātor, ōris; m. a dauber.

Oblimātus, a, um; part. of oblimor; covered or filled with clay.

Oblinio, āre; act. [à limus, vel à lima] to cover or fill with clay, dam up, spoil, consume. * Rem oblimare, to waste his estate.

Oblinio, ire; act. to anoint about or upon, to rub about, smear over, to stain, defame.

† Oblinitor, ōris; m. a dauber, anointer.

Oblino, ēre; act. to daub or smear over, to pollute. * Oblinere se moribus externis, to ape strangers, follow outlandish fashions. * Oblinere aliquem verbis atris, to write a satire against one, libel a person.

Obliquatio, ōnis; f. a setting awry.

Obliquātor, ōris; m. a setter awry.

Obliquātus, a, um; part. of obliquor; crooked, winding.

Oblique; adv. awry, crossly, overthwartly, obliquely, [met.] indirectly, sily, covertly, by hints, innuendos, or obscure insinuations, or, as we commonly say, with broad signs.

Obliquitas, ātis; f. crookedness, wryness.

Obliquo, āre; act. to set awry or cross, slope. * Obliquare cursum, to fetch a compass. * Obliquare crinem, to curl the hair. * Obliquare sinus in ventum, to tack about. * Obliquare preces, to beg coverily.

OBLIQUUS, a, um; adj. across, awry, overthwart.

Oblisus, a, um; part. of oblidor; hurt or dashed against. * Obliso collo, strangled.

Obliteratio, ōnis; f. a blotting out, an abolishing.

Obliterātor, ōris; m. an abolisher.

Obliterātus, a, um; part. of oblitor; blotted out, forgotten. * Obliteratæ leges, abrogated laws.

Oblitēro, are; act. [à litera] to blot out, abolish, cancel.

Oblitescō, ēre; neut. to lurk, lie hid.

Oblitus, a, um; part. of oblinor; daubed, smeared over, polluted. * Oblitus cibus stomachus, a cloy'd stomach.

Oblitus, a, um; part. of obliviscor; forgotten, or having forgotten. * Nunc oblita mihi carmina, I have forgotten so many verses.

Oblivialis, e; causing forgetfulness.

Oblivio, ōnis; f. a forgetting or forgetfulness. * Oblivioni dare, to forget. * Nos servitutis oblivio cepit, we forgot that ever we were slaves.

* Venire in oblivionem, to be forgotten.

† Obliviosē; adv. forgetfully.

Obliviosus, a, um; adj. forgetful.

* Obliviosum masticum, wine that drives away care.

OBLIVISCOR, oblitus sum, sci; dep. [ab oblino, vel à λήθη, oblivium] to forget.

Oblivium, ii; n. forgetfulness. * Ceperere te oblivia nostri, you have forgotten me.

† Oblivius, a, um; adj. obscure by being forgotten.

Oblōcātio, ōnis; f. a letting out to hire.

Oblōcātor, ōris; m. a letter out to hire.

Oblōco, āre; act. to let out to hire, to undertake any thing for money.

† Oblōcūtio, ōnis; f. a gainsaying, speaking against.

Oblōcūtor, ōris; m. a gainsaying, detractor, backbiter.

† Oblongo, āre; to prolong, defer, delay.

Oblongus, a, um; adj. more long than broad, very or somewhat long.

† Obloquium, ii; n. obloquy, reproach.

Oblō-quer, catus sum, qui; dep. to gainsay, mutter against, rail at, report ill of.

Obloquutor, ōris; m. See oblocutor.

† Oblucino, are; to err.

Obluctor, āri; dep. cum dat. to struggle or strive against, resist.

Oblūdo, si, sum, dēre; to dally with.

† Oblūridus, a, um; adj. pale, wan.

† Oblūstro, are; to go about.

† Obmān-co, si, ēre; to abide long.

Obmōlior, īri; dep. cum acc. to barricado, block up.

† Obmōn-co, ēre; to admonish.

† Obmord-co, to bite close.

Obmurmuratio, ōnis; f. a murmuring.

Obmurmurātor, ōris; m. a mutterer against.

Obmurmūro, āre; neut. dat. to mutter before or against.

† Obmūt-co, ēre; to grow dumb.

Obmutesco, ēre; to keep silence, be still and hush, not to be in request.

Obnāto, āre; to swim against.

Obnātus, a, um; growing about.

Obne-cto, xui, ētere; act. to bind or tie fast.

Obnexatio, ōnis; f. a tying fast.

† Obnexus, a, um; knit or tied fast.

Obniger, ra, rum; adj. black about, or blackish.

Obnitor, sus or xus sum, ti; dep. dat. to resist, withstand, strive against.

Obnixē; adv. with might and main, with all one's force.

Obnixus, a, um; part. of obnitor; endeavouring against, relying upon.

* Obnixus opibus, relying much upon one's wealth.

Obnoxie; adv. timorously, servilely, doubtfully. * Non obnoxie, evidently.

† Obnoxietas, ātis; f. obnoxiousness, liability.

* Ex omni solvatur obnoxietate, let him be freed from all his slavish terms and conditions.

Obnoxiosē; adv. imperiously.

† Obnoxiosus, a, um; adj. imperious, or very obnoxious.

Obnoxius, a, um; adj. [à noxia] obnoxious, guilty, liable, obliged, weakly, in continual fear, under the lash, subject to receive harm. * Obnoxius uxori, a meateat. * Vitis

procellis obnoxia, a vine lying open to the ground. * Crimini obnoxius, blame-worthy.

Obnubilatio, ōnis; f. a darkening.

Obnubilator, ōris; m. a darkener.

Obnūbilo, āre; act. to darken, cloud, overcast.

Obnū-bo, psi, ptum, bēre; act. to cover, hide, hoodwink.

Obnunciatio, ōnis; f. a telling of evil things. * Dirarum obnunciatio, a commination.

† Obnunciator, ōris; m. a messenger of ill tidings.

Obnuncio, āre; act. to tell evil tidings, withstand a law. * Augures obnunciant, the augurs forbid the assembly.

† Obnuptio, ōnis; f. a covering over.

Oboca, the river Liphic in Ireland.

Obō-co, ēre; neut. to give an ill savour, to stink, smell out.

OBOLUS, i; m. [ὀβολός] a half-penny, the least Athenian coin. * Obolus terræ, five foot in breadth, and ten in length.

† Obūminor, āri; dep. to bode evil.

Obor-ior, tus sum, īri; dep. to spring up, break forth.

Obotritæ, a people of Germany.

Obotrii, a people of Germany.

Obpallio, āre; to hide under a cloak.

† Obpavio, āre; to beat or strike.

† Obpūnio, īre; to beat or smite.

† Obradio, āre; neut. to shine about or against.

† Obrādo, si, sum, dēre; to stare against the hair.

† Obraucātus, a, um; adj. made hoarse.

† Obrauco, āre; to make hoarse.

Obrēp-o, si, tum, ēre; neut. to creep on, come in privily, to deceive, steal in or upon. * Obrepere ad magistratum, to get or screw himself into an office by indirect means.

† Obreptatio, ōnis; f. a stealing upon.

Obreptio, ōnis; f. a creeping in privately, an over-reaching.

Obrepto, are; to steal in or upon.

Obrētio, īre; act. to take in a net.

† Obri-deo, si, sum, dēre; to mock, laugh at.

Obrigeo, ēre; neut. to be or grow hard with cold, be stiff or frozen.

Obrigesco, ēre; neut. to be or grow hard with cold, be stiff or frozen.

Obrima, one of the three rivers which encompass the city of Apamia in Asia.

Obrimo, a surname of Proserpine.

Obrincus, a river of Gallia Belgica.

Obrīp-io, ēre; act. [of ob and rapio] to snatch away.

Obris, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, called L'Orbe.

† Obrītio, ōnis; f. a laughing at, scoffing.

† Obrīsum, i; n. pure gold, perfectly tried.

Obroatī, the city Omara in Persia.

Obrō-do, si, sum, dēre; to gnaw about.

Obrōgatio, ōnis; f. an abrogating.

Obrōgo, āre; act. cum dat. to gain-say, interrupt, derogate, move against a former law.

Obrōlis, a, um; part. of obrodor; gnawed about.

Obructans, ntis; part. belching out.

Obru-mpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act. to break with straining.

Obr-uo, ui, utum, uere; act. to cover, overwhelm, overbear, exorbitate, over-charge, overcome. * Obrueret aliquem lapidibus, to brain out.

Obrueret aliquem lapidibus, to brain out.

Obruerē se vino, to make himself drunk. * Obruerē dolorem, to cast away sorrow, forget it. * Obruerē ære alieno, to run one into debt.

Obrussa, æ; f. the dross of gold.

+ Obrutaneus, a, um; adj. suddenly overthrown.

+ Obrutesco, ēre; neut. to become senseless, be astonished.

Obrutus, a, um; part. of obruor; overwhelmed, confounded, oppressed, forgotten.

Obryza, æ; f. a touchstone or test for gold.

Obryzum, i; n. the purest gold.

Obryzus, a, um; adj. best, purest.

Obuāvio, ire; neut. to rage against, deal cruelly with.

+ Obsālūto, are; to offer to salute.

Obsātūro, āre; to fill very full, to give one his belly full.

Obscænus, a, um; adj. [à Σκατὰ, sinistra] unlucky.

Obscævus, i; n. [sinistra] unlucky.

Obscēnus, a, um; adj. [qu. ob i. c. ponē scenam] obscene, unlucky, filthy. See obscœnus.

Obscēnē; adv. filthily, dishonestly.

Obscēnitās, ātis; f. filthiness, ribaldry, villany.

+ Obscœno, i; n. to bring ill luck.

+ Obscœvo, are; to defile.

Obscœnus, a, um; adj. [à κακός, impurus] signifying evil tidings, or some mischance to come, unlucky, filthy, impure. * In obscœnis cit, it cannot with modesty be named. See obscœnus.

Obscūrans, mis; part. hiding. * Caput obscurante lacernā, with his cloak thrown over his head.

Obscūrātio, ōnis; f. a making dark, eclipsing, dimming.

Obscūrātor, ōris; m. a darkner.

Obscūrātus, a, um; part. darkened.

Obscūrē; adv. obscurely, darkly. * Obscure ferre, to conceal.

Obscūrītās, ātis; f. obscurity, darkness, dimness, meanness of birth.

Obscūro, are; act. to make dark, shadow, hide, put out of request. * Obscurare stylum, to write intricately. * Quam obscurari volunt, which (custom) they would willingly smother.

OBSCURUS, a, um; adj. [Σκῆπτρὸς] obscure, dark, without light, of no credit or esteem. * Obscurus filius, a bastard. * Vir obscurus, a deep and reserved man. * Non erat obscurum, it was plain enough. * Obscuro loco, or genere natus, of mean extraction.

Obsecrātio, ōnis; f. an earnest entreaty or prayer.

+ Obsecrātor, ōris; m. an earnest entreater.

Obsecro, are; act. [ex ob & sacro] to entreat or beseech. * Obsecro an is est? is it he prithe? * Obsecro tuam fidem? what's become of your fidelity for God's sake?

+ Obsecundantē; adv. obediently.

+ Obsecundātio, ōnis; f. an obeying or forwarding.

+ Obsecundātor, ōris; m. an obeyer.

Obsecundo, are; neut. dat. to obey, to strike in with counsel, come into one's aid.

Obsep-iō, si, tum, ire; act. to hedge up. * Obsepire iter ad honores, to lock up the way to honour.

Obsēquēla, æ; f. obedience, yielding. * Obsequelam alicui facere, to be

swayed by one.

Obsēquens, ntis; adj. cum dat. obedient, pliant. * Magistro obsēquens, ruled by his master.

Obsēquentē; adv. obediently, pliantly. Undē obsēquentissimē.

Obsēquentia, æ; f. a complying.

Obsēquibīlis, e; diligent, at command.

Obsēquiosus, a, um; adj. compliant, obedient, servicable.

Obsēquium, ii; n. compliance, obedience, flattery. * Comes obsēquii, the captain of the guard. * Obsēquium animo sumere, to take one's whole swing.

Obsē-quor, cutus sum, qui; dep. to obey, do as one would have, please, pamper. * Animo suo obsēqui, to follow one's own inclinations.

Obsēro, are; act. [à tēra] to lock up. * Obsēra intus fores, bolt up the doors. * Obsērare palatum, to be silent, not to speak a word.

Obsēro, ēvi, itum, ēre; act. to sow or plant. * Argum vineis obsērare, to set a ground with vine-plants. * Obsērare malos mores, to infuse naughtiness into one.

Obsērp-o, si, tum, ēre; to creep against.

Observābilis, e; adj. to be revered, observable, easily to be taken notice of, foreseen or avoided.

Observans, ntis; adj. observant, dutiful. * Tui observans, one that respects and honours you extremely. * Omnium officiorum observantissimus, one continually ready to lend his assistance, do a kindness or good turn.

Observantia, æ; f. reverence. * Summa observantiā colere, to respect greatly.

+ Observatē; adv. circumspectly.

Observātio, ōnis; observation, noting, considering, marking, reverencing, respecting. * In observatione esse, to be observed, to be a custom, or usual.

Observātor, ōris; m. an observer.

Observātur; imp. it is observed.

Observātus, a, um; part. observed.

+ Observātus, ūs; m. observation.

Observio, ire; neut. to attend upon.

Observito, are; to watch narrowly.

Observo, are; act. to observe, mark, note, eye, respect, watch, gaze on the sky. * Observare januam, to keep the gate. * Observare tempus, to watch an opportunity. * Observare aliquem, to shew one respect, have a veneration for.

Obses, idis; c. [ab obsideo] an hostage, pledge.

Obsessio, ōnis; f. a besieging, a seizing on.

Obsessor, ōris; m. a besieger, long sitter.

Obsessus, a, um; part. of obsideor; besieged, beset, environed.

+ Obsessus, ūs; m. a siege, or besieging.

+ Obsibilo, are; to whistle.

+ Obsidātus, a, um; kept as a pledge.

+ Obsidātus, ūs; m. an engagement, a giving of hostages, the state and condition of a hostage.

Obsīdeo, ēdi, essum, ēdere; act. [of ob and sedeo] to besiege, beset, sit watching, hem in, or compass about. * Tempus alicujus obsidere, to take off and strengthen one's time. * Obsidere stuprum, to watch for a

strumpet. * Obsidere aditus, to secure the passages.

Obsidiæ, arum; pl. f. a lying in wait, or upon the catch.

Obsidiānus lapis [ab obsidio invent.] cannon-coal. * Obsidiana gemma, the black agat or jet. * Obsidianum vitrum, a kind of pure black glass.

Obsidio, ōnis; f. a siege, besieging, a surrounding or hemming in, a blockade, a leaguer. See obsidium.

Obsidiōnālis, e; adj. of or for a siege. * Corona obsidiōnālis, the crown of a commander who had raised a siege.

Obsidior, āri; dep. dat. to lie in wait for one. * Crabrones obsidiantur apibus, the hornets watch against the bees come out.

Obsidium, ii; n. a siege or besieging. * Obsidium facere, or obsidio claudere, cingere, to besiege. * Obsidium solvere, or obsidio eximere, liberare, to raise the siege.

Obsido, ēre; to besiege, beset, watch.

Obsigillo, āre; to seal up, keep secret.

Obsignātio, ōnis; f. a signing or sealing.

Obsignātor, ōris; m. a signer, sealer; also a public notary, and a witness to a deed.

Obsignātus, a, um; part. signed, sealed, imprinted in the memory.

Obsigno, are; act. to sign or seal, to put one's hand to a thing.

+ Obsimulātus, a, um; adj. without dissimulation.

Obsipo, are; act. to cast, sprinkle.

Obsistitur; imperf. opposition, or resistance is made.

Obsisto, stiti, stitum, sistere; neut. to withstand, stand in one's way, resist. * Alicui obviam obsistere, to go to meet one. * Cui obsisti non potest, against whom no resistance can be made.

Obsitus, a, um; part. of obseror; set or planted about, compassed, overgrown. * Pannis obsitus, tattered all over. * Obsitus ulceribus, full of sores all over.

Obsolēfacio, ēre; act. acc. Arnob. to cause to be forgotten or disused.

Obsolēfactus, a, um; part. having lost his strength, out of use.

Obsolēscio, ēre; neut. pass. to be out of use, be defiled.

Obsolēco, ēre; to grow out of use.

Obsolēscō, ēre; and custom, lose its grace. * Obsolevit ista oratio, that phrase is out of fashion.

Obsolētē; obsolete, out of use. * Obsoletiū vestitus, in beggarly cloths.

Obsolētus, a, um; adj. out of use, decayed, stale, filthy, stutish. * Obsoleta vestis, an old thread-bare coat.

Obsōnium, ii; n. See opsonium.

Obsōno, āre; to provide victuals.

+ Obsōno, are; neut. to sound ill.

Obsōnus, a, um; adj. sounding ill.

Obsōpio, ire; to be in a deep sleep.

Obsorheo, ēre; act. acc. to sup up.

Obsordeo, ēre; neut. to be filthy.

Obsordesco, ēre; and stutish.

Obstāculum, i; n. an hindrance.

+ Obstendo, ēre; to set against, oppose.

+ Obsterno, ēre; to obtrude, put upon.

Obstetricium, ii; n. midwifery.

Obstetrico, āre; to play the midwife.

Obstetricor, āri; wife.

Obstrix, icis; f. [ab obsto] a midwife.

Obstinā, ē; adv. obstinately, wilfully.
Obstinatio, ōnis; f. stubbornness,
wilfulness, resolvedness.

Obstinātus, a, um; } adj. obsti-
+ Obstinax, gen. ac's; } nate, stub-
born, wilful, resolute.

Obstino, āre; neut. [ā sto, vel te-
neo] to be obstinate or stubborn. *
Eā-obstinavit gratiā, for that reason
he urged it so stiffly.

Obstipator, ōris; m. he that stops
chinks.

Obstipatus, a, um; adj. having the
chinks stopped.

+ Obstipēculus, i; m. he that bends
his head.

Obstipo, āre; to stop chinks. * Ver-
ticem obstipare, to lay the head on
one side in a pensive manner.

Obstipus, a, um; adj. [ā stipes] wry-
necked.

Obstita, ōrum; pl. n. strange sights.

Obstitus, a, um; part. of obstitor;
awry, thunder-struck.

+ Obstitus, ūs; m. crookedness.

Obsto, ūti, itum, and ātum, āre;
neut. to stand against, withstand,
hinder, stop. * Si non obstat, if
there be no opposition made.

Obstragulum, i; n. a cover or co-
vering.

+ Obstragūlātus, a, um; adj. chak-
ed, oppressed.

Obstrepitus, a, um; part. of ob-
strepo; making a loud noise.

Obstrepitur, verb., imperf. they cry
out against.

Obstrep-o, ūi, itum, ēre; neut. to
cry out against, drown another's
voice, interrupt. * Laudi alicujus
obstrepere, to decry one. * Cla-
more obstrepi, to be stunned with
noise and din.

Obstrictus, a, um; part. of obstrin-
gor; bound fast.

Obstrictus, ūs; m. a crushing or
pressing.

Obstrigillatio, ōnis; f. a currying,
enjoying at one.

Obstrigillator, ōris; m. a reprovcr.

Obstrigillo, āre; to curry hard with a
sharp invective, to do one's errand.

Obstrigillum, i; n. } the upper lea-
Obstrigillus, i; m. } ther of a shoe;
also the collet of a ring.

Obstri-ngo, nxi, ūtum, ngēre; act.
to bind fast, to oblige, to claim. *
Obstringere se parricidio, to incur
the guilt of. * Obstringere aliquem
jurejurando, to bind any one by oath.

* Obstringere se hereditati, to re-
cover an inheritance.

Obstructio, ōnis; f. a stopping, shut-
ting up.

+ Obstructor, ōris; m. an obstructer.

Obstructus, a, um; part. of obstruo;
shut up, stopped.

Obstrudo, ūi, ūtum, dēre, [ex obs &
trudo] to hide, set aside, thrust into
the ground, to find down the throat,
to eat greedily.

Obstruo, xi, ūtum, ēre; act. to stop,
shut up. * Obstruere aures, to cause
one to be inexorable. * Alterius lu-
minibus obstruere, to prejudice the
lights of another's house, to out-
shine and eclipse his renown.

Obstrusus, a, um; part. of obstru-
dor; hidden, thrust up behind.

Obstupescio, ēre; act. to make sense
less, to amaze, terrify, to abash.

Obstupescit, a, um; part. of
obstupescio; astonished; also full
fed.

Obstūpeo, ēre; } neut. to be a-
Obstupesco, ēre; } mazed, abashed,
or astonished.

Obstūpidus, a, um; adj. defiled, ra-
vished.

Obsum, fui, esse; to hinder, hurt.

+ Obsuo, ūi, ūtum, ēre; to sew or
stitch round about.

Obsurdeo, ēre; } neut. to grow
Obsurdesco, ēre; } deaf.

+ Obsurdus, a, um; adj. deaf.

Obsutus, a, um; adj. sewed about.

+ Obtectio, ōnis; f. a covering.

Obiectus, a, um; part. of obtegor;
covered, disguised.

Obtego, xi, ūtum, gēre; act. acc. to
cover over. * Obtegere se corpore
alicujus, to hide himself behind
another.

Obtemperantē; adv. obediently.

Obtemperatio, ōnis; f. obedience.

+ Obtemperator, ōris; m. an obeyer.

Obtempero, āre; neut. dat. to obey.

+ Obtendiculum, i; n. a pretence,
excuse.

Obten-do, di, ūtum, and tum, dēre;
act. acc. to cover or hang over, to
make a pretence. * Rationem tur-
pitudini obtendere, to have some co-
lourable shew for his naughtiness.

Obtento, āre; act. to affect one in-
wardly, to uphold on every side. *
Me spes quædam obtentabat, I had
a kind of persuasion.

Obtentus, a, um; part. of obtendor;
covered.

Obtentus, ūs; m. a stretching forth,
a hanging before one, a pretence,
colour. * Secundæ res mire sunt
vitiis obtentui, proterity is an ex-
cellent covering for naughtiness.

Ob-tero, trivi, tritum, ēre; to wear
in rubbing, to bruise, to trample un-
der foot, disgrace, confound.

Obteror, ēris, i, obtritus ūm; pass.
to be broken in pieces, crushed or
squeezed to death, to be trampled
under foot, or trod to death, to be de-
spised, to lie disregarded, to be easily
overcome, or surmounted, to be run
down, or disparaged.

Obtestatio, ōnis; f. a humble de-
siring, beseeching.

Obtestator, ōris; m. a beseecher.

Obtestor, ari; dep. to beseech, in-
treat, call, to desire for God's sake.

Obtex-o, ūi, tum, ēre; act. acc. to
weave round about, to cover.

Obthūramentum, i; n. a stopple, dam.

Obthūrat, a, um; shut up, stopped.

Obthūro, āre; act. acc. [ā θύρα, ja-
nuā] to stop close up.

Obtinentia, æ; f. silence, stopping
one's speech; the figure Apophoresis.

Obtine-co, ēre; [of ob and taceo] to
be silent, stop one's speech.

Obtineo, inni, entum, inēre; act.
acc. to obtain, get, to possess, take up.

* Obtinere causam, to carry a cause.

* Obtinere gradum, to possess a
rank. * Obtinere regnum, to hold
the kingdom firmly. * Obti-
nere colorem, to keep his colour.

* Sapientia nomen obtinere, to be
esteemed a wise man.

Obtingit, imp. it happens or chances.

+ Obtingo, ūgi, ēre, [of ob and tan-
go] to happen, fall by lot.

+ Obtinnio, ire; to tingle as the ears.

Obtorpeo, ēre; } neut. to be or
Obtorpesco, ēre; } grow numm,

senseless, stupified, slow or dumb.

Obtorqueo, ūi, ūtum, and tum, quēre;
to wring or wrest about.

Obtorilis, e; adj. easily wrested or
wreathed.

Obtorus, a, um; part. of obtorqueo;
wrested, wreathed.

Obtreclatio, ōnis; f. a back-biting,
slandering, diminishing.

Obtreclator, ōris; m. a back-biter,
slanderer, decryer.

Obtreclatus, ūs; m. a slandering.

Obtreclio, āre; act. acc. & dat. [of
ob and tracto] to slander, back-
bite, speak evil of. * Obtreclare ali-
cui, to carp or find fault with one.

* Obtreclare aliquid gloriæ, to di-
minish one's reputation. * Obtre-
clare laudes, to dispraise that for
which one is cried up.

Obtritus, a, um; part. of obteror;
worn out, bruised, trodden under
foot.

Obtritus, ūs; m. a wearing out, a
bruising, trampling under foot.

Obtrudo, ūi, ūtum; act. to force upon
one, give against his will, press
upon.

Obtruncatio, ōnis; f. a cutting off
the top, beheading.

Obtruncator, ōris; m. a beheader.

Obtrunco, āre; act. acc. to cut off
the top, behead, kill.

Obtrusus, a, um; part. of obtrudor;
forced upon one.

Obtu-cor, tus ūm, ēri; dep. to look
wisly upon, behold stedfastly.

Obtuitus, ūs; m. a stedfast behold-
ing.

Obtuli, I offered. See offero.

+ Obtum-co, ēre; neut. to swell a-
gainst, or about.

Obtundo, ūdi, ūtum, undēre; act.
acc. to make blunt or dull, to thump,
beat, dun one. * Ne me de hac
re obtundas sapius, make me not
deaf with the same thing told so
often. * Vocem obtundere, to
make hoarse or hurt the voice.

Obtus, a, um; adj. well knocked.

Obtūramentum, i; n. a stopple.

Obtūrat, a, um; stopped, shut up.

Obtu-batio, ōnis; f. a troubling,
vexing.

Obturbator, ōris; m. a troubler.

Obturbo, āre; to disturb, interrupt,
vex or trouble much.

+ Obturgeo, ēre; to swell up.

Obtūo, āre; to stop or close up. See
obthuro.

Obtūse; adv. dully, bluntly.

Obtus, a, um; part. of obtundor;
made blunt, dull, without spirit.

* Obtusior oculorum acies, the
more dim sight of the eyes.

+ Obtutum; adv. immediately.

Obtutus, ūs; m. a stedfast looking.

Obvagio, ire; neut. to cry out.

Obvallatio, ōnis; f. a compassing a-
bout.

Obvallator, ōris; m. a compasser.

Obvallatus, a, um; part. of obval-
lor; environed, intrenched.

Obvallo, āre; act. to compass with
a ditch or trench, to fortify.

+ Obvāricator, ōris; m. he that
meets a man and turns him out of
his way.

+ Obvārico, āre; to stop or turn one
out of his way.

Obvāricor, ari; dep. to turn or be
turned out of the way.

+ Obvāro, āre; Enn. to stand off,
disagree, to be wide of truth, per-
vert.

Obv-ēnio, ēni, entum, ēnīre; neut.
dat. Cic. to meet with, to fall to
one's

one's share, to chance, come in the mean time. * Obvenit hæreditas, an estate falls to one.
Obventio, ōnis; f. Ulp. revenue, rent, income.
Obverbēro, are; to beat, lay upon.
Obversatio, ōnis; f. a walking often in one place.
† Obversio, are; to turn often against.
† Obversor, āri; to walk often in one place, to be in view, to recur.
† Obversus; præp. acc. over-against, overthwartly.
Obversus, a, um; part. of obvertor; turned against. * Obversus stare, to stand to receive a charge with one's face against another.
Obverto, ti, sum, tere; act. to turn against, turn back or about.
Obviam, adv. cum dat. in the way to meet one. * Obviam ire, fieri, or esse alicui, to meet.
† Obviatio, ōnis; f. a meeting.
Obviator, ōris; m. a meetor.
Obvium, [cit] imp. opposition was made.
Obvio, are; to meet in the way, to check, resist.
Obvius, a, um; adj. dat. Cic. [à via] meeting. * Obvium se dare alicui, to go to meet one. * Obvia medicorum turba, the world full of physicians. * Urbs inimicis obvia, a city easy to be taken.
Obulco, a city in Spain.
† Obultrōneus, a, um; adj. offering himself freely.
Obumbratio, ōnis; f. a shadowing.
Obumbrator, ōris; m. } a shadower.
Obumbratrix, icis; f. } darkner.
Obumbratus, a, um; shadowed.
Obumbr-o, are, act. acc. Ovid. to over-shadow, darken, hide, defend.
† Obuncitas, ātis; f. crookedness.
† Obunc-o, are; to chide.
† Obuncus, a, um; anointed over.
Obuncus, a, um; adj. very crooked.
Obundatio, ōnis; f. a flowing against.
Obundator, ōris; m. a flower against.
Obundo, are; neut. dat. to run or flow against.
Obungo, ere; act. to anoint all over.
† Obvolatio, ōnis; f. a flying against.
Obvulo, are; to fly against.
Obvolvo, vi, utum, vere; act. to fold or wrap together, to mask, veil or hood.
Obvolutio, ōnis; f. Hor. a folding together, a rolling to and fro.
Obvolutor, ōris; m. he that rolls or wraps together.
Obvolutorium, ii; n. a net or key.
Obvolutus, a, um; part. of obvolvō, Cic. folded together. * Obvoluto capite, hooded up.
Obustus, a, um; P & A. Vir. burnt, singed, scorched, blasted about, nipped or frozen.

O ante C.

Ocales or Ocale, a city of Bœotia.
Ocaleus, a, um; adj. of Ocale.
OCCA, æ; f. Gol. [ab Heb. Hiccab, percussit] a harrow, drag.
Occæcatio, ōnis; f. a blinding.
Occæcator, ōris; m. a blinder.
Occæcatus, a, um; part. blinded.
Occæco, are; act. [of ob and cæco] to blind, blindfold, to inveigle.
Occallatio, ōnis; f. Cels. a making

hard and brawny.

Occallatus, a, um; adj. Sen. made hard and brawny.
Occall-co, ere; neut. [of ob and calleo] to be hard and brawny. * Occalluit animus, the mind is seared.
Occalles-co, ere; to grow brawny, and tough-skinned.
Occam, a famous divine, A. Dom. 1330.
† Occamen, inis; n. a breaking as with a harrow.
Occan-o, ui, ere; to sing against. * Occanere cornua jussit, he commanded the cornets to sound a charge.
† Occanto, are; to sing against.
Occasio, a heathen goddess with a forelock, and the hinder part of her head bald.
Occasio, ōnis; f. Cic. [ab occido] occasion or opportunity. * Tapta est literarum occasio, so ready a means is learning to get riches. * Nec erat lapidum occasio, neither were there any stones at hand.
Occasiuncula, æ; f. a little occasion.
† Occaso, are; neut. to be lost, undone, come to destruction.
† Occasus, a, um; part. [of occidor] fallen, set. Lucil.
Occasus, ūs; m. destruction, death, the setting of the sun, the west.
Occatio, ōnis; f. a harrowing.
Occator, ōris; m. an harrower; also the god of harrowing. Plaut.
† Occatorium, ii; n. an harrow.
Occatorius, a, um; adj. of harrowing.
Occatus, a, um; part. harrowed.
Occedo, ūs, sum, dēre; neut. [of ob and cedo] to meet in the way. * Occedere obviam irato, to come in an angry man's way.
† Occentatio, ōnis; f. a scolding.
† Occentator, ōris; m. a chider.
Occento, are; [ab occino] to scold, cry, or sing against. Plaut.
† Occentor, ōris; m. he that sings the treble.
Occentus, ūs; m. Plin. an ominous crying, a squeaking.
† Occepso, for occepero; Plaut. I shall begin.
Occidens, ntis; m. Cic. Hor. the west, the sun-set.
Occidens, ntis; adj. Cic. decaying, declining. * Lucernæ occidentes, candles ready to go out.
Occidentalis, ic; adj. of the west, western. Plin.
Occidio, ōnis; f. carnage, slaughter, havoc. * Occidione occidere, to kill all. Liv.
Occido, idi; casum; neut. Cic. [of ob and cado] to die, perish. * Sol occidit, the sun sets. * Ad terram occidere, to fall to the ground. * Occidi, I am undone.
Occido, idi, sum, idēre; act. acc. [of ob and cado] to kill, slay, beat. * Occidis me, you worry me with prating.
† Occidualis, e; adj. western.
Occiduus, a, um; adj. pertaining to the west, going down, decaying. * Aquæ occiduae, the Hesperian sea. * Occidua senectia, extreme old age. Ovid.
† Occillator, ōris; m. a breaker of clods, a buffeter.
Occillo, are; } [abocco] act. acc.
Occilo, are; } Plin. to knock and break into small pieces. * Occil-

lare os, to cut or bruise one's face.

Occino, ui, entum, ere; neut. Liv. of ob and cano] to sing to, or against, to presage ill luck.
Occipio, epi, eptum, ere; [of ob and capio] to begin, enter, fall upon.
Occipitium, ii; n. Plin. } [à caput]
Occiput, itis; n. Perf. } the hinder part of the head, the nodule.
Occisio, ōnis; f. Liv. a killing. * Occisione occidere, to make a general slaughter.
† Occisor, ōris; m. a killer; Plaut.
Occisus, a, um; part. of Occidor. slain, undone, cast away, past hope, desperate. Cic.
Occlamitatio, ōnis; f. an outcry, disturbance.
Occlamit-o, are; neut. Plaut. to disturb, cry out against.
Occludo, ūs, sum, ere; act. [of ob and claudo] to shut up, shut fast, stop.
Occlusus, a, um; part. of occludor. shut fast, secret. Cic.
Occ-o, are; act. Var. to harrow.
Occapi, isse; verb. def. I begin.
† Occcepto, are; to be just a beginning.
Occubo, ui, itum, are; neut. to fall down, to die. Vir.
† Occucatio, ōnis; f. a trampling upon.
Occulo-o, are; act. Cato. [of ob and calco] to trample upon.
Occub-o, ui, tum, ere; act. acc. Stat. [of ob and colo vel celo] to cover all over, to hide, conceal.
Occultatio, ōnis; f. Cæf. a hiding, concealing.
† Occultator, ōris; m. } an hider.
† Occultatrix, icis; f. }
Occultatus, a, um; concealed, hid.
Occultē, ūs, issimē; adv. Cic. closely or privily. * Ut quas occultissimē, as secret as may be. * Occulte ferre aliquid, to endeavour to conceal a thing, to do a thing out of sight or in a corner.
Occultō, are; act. acc. Cic. to hide close. * Occultare se ab aliquo, to keep out of any one's sight.
Occultus, a, um; part. of occultor. hid secret. * Ex occulto, privily. * Occultum habere, to keep close. * Occulta saltuum, the thickest parts of the forests.
Occumbo, bui, bitum, mbēre; neut. [of ob and cumbo] to fall down, die. * Occumbere mortem, morti, morte, to die.
Occupans, ntis; part. he that seizes. * Occupantis sunt derelicta, possession is eleven points of the law.
Occupatio, ōnis; f. Cic. occupation, business, employment, a prevention, taking before.
† Occupator, ōris; m. an occupier, user.
† Occupatus, a, um; P & A. Cic. ior. istimus; occupied, busied, not a leisure, taken up. * Eram occupator de quinto filio, I was somewhat troubled about my fifth son. * Occupatus ampliter, very busy. * Animum habere occupatum in aliqua re, to be busy about a thing, to employ all one's thoughts upon it.
Occupo, are; acc. Cic. [à capio] to occupy, prevent, take before another, possess, to invent, trouble, to sue. * Occupant bellum facere, they.

they make invasion. * Occupare animum in funambulo, to gaze on a rope-dancer. * Occupare pecuniam alicui, or apud aliquem, to employ money at use. * Navis occupat rates, the ship gets beyond others. * Occupes prior adire, go to him before he comes to you. * Occupare militibus Italiam, to seize Italy, and garrison it strongly. * Occupare ministerium carnificis, to do the office of hangman, be deputy hangman. * Fati diem occupare, to kill one's self.

Occip-or, ari; pass. Hor. to be possessed. * Ambuita aquis si statim ovo occupentur postulas non sentiunt, scaldings by water do not blister, if the white of an egg be presently applied. * Dies ludis occupantur, the days are taken up with plays.

Occurritur, imp. there is resistance.

Occurro, ri, and cucurri, sum, ere; neut. Cic. [of ob and curro] to meet, meet with, come towards, prevent, withstand, be good against. * Occurrere animis, to be remembered. * Occurrere oculis, to be set before one's eyes. * Venienti occurrere morbo, nip a disease in the bud. * Occurrere vestra expectationi, I'll answer an objection you will perhaps make. * Occurrere suppetias fugientibus suis, to run to the aid of his men put to flight. * Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, this herb is a present remedy against or immediately cures bites.

Occursaculum, i; n. whatsoever meets one. * Nocturna occursacula, apparitions in the night. Apul.

Occursatio, onis; f. a meeting, by running a bandying to get voices.

Occursator, oris; m. } a meeter.

Occursatrix, icis; f. }

Occursio, onis; f. an encounter. Sen.

Occurso, are; Vir. [ab occurro] to encounter, meet, run against, to prevent, check, thwart and cross one another. * Occursare animo, to come into the memory. * Occursare numinibus, to atone the gods.

+ Occursorius, a, um; adj. met with.

Occursus, us; m. a meeting with.

+ Oceanicus, a, um; adj. of the sea.

+ Oceanitis, idis of the ocean.

OCEANUS, i; m. Lucan. [ωκεανός] the ocean, the sea, main sea, a great vessel to bathe in.

Oceanus, i; m. the god of the sea, son of Caelum and Vesta, husband of Tethys, and father of all rivers and fountains. Ovid.

Oceanus, a, um; adj. of the sea, huge, large. Ter.

Ocelenses, a people of Portugal called also Larienses.

Ocellis, } a city of Arabia Felix.

Ocelo, }

Ocellæ, arum; pl. f. maids with little eyes, pink-eyed girls.

Ocellatūra, æ; f. embroidery with eyelet-holes.

Ocollatus, i; m. Var. a dye, peach-stone or chalk-stone.

Ocellatus, a, um; adj. having many eyes or eyelet-holes.

Ocelli-promontorium, the promontory of Holderness.

Ocellus, i; m. Ovid. [ab oculus] a little eye, a love-look, a sweet-heart. * Mens ocellus, my darling.

Ocellus Lucanus, an ancient philo-

sopher, who wrote of the nature of the universe, translated out of Greek into Latin by Card. Emmanuel Viz-zanius 1546.

Ocelum, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, another in Spain.

Ocetis, an island in Scotland.

Ochia, a mountain in Eubœa, and the island itself.

Ochaneus, i; m. } the handle of

Ochana, æ; f. } a shield or buckler.

Ochanum, i; n. }

Ochesus, an Ætolian captain slain in the Trojan war.

+ Ochi or Occhi, certain trees like fig-trees in the valley of Hyrcania.

Ochra, æ; f. oker used by painters.

Ochus, chi; m. a king of Persia; also a river of India or Bactriana.

+ Ociahundus, a, um; adj. full of idleness and leisure.

Ocimastrum, i; n. wild basil, or basil mint.

Ocimum, i; n. Plin. the herb basil; also provender.

Ocinatus, ti; m. a river in Calabria.

Oci-or, ari; [ab ocium] to be idle or at rest.

Oci-or, us; adj. compar. [ὠκίω] swifter. See Ocys.

Ociōse; adv. at leisure, idly, out of employment.

+ Ociōsitas, atis; f. idleness.

Ociōsus, a, um; adj. idle, resting from labour, at leisure. * Dies ociōsus, a play-day. * Præstat ociōsum esse quam nihil agere, 'tis better to be idle than to take pains to no purpose. * Ociōsus sermo, a silly discourse, leaving no impression upon the mind.

Ocite; a small island of Ireland.

+ Ocitabulum, i; n. the weight of seven drachms.

+ Ociter; adv. swiftly, speedily.

OCIUM, ii; n. [ab οκλᾶ, pigritia] idleness, rest or leisure. * Agere ocia, to live at ease. * Operis ocium, having little or nothing to do. See Otium.

Ocius, comp. sūmē, superl. more speedily, sooner, quickly, very speedily.

Ocnus, ni; m. the son of Manto supposed to build Mantua; also a certain man in hell, feigned to be continually twisting of cords, with an axe standing by and biting it off as fast as he made it; hence the proverb Ocnus funiculum torquet, spoken of any that labour in vain, and particularly of him whose wife spends at home whilst he gets abroad.

+ Oquinisco, to nod or bend a little, to incline forward.

Ocra, the lowest part of the Alps.

Ocranzanes, the 38th king of Assyria.

OCREA, æ; f. Liv. [α crus, vel ab ὠκρίς] a boat or greave.

Ocreatus, a, um; adj. booted, harnessed with greaves.

Ocriculum, the farthest city of Umbria towards the south.

Ocrinum, ni; n. St. Michael's mount in Cornwall.

Ocris, a craggy hill.

Ocriua, æ; f. the mother of Tullus king of the Romans.

+ Ocrico, are; to cut very much.

Ociatēris, idis; f. the space of eight years.

Octangulus, a, um; eight-corner'd.

Octapitarum, the promontory of St. David's-Head in Wales.

+ Octapulus, a, um; adj. eight-fold.

Octastylus, having eight pillars.

Octāvæ, arum; pl. f. the Octaves, the eight days after any principal feasts.

Octāvia, æ; f. the sister of Octavius Cæsar, and wife of Antonius, who afterwards divorced her; also the daughter of Claudius Cæsar, and wife of Nero, by whom she was slain.

Octavia-gens, the name of a noble family in Rome.

Octaviæ porticus, two porches in Rome; one built near Marcellus's theatre by Octavia, sister of Augustus; the other built by Cn. Octavius close by Pompey's theatre.

Octavianus, the surname of Augustus.

Octāvō; adv. eighthly.

Octāvum; adv. the eighth time. Liv.

Octavus, a, um; adj. the eighth.

Octavus decimus, the eighteenth.

Octeni, æ, a; adj. pl. eight.

Octennis, ne; adj. [ab octo & annus] of the eighth year.

Octennium, ii; n. the space of eight years.

+ Octenus, a, um; adj. the eighth.

Octies; adv. eight times. Cic.

Octingēnarius, a, um; adj. Var. of eight hundred.

Octingēsimus, a, um; adj. Cic. the eight hundredth.

Octingenti, æ, a; adj. eight hundred.

Octingenties; adj. eight hundred times.

+ Octingentuplus, a, um; adj. eight hundred fold.

Octipes, edis; adj. having eight feet.

OCTO; indec. [ὀκτώ] eight.

October, ris; m. the month October.

Octodēcies; adv. eighteen times.

Octōdecim; adj. indec. eighteen.

Octōgēnarius, a, um; adj. of eighty.

Octōgēni, æ, a; pl. eighty.

Octōgesimus, a, um; the eightieth.

Octōgies; adv. eighty times.

Octōginta; adj. indec. eighty, four-score.

Octōjugis, ge; adj. eight in one couple, band or row.

Octōnariū, ōrum; pl. m. customers gathering the eighth part of goods.

Octōnarius, ri; m. Var. a staff of eight verses.

Octōnarius, a, um; adj. Plin. belonging to eight.

+ Octōni, æ; a; adj. pl. eight. Ovid.

Octophorum, ri; n. a sedan or chair carried by eight.

Octuplicatus, a, um; adj. multiplied by eight.

+ Octuplo, are; to make eight fold.

Octuplus, a, um; adj. eight fold.

Octuffis, is; m. Hor. eight asses worth six-pence of our coin.

Oculāria, æ; f. the herb eye-bright.

Ocularius, a, um; adj. of the eye.

* Faber ocularius, a spectacle-maker. * Specillum ocularium, a pair of spectacles. * Medicus ocularius, Cels. an oculist.

Oculatio, onis; f. Plin. a pruning of vines.

Oculatus, a, um; adj. having many eyes, well-sighted. * Testis oculatus, an eye-witness. * Dies oculata, ready money paid on the nail.

* Oculatissimus, most clear, conspicuous.

Oculus, a, um; adj. full of eyes, quick-sighted. Plaut.

+ Oculicrepidæ, servants or slaves beaten about the eyes. Plaut.

+ Ocu-

† *Oculiferus*, a, um; adj. *glittering to the eyes*.
Oculissimus, a, um; adj. *superl. seeing most clearly; also clear*.
Oculitus; adv. *from, to, or as the eyes, dearly*. * *Oculitus amare*, to love one as dear as one's eyes.
† *Oculo*, are; to illuminate, to enlighten, to give sight to.
Oculosus, a, um; adj. *full of eyes*.
OCULUS, i; m. [okx@] the eye, a spout, a bud, a look. * *Oculus navis*, the place where the ship's name is written. * *Oculus Christi*, wild clary. * *Oculus caninis*, hound's grass. * *In oculis ferre*, to love dearly. * *Oculi mihi dolent ab hoc*, this is an eye-sore to me. * *Habere in oculis*, to be intent upon a thing. * *Oculi in vultu habitant*, the eyes are never off the countenance. * *In oculis esse alieni*, to be beloved of any one.
Ocymum, i; n. the herb basil. * *Ocymum cereale*, buck wheat; also provender.
Ocypete, one of the harpies; her sisters were Aello and Celæno.
Ocyroe, a nymph, the daughter of the centaur Chiron and the nymph Chariclo.
† *OCYS*, yor, yssimus; adj. [ôxus] swift, speedy, quick.
† *Ocyus*, yssime; adv. compar. more quickly, swiftly, suddenly.
O ante D
OD, abbreviat, for ordo.
O. D. M. for opera, domus, munus.
Oda, æ; f. ? a song tuned to the Ode, æs; f. ? lute, or other music.
Odenatus, ti; m. a prince of Palmyrene, who did many brave exploits against Sapor king of Persia.
Oedera, the river Oder in Germany.
Odessus, si; f. a city of lower Myſia, with a mountain and river of the same name.
Odæum, ei; n. a musick school, the musick room in the theatre.
ODI, iſſe; verb. defect. [ab ôdô, vel ôdôyn, dolor] to hate, disdain.
† *Odibilis*, e; adj. to be hated.
† *Odibo*, for odero.
† *Odiens*, tis; part. of odio, hating.
† *Odio*, ire; to hate.
† *Odiolum*, i; n. a little hatred.
Odiôse; adv. hatefully, spitefully, importunately.
Odiôsus, a, um; adj. odious, hated, disdained, over-curious, troublesome. * *Odiôsa puella*, a shrew.
Odites, ene of the centaurs.
Odium, ii; n. [ab odi] hatred, disdain, tediousness, importunity. * *Non feci odio tuo*, I did not do it out of hatred to you. * *Odium aliquis capere*, to hate, loath or be tired out with one. * *Est mihi odium illius*, I hate him.
Odiupolis, a country of Heraclea.
Odo, ônis; m. a sock. See Udo.
Odoacer, a king of the Heruli, A.D. 476.
Odomanti, a people of Thrace.
Odones, a people of Thrace.
Odontogra, æ; f. pinchers to pluck out teeth.
Odontalgia, æ; f. the tooth-ach.
Odontoides; Medic. a process like a tooth rising from the middle of the second turning joint of the neck.
ODOR, ôris; m. [ôpuh vel ab ant. odeo, i. e. ôleo] a savour, scent, or smell, a precious odour, a perfume, an apprehension or conjecture, odours,

spices. * *Est nonnullus odor dictaturæ*; there is some likelihood of a dictator.
Odorâmen, inis; n. ? a perfume.
Odorâmentum, i; n. ? sweet smell.
Odorârius, ii; m. adj. perfumed.
Odorârius, ii; m. a perfumer.
Odoratio, ônis; a savouring or scenting, the smell of any thing.
Odorator, ôris; m. one having a good scent.
† *Odorâtorius*, a, um; adj. odoriferous, sweet-smelling.
Odoratus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; smelling sweetly, perfumed. * *Nux odorata*, a nut-meg. * *Rosa odorata*, a musk rose.
Odoratus, ſis; m. the smell, a smell, the sense of smelling.
† *Odorcûlus*, i; m. a little smell.
Odorifer, a, um; ? adj. bearing
Odoriferus, a, um; ? perfume or odours.
Odorisequus, a, um; adj. following the scent. * *Canis odorisequus*, a blood-hound.
Odoro, are; act. to make to smell and savour well, to smell at.
Odoror, ari; dep. acc. to scent the smell of any thing, smell out a matter, to search into one's mind.
† *Odorôsus*, a, um; adj. full of smell.
Odorus, a, um; adj. having or sending forth a scent; also scenting.
Odora canum vis, a pack of dogs with good noses.
† *Odos*, ôris; m. smell, savour.
Odrysæ, a people of Thrace by the river Hebrus.
Odrysus, a, um; adj. of the Odrysæ.
Odyſſæa, æ; f. Homer's poem of Ulyſſes.
Odyſſeia or *Ediſſa*, a haven and promontory of Sicily, called Capo Marzo.
O ante E
O. E. R. abbreviat, for ob eam rem.
Oea, a city of Tripolis in Africa.
Ocagrus, the father of Orpheus.
Ocagrius, a, um; adj. of Ocagrus.
Ocalo, a promontory of Spain.
Oebalides, Hyacinthus so called.
Oebalis, æ; f. the country of Laconia; also a city near Tarentum in Italy.
Oebalis, e; ? adj. of Oebalis.
Oebalius, a, um; ? lia.
Oebalus, the son of Pelon.
Oechaia, æ; f. a city of Boeotia, and several others.
Oechordas, a river of Serica.
Oechus, a city of Caria.
Oecônômia, æ; f. the stewardship or governance of a house; also the managing of an oration or poem.
Oecônômica, ôrum; n. pl. household government.
Oecônômicus, a, um; adj. of household order or government.
Oecônômus, i; m. a steward, keeper of the household store.
Oecumênicum, i; n. a general council.
Oecumênicus, a, um; adj. general, universal, belonging to the whole world, œcumenical.
Oedantium, a city of Illyria.
Oedasticus, a, um, adj. skilled in weights and measures.
Oedema, âtis; n. a white swelling.
Oedipus, pi or podis; m. the son of Laius, king of Thebes; he unfolded the riddle of Sphinx, slew his father, and married his mother Jocasta.
Oedipodionius, a, um; adj. of Oedipus.

Oena, æ; f. a city of Hetruria.
Oenanthæum, ii; n. oil of colloquintida blossoms.
Oenanthæ, æs; f. propwort, or the blossom of the wild vine.
Oenantheris, an herb that tames wild beasts.
Oenanthia, æ; f. a city of Ætolia and Sarmatia in Asia.
Oenanthinus, a, um; adj. made of the colloquintida blossoms.
Oenaria, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.
Oeneus, i; m. a river of Liburnia, and a king of Calydonia, who slighted Diana, and caused her to send a wild bear to waste the country.
Oenides, dis; ? adj. of Oeneus.
Oeneus, a, um; ?
Oeniadæ, arum; f. a city of Acarnania.
Oenias, the country thereabouts.
† *Oenigēna*, æ; c. bred of wine.
Oenipons, the city Inspruck in Germany.
Oenisteria, arum; pl. n. Athenian sacrifices performed by young men before they cut their beards.
Oeno, the daughter of Anias, who had this gift from Bacchus, that whatsoever she touched should be turned into wine.
Oenanda, dæ; f. a city of Lycia.
Oenochenia, æ; f. a mountain on the borders of Africa.
Oenochenus, i; m. a river in Thesaly.
Oenoe, æs; f. a town in Greece, parting Attica from Boeotia, and other places.
Oenomaus, i; m. a king of Elis, from whom at a race Pelops won his daughter Hippodamia.
Oenomeli, ios; n. ? a drink of four
Oenomelum, i; m. ? wine and honey.
Oenone, æs; f. a nymph of Ida, beloved by Paris, who foretold his being an occasion of the destruction of Troy.
Oenoparas, a river in Syria.
Oenophorum, i; n. a wine bottle.
Oenophorus, i; m. a wine-tearer.
Oenophyra, æ; f. a city of Boeotia.
Oenopia, an ancient name of the island Ægina.
Oenopides, a mathematician of Chios.
Oenôpola, æ; m. a vintner.
Oenôpolum, ii; n. a tavern, or wine-jeller.
Oenopatæ, arum; m. they whose duty it was to see that all drink was alike at the Grecian feasts.
Oenotri, a people of Italy.
Oenotria, æ; f. the country of the Oenotri, put sometimes for all Italy.
Oenotrides, ? islands in the Tyrrhene sea.
Oenotriæ, ?
Oenotrius, Janus so called.
Oensis, se; adj. of Oea.
Oenus, i; a river of Laconia.
Oenusia, æ; f. an ancient name of Carthage, and two islands in the Ægean sea.
Oenuſæ, ? three small islands of Peloponnesus.
Oenulæ, ?
Oerya, æ; f. an island by Boeotia.
Oelophagus, i; m. the gullet or wind-pipe.
Oelros, a river of Pamphylia.
Oethum, i; n. ? a horse-fly; poetic
Oethrus, i; m. ? fury.
Oesyma, æ; ? a city of Macedonia.
Oesyne, æs; ?
Oesypum,

Oesypum, i; n. the dog-locks of a fleece, the tail-wool. * Oesypa, ōrum, greasy wool.
 Oeta, a mountain in the borders of Thessaly, famous for the death and sepulchre of Hercules.
 Oetæus, a, um; adj. of Oeta.
 Oetensii, a people of the Lower Mysia.
 Oethyni, a people by Pontus.
 Oetolcyres, Apollo in the Scythian language.
 Oetus, i; m. the brother of the giant Ephialtes.
 Oetylus, } a city of Laconia.
 Oetylum, }
 Oezenis, a city of Pontus, called afterwards Trapezus.
 O ante F.
 Ofella, æ; f. a little sop, sippet, bit, brewiss, steaks.
 Offa, a king of the Mercians.
 OFFA, æ; f. [ὄψων ὀψών] a sop, morsel, chop of meat, lump, pellets of paste given to fowls to fatten them, and with which they are usually crammed, bag-pudding. * Inter os atque offam, when danger is feared after all was thought sure. * Cadit offa ex ore pulli, the pellet or paste falls out of the chicken's bill, or [proverbialiter] you have let the affair slip through your fingers.
 + Offārius, ii; m. a maker of puddings or junkets.
 + Offātim; adv. in pellets or morsels.
 + Offātus, a, um; adj. sopped, broken into bits.
 Offector, ōris; m. a dyer.
 + Offectus, a, um; part. of officior, hindered, stopped.
 + Offella, æ; f. a little sop or morsel, sippet, brewiss, steaks.
 Offendiculum, i; n. a stumbling-block, cause of offence.
 Offendimentum, i; n. a ribband, button or clasp for a hat or cap.
 Offendo, di, sum, dēre; act. acc. [ex ob & ant. fendo] to dash, hurt or bruise, find by chance, meet with, stumble upon, to miscarry. * Navis offendit, the ship founders. * Offenditis, you take offence at me. * Offendere apud iudices, to plead ill, offend the judges, be cast. * Offendere in arrogantiam, to grow malepert and saucy.
 Offensa, æ; f. a stumbling-block, a pique, distaste. * Esse in offensa, to be under a cloud, out of favour.
 Offensaculum, i; n. a stumbling-block, or cause of offence.
 + Offensatio, ōnis; f. a staggering or stumbling.
 Offensator, ōris; m. a frequent stumbler, a blunderer, a flammer. * Offensator equus, a stumbling horse.
 Offensio, ōnis; f. a stumbling or stumbling-block, a striking unawares, a distaste. * Offensioni esse, to be distasted. * Offensiones belli, miscarriages, ill successes. * Quod apud alios gratiam, apud alios offensionem habet, that which one liketh, another disliketh.
 Offensuncula, æ; f. a little hurt or distaste.
 Offens-o, āre; act. acc. to trip, to knock or run against, stop, or hinder. * Offensare capita, to knock heads together.
 Offensum, i; n. a displeasing the audience.
 Offensum eit; verb. imperf. it hap-

pened amiss.
 Offensus, a, um; part. of offendor, hurt, offended, wronged, angry.
 * Offenso pede, with a stumble.
 Offensus, ūs; m. a stumbling-block, a biting a thing unawares, a pique or distaste.
 Offercio, si, tum, ire; act. [of ob and farcio] to fill or stop up.
 + Offerentia, æ; f. an offering.
 Offero, obtuli, oblātum, offerre; act. acc. [of ob and fero] to offer, profess, or present, to bring, to promise, cause to have, to resist, withstand. * Offerre aliquid in lusum, to give one a thing to play withall. * Offerre se, to set one's self. * Offerre se alienis negotiis, to meddle with others matters. * Offerre se periculis, to expose himself. * Crimen alicui offerre, to bring in a charge against one. * Offerre religionem, to make one scrupulous.
 Offertorium, ii; n. an offering or place of offering; the offertory, a part of the Mass.
 Offertus, a, um; part. of offercior, stuffed, filled, larded.
 * Offermentæ, ārum; pl. blows or stripes.
 + Offermentum, i; n. an offering unto God.
 Officiālis, e; adj. belonging to duty.
 Officiālis, is; m. an officer, official.
 Officiārius, ii; m. an officer, as sergeant, bailiff, &c.
 Officina, æ; f. [qu. opificina, vel ab efficio] a shop, a warehouse, or work-house, workmanship; also a hen-pen. * Officina vitiorum, a place where men study naughtiness and villainy.
 Officinātor, ōris; m. a shop-keeper, workman.
 Off-icio, ēci, ectum, icēre; act. acc. Quint. [of ob and facio] to hinder, stop, hurt, dye cloth. * Officere alicujus commodis, to be one's hindrance. * Officere alicui apricanti, to keep the sun from one. * Umbra terræ soli officit, the shadow of the earth hinders the light of the sun.
 Officiōsē; adv. dutifully, with tender respect, readily.
 + Officiolum, i; n. a little duty.
 Officiōsus, a, um; adj. friendly, serviceable, giving content.
 + Officiperda, æ; jack out of office.
 Officium, ii; n. [ab officio, i. e. efficio] office, duty the work of one's place, a benefit, service, homage. * Officium triste or supremum, funeral rites. * Urbana officia, the waiting of clients upon their patrons from the house to the hall. * Ad officium nuptiarum venire, to solemnize a wedding. * In officio esse, to do one's duty. * Officii duxit, he thought it his duty.
 Offigo, xi, xum, gēre; act. [of ob and figo] to fasten or nail upon.
 Offirm-o, āre; to be obstinate and wilful, to set one's self resolutely against. Vide obfirmo.
 Offlecto, xi, xum, ctēre; act. to turn about or contrary.
 + Offo, arc; to sop, or break into bits.
 + Offocātus, a, um; part. of offocor, choaked, strangled.
 Offoco, āre; act. acc. to strangle; also to gargle the throat, and to gaggle it.

Offrænatus, a, um; part. of offrænor; bridled, curbed.
 Off-ingo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. acc. [of ob and frango] to break in pieces, plow up the second time.
 Offucia, æ; f. [à fucus] womens paint, deceit.
 + Offuc-o, āre; to gargle the mouth.
 Offula, æ; f. a collop, little morsel.
 + Offulārius, ii; m. a cook.
 + Offulcib, ire; to close or stop.
 Offultus, a, um; part. stopped, stuffed.
 Offundo, ūdi, ūsum; act. acc. & dat. to pour on, sprinkle upon, spread over, darken, stain. * Offundere alicui errorem, to deceive. * Offundere caliginem oculis, to cast a mist before one's eyes.
 Offuscatio, ōnis; a making black or dark.
 Offusco, āre; act. acc. to make dun, dark, or dim, to blemish.
 Offusus, a, um; part. of offundor; poured or sprinkled upon. * Offusus pavore, put into a fright.

O ante G.

Ogdoas, ādis; f. the number of eight.
 Ogdolapis, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.
 Ogdomi, a people of Marmarica.
 Ogdous, i; m. a king of Egypt, who built Memphis.
 Ogenus, i; m. a certain ancient god.
 Ogenidæ, } the ancients.
 Ogentii, }
 Oggannio, -ire; neut. [of ob and gannio] to chat, whisper in one's ear, tell often, to raise, to mutter, or whine towards. See obgannio.
 Oggannitus, a, um; part. of obgannio, chattered against.
 Oggēro, ūi, ūtum, rēre; act. cum acc. & dat. [of ob and gero] to cast in plentifully, set before. * Herbas oggerere, to serve with fodder. * Oculum alicui oggerere, to cast a sheep's eye on one.
 Oggrassor, āris; dep. to march, strut, or stalk against one.
 Oglāmus, i; m. a mountain of Marmarica.
 Ogmius, i; m. Hercules so called by the Gauls.
 Ogyges, is; m. a king of Thebes in Boeotia, which he built about a thousand and five hundred years before the building of Rome; in his time happened a very great flood, greater than that of Deucalion's, but lesser than that of Noah's; he is also called Ogygus, and said to be the first of all the Athenian kings.
 Ogygeus, a, um; } adj. of Ogyges.
 Ogygius, a, um; }
 Ogygidæ, the Thebans.
 Ogygia, æ; f. a small island of Magna Græcia, where Calypso dwelt; also a great city of Lower Mysia, called also Pristlaba, Prestlaba, and Parastlaba.
 Ogylus, i; m. an island between Peloponnesus and Crete.
 Ogyris, an island of the Indian sea, against Arabia Felix.
 Ogyritæ; m. the people of Ogyris.
 O ante H.
 O. H. S. S. for ossa hic sita sunt.
 OH! [ō, a sono] an interjection of admiring, affirming, rejoicing, reproving, weeping i. what! why! oh! alas! heyda! tush! pish!
 Ohe! an interjection of calling out, or weariness, i. ho! ho! enough!
 Ohe!

Oho! an interjection of marvelling.

O ante I:

Oicles, the father of Amphiarus, and the son of Antiphates.
Oileus, a king of Locris, and father of Ajax.
Oilides, Ajax.

O ante L.

O. L. abbrev. for operas locavit.
Olabi; pl. m. a people of Æthiopia.
Olachas, æ; m. a river of Bithynia, by whose waters perjured persons are said to be found out.
Olane, æs; f. one of the mouths of Padus; also a city of Armenia major.
Olbasia, æ; f. or Olbus, a city of Cilicia and Cappadocia.
Olbetus, i; f. a city of Macedonia.
Olbi, òrum; pl. a city of Egypt.
Olbia, æ; f. a city of Sarmatia Europæa, called Stapepor or Strapepor; also a city of Pamphylia called Acopende; also a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called Hieres; and a city of Sardinia, whose ruins still keep the name.

Olbiisii, òrum; pl. m. a people of Olbiisii, } about Hercules's pillars.
Olbius, i; m. a river of Arcadia.
Olcachites, a bay of Zeugitana.
Olcades; pl. m. a people of Spain.
Olcinium, i; n. a city of Dalmatia.
Olcium, i; called Dulcigno.
Olcion, a city of the Tyrrheni.
Olda, æ; f. a river of Aquitain.
OLEA, æ; f. [ἐλαια] an olive or olive-tree. * Olea Æthiopica, the wild olive. * Olea sativa, the garden-olive.

Oleaceus, a, um; adj. of or like an olive, or olive-tree.

Oleaginus, a, um; adj. of an olive.

Oleagineus, i; m. olive-colour'd.

† Oleagium, ii; n. an olive.

Olealis, e; adj. of oil, anointed.

† Olearium, ii; n. a place or vessel for oil.

Olearius, a, um; adj. belonging to oil.

Olearius, ii; m. an oilman, a maker or seller of oil.

Oleatellus, i; m. a small wild olive.

Oleat-er, ri; m. a wild olive or olive-tree.

Oleatrense, is; n. a kind of black lead.

† Oleastrinum, ii; n. oil of wild olives.

Oleastrum, i, the city Oleatro in Spain; also a promontory of Mauritania Tingitana.

Oleatrium, ii; n. a city about Saguntum in Spain.

Oleatus, a, um; adj. made or mixed with oil.

Oleitas, ætis; f. the time of gathering olives, or making oil, the store of oil at one growth.

Olenacum, i; n. Ellenborough in Cumberland.

† Olentica, òrum; pl. n. ill-smelling places.

Olenus or Olenum, a city of Achaia in Peloponnesus, and another in Ætolia by the river Evenus, called Oleno.

Olenus, i, the husband of Lethæa, so fair and proud, that she preferred herself before the goddesses, and he being willing to take his wife's crime and punishment upon himself, was with her turned into a stone.

Olenius, a, um; adj. of Olenus.

OL-EG, ui and evi, etum and itum; neut. to yield a smell good or bad, to savour, signify, to grow, suspect. * Hircum olet, he stinks like a goat. * Olet huic aurum, he smells my money. * Male olere, to have an ill-name. * Olent illa supercilia malitiam, his eye-brows shew his malicious disposition.

† Oleomella, æ; f. a Syrian tree, from whence issueth a thick and sweet oil.

† Oleoselinon, i; n. parsley with a soft leaf and tender stalk.

Oleolus, a, um; adj. oily, full of oil, fat.

Oléraceus, a, um; adj. of or like pot-herbs.

Oleria, æ; f. Minerva so called.

Olerium, i; n. one of Minerva's feasts.

† Olerio, are, to plant pot-herbs.

Olerus, i; m. a city of Crete.

† Oleico, ere, to grow.

† Oleto, are; act. to make to stink, corrupt.

Oletum, i; n. [ab olea] a place where olives grow.

Oletum, i; n. [ab oleo] a privy, bog-house, dunghill.

† Oletus, a, um; adj. stinking.

OLEUM, ci; n. [ἐλαιον] oil, olives, a skirmish, a counterfeit fencing, or flourishing of weapons only. * Oleum cibarium, salad oil. * Oleum in ore gestare, to have his mouth stopped.

* Oleum addere camino, to add fuel to the flames. * Oleum & operam perdere, to lose one's labour. * Oleo tranquillior, of a soft disposition.

Ol-facio, eci, actum, acere; act. to smell, give a smell; also to smell out, discover. * Olfaciunt sagacissime, they have a very quick scent.

† Olfactio, ònis; f. a smelling.

Olfacto, are, to smell often.

† Olfactor, òris; m. } a smeller.

† Olfactrix, icis; f. }

Olfactoriolum, i; n. a little box for perfumes, or a bottle of sweet water; a perfume bottle.

Olfactorium, ii; n. a nosegay, pomander, or any thing that smells well.

Olfactus, a, um; part. smelled out.

Olfactus, us; m. a smelling, or the sense of smelling.

† Olfo, are, to smell.

Olgafys, a mountain of Galatia.

Olia, æ; f. a city of Mesopotamia.

Oliaros, an island in the Ægean sea, called Quiniminio.

Oliba, a city of Spain called Olit.

Olicana, æ; f. Ilkeley, or Hallifax, in Yorkshire.

† Olide; adv. stinkingly, with a strong smell.

† Oliditas, ætis; f. a strong smell.

† Olidus, a, um; adj. having a strong smell.

Oligarchia, æ; f. government by a few.

Oligarchici, òrum; pl. m. they that are for an oligarchy.

OLIM; adv. [Heb. gnolam] in time past or to come, any time.

Olinia, æ; f. a river of Gallia Lugdunensis, and a city in Spain.

Olitor, òris; m. a gardener, seller of herbs.

Olitorius, a, um; adj. belonging to herbs. * Forum olitorium, the herb-market.

Oliva, æ; f. [ab olea] an olive, or olive tree.

Olivaceus, a, um; adj. of or like an olive, or olive-tree, or oil.

† Olivaris, e; adj. of or like an olive or olive-tree.

Olivarium, ii; n. an olive-yard.

Olivarius, a, um; adj. of an olive or olive tree.

† Oliveta, æ; f. the gathering of olives.

Olivetum, i; n. an olive-yard.

Olivifer, a, um; adj. bearing olives.

Olivina, æ; f. great store of oil.

Olivitas, ætis; f. the time of gathering olives; also the store of one growth.

Olivitor, òris; m. an olive-dresser.

† Olivo, are, to gather olives.

Olivum, i; n. oil of olives.

Olivus, a, um; adj. of the olive-tree.

Olizon, a city of Thessaly.

OLLA, æ; f. [ἀρνῆς, vel ab olus] an earthen pot; also the same as illa.

† Ollar, ætis; n. a pot cover.

Ollaria, æ; f. a kind of mixed brass.

Ollaris, e; adj. of a pot, potted up.

† Ollarius, ii; m. a potter.

Ollarius, a, um; adj. of a pot, or kept in a pot.

† Olli, or olle, and ollis, for illi, &c.

Olliculani; pl. m. a people of Italy.

† Ollifer, a, um; adj. bearing a pot.

Ollina, æ; f. a city by the Caspian sea.

Ollius, i; m. the river Oglio in Lombardy.

Ollula, æ; f. a pipkin, a little earthen pot.

† Ollus, a, um; for ille, a, ud.

Olmones, a city of Bæotia.

Olobagra, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.

Olpehæra, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Oloessa, æ; an island about Rhodes.

Ololygones, um; m. croaking frogs.

Olondæ, ñrum; pl. m. a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Olooson, a city of Magnesia.

Oloosoniæ, the citizens of Olooson.

Olophyxus, a city of Thrace.

OLOR, òris; m. [ab ὠδὸς, vel ab Heb. halal, cecinit] a swan; also a smell or savour.

Olörinus, a, um, of or like a swan.

† Olfo, ere, to make a stink.

Olulis, a city of Crete and Sicily.

Olus, a city of Crete.

Oluntius, a citizen of Olus.

Olus, ñris; n. [ab oleo] a garden-herb, or pot-herb. * Olus atrum, the herb alexander. * Olus Hispanicum, spinach. * Olera spectant, lardum tollunt, they look one way and row another.

Olusculum, i; n. a little herb good to eat.

Olybeius, i; m. a Roman consul with Probinus.

Olyca, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.

Olympe, æs; f. a city of Illyria.

Olympia, æ; f. a city between the mountains Ossa and Olympus, where there was a temple of Jupiter Olympius.

Olympia, òrum; n. the olympick games instituted by Hercules in honour of Jupiter, kept every fifth year.

Olympicus, a, um; adj. of the olympick games.

Olympiacus, i; m. olympick games.

Olympias, ædis; f. an olympiad, the space of five years, the Grecian epocha; also a north-west wind peculiar to Eubœa, hurtful to trees; also the mother of Alexander the Great.

Olympiodorus, i; m. a musician who taught Epaminondas; also an historian, who wrote twenty-two books; and a physician.

Olympionices, is and æ; m. a conqueror.

queror at the olympick games.

Olympius, i; m. the name of several men.

Olympius, a, um; adj. heavenly.

Olympus, i; m. the highest hill in the world, between Thessaly and Macedonia, and is used by the poets for heaven; also an historian and physician to Cleopatra.

Olynthus, a city of Macedonia or Thrace.

Olyra, æ; f. rice or amel-corn.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ.

Olyssæ, a city of Crete.

Olyssipo, or Ulyssipo, ðnis; f. the city Lisbon in Portugal; hence Olyssiponensæ promontorium.

O ante M.

OM. abbrev. for omnia, omnium, &c.

O. M. abbrev. for optimus maximus.

Omana, æ; f. a city of Arabia Felix.

Omanitæ, m. pl. the people of Omana.

Omarium, a city of Thessaly, where Jupiter and Minerva were worshipped.

+ Omalaria, æ; f. a tripe-woman.

+ Omalaria, ii; m. a tripe-man.

OMASUM, i; n. [ab Heb. gnamas, oneravit] a tripe or chitterling.

Ombri, a city in Egypt.

Ombria, æ; f. a precious stone falling with thunder.

Ombrici, pl. m. a people of Illyrium.

Ombrios, one of the Fortunate Islands.

Ombrones, um; pl. m. a people of Sarmatia Europæa.

Ombus, i; m. a river in Italy.

Omelysis, is; f. a mixture of barley-meal, linseed and fennigreek seed.

OMEN, ðnis; n. [ὀνείσιον, vel ab ὀνείσιον, ominor, vel ab Heb. omen, veritas] luck either good or bad from any thing heard, a foreteller. * Omen prærogativum, the favourable voice of the better sort. * Optimis ominibus proficisci, to set forth in a good hour. * Omen accipere, to believe it portends something.

Omenogara, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Omentatus, a, um, mixed with suet.

OMENTUM, i; n. ab omen vel optimus] the caul or suet covering the loins; also the pia mater or thin skin of the brain.

Ominatè; adv. luckily, or unluckily.

Ominator, ðris; m. a guesser or foreteller.

Ominatus, a, um; adj. unlucky, foretold.

Ominor, ari; dep. to guess, foretell, forepeak.

+ Ominose; adv. ominously.

Ominosus, a, um; adj. portentous, boding some evil.

Omissio, ðnis; f. an omitting, omission.

Omissus, a, um; part. omitted, let pass, careless, negligent. * Omissor ab re, careless whether he thrives or no; * Omissis jocus, but to be in earnest.

Omi-tto, si, ttere, sum; act. to cease, let pass, to forbear, omit. * Age o-mitto, go so, I am content. * O-mitte Atticum Ciceroni tuo, pardon Atticus at the request of your friend Cicero. * Omittere pilum, to sling a javelin. * Omitte lachrymas, leave off crying.

+ Ommundorium, ii; n. a pair of snuffers.

+ Ommungo, ðre, to cleanse, snuff.

Omnæus, an island of Arabia Felix.

Omnicanus, a, um; adj. [ab omnis & cano] singing all tunes, serving all occasions.

+ Omnidomans, ntis; adj. 3 art. taming all things.

Omnifariam; adv. every way.

Omnifarius, a, um; sundry, divers.

Omnifer, a, um; adj. bearing or bringing all things.

Omniformis, e; adj. of all forms or fashions.

Omnigenus, a, um; adj. of all sorts.

+ Omnimodè, } adv. all manner of

+ Omnimodis, } ways.

Omnimodus, a, um; adj. of all manners or fashions.

+ Omnimorbia, } an herb helping

+ Omnimorbus, } many distempers.

Omnino; adv. [ab omnis] altogether, at all, throughout, perfectly, so much as. * Quinque omnino fuerunt, there were just five. * Omnino omnis eruditionis expertus, one wholly illiterate.

Omniparens, ntis; adj. engendering, or bringing forth all things.

+ Omnipater, ris; m. father of all.

Omnipollens, ntis, exceeding all.

Omnipotens, ntis; adj. omnipotent, almighty.

+ Omnipotentia, æ; f. omnipotence, almightiness.

OMN-IS, e; adj. [à ὅς, vel ab ὅς] all, the whole, any, every, utmost; [neutraliter] the universe. * Omnes tres status, all the three states. * Omni animo, with my whole mind. * Eo tempore omni, all that whole time. * Sine omni periculo, without any danger. * In omnes dies, every day. * Omne munus consulis, every part of a consul's duty. * Omnibus precibus petere, to ask most earnestly. * Omni contentione, with the utmost strife. * Omne immensum peragravit, he wandered or roved through the whole universe, or universal world. * Ex omni, on every side. * Omne ad tempus, for ever. * Piscium omnium ferrati dentes, all fish have teeth like saws. * Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, one man's meat is another man's poison.

+ Omnistimus, a, um, all, all!

+ Omnitens, ntis; adj. containing all things.

+ Omnitueno, ntis; adj. (epith. solis) seeing all things.

Omnivagus, a, um; adj. wandering all about, a vagabond.

+ Omnivalens, ntis, able to do all.

Omnivulus, a, um; adj. of many minds, desiring all things.

Omnivorus, a, um; adj. devouring all, feeding on all kinds.

Omole or Homole, a mountain of Thessaly, and a city of Thrace.

Omologia, æ; f. a confession, agreement.

Omphagia, Grecian feasts not unlike the Bacchanals.

Omphagus, i; m. an eater of raw flesh.

Omplatæ, the shoulders.

Omphace, ðs; f. a city of Sicily.

Omphacius, a, um; adj. made of verjuice.

Omphacisto, are, to grow sour.

Omphacium, ii; n. verjuice.

Omphacomeli, a syrup made of verjuice.

Omphale, ðs; f. a queen of Lydia,

who made Hercules sit and spin while she put on his lion's skin.

Omphalocarpon, i, a kind of burr.

Omphax, æcis; m. a green or sour grape.

O ante N.

O N. abbreviat. for omnino.

Ona. abbrev. for omnia.

Ont. abbrev. for ornamentum.

On, a city of Egypt, called also He-liopolis.

Onaba, æ; f. a city in Spain.

+ Onæ, arum; pl. f. sweet figs growing only at Tarentum.

Onæum, i; n. a promontory and town of Dalmatia.

Onager, i; m. a wild ass; an en-

Onagrus, } gine to sling great stones.

Onasimus, i; m. an historian in the time of Constantine.

Onca, æ, the name of Minerva among the Phœnicians.

Onca, arum; f. pl. a city of Arcadia, and a town in Bœotia.

Onceum, i; n. a small country of Arcadia.

Onchesmus, i, an haven of Epirus.

Onchestus, a city of Bœotia; also a lake by Thebes.

Onchobrice, ðs; f. an island in Arabia Felix.

Oncha; pl. a city of Phocis.

Oncium, i; n. a little country in Arcadia.

Ondicæonæ; } pl. m. a people of

Ondicæovæ; } Gallia Celtica.

Oneabates, a city of Egypt.

Onenses; pl. m. a people of Spain.

Onerarius, a, um; adj. for burden, which is or may be burdened. * Naves onerariæ, merchant-men.

Oneratio, ðnis; f. a burdening.

Onerator, ðris; m. a loader.

Oneratus, a, um; [ab oneror] laden, over-charged, full.

Onero, are; act. to burden, charge, load. * Annonam onerare, to make victuals dear. * Imaginibus onerari, to be bound by the memory of his ancestors to act nobly. * Onere rare aliquem promissis, to make great promises to any one. * Onere rare rationes, to put more upon a man's account than is disburst for him.

Oneromantis, is; m. a dream prophet.

+ Onerositas, atis; f. burdensomeness.

Onerosus, a, um; adj. heavy, weighty, chargeable. * Capiti onerosus, heavy. * Stomacho onerosus, hard of digestion.

Onerasta, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia.

Oneritrus, i; m. one of Alexander's train, sent by him to the sophists of India.

Onesimus, i; m. a rhetorician of Cyprus in the time of Constantine; and others.

Oniabathes, a city of Egypt.

Oniscos, } a wide-mouth'd fish; a

Oniscus, } lope, a worm that bends like a bow in going, a chester.

Orna, æ; f. a mart-town of Arabia Felix.

Onoba, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Onobala, a river in Sicily.

Onobalitura, æ; f. a city in Spain called Gibræon.

Onocardion, ii, a kind of scaxle.

Onocentaurus, i; m. a monster, whose upper part is like a man, and the other part like an ass.

Onochilus, the herb alkanet.

Onochilus,

Onochonus, i; m. a river in Thessaly, dried up by Xerxes's army.
 Onocrotalus, i; m. a bittern.
 Onogoris, a city of Colchis, from the Hunns, who were called Onogori, being slain there.
 Onomacritus, i; m. a fortune-teller of Athens, banished thence by Hipparchus.
 Onomatopœia, æ; f. the giving a name alluding to the natural sound.
 Ononis, the herb rest-harrow or camemock.
 Ononium, ii; n. a kind of nettle.
 Ononychites, hooped like an ass.
 Onophris, ii; m. a certain man who lived seventy years on herbs and berries, and saw no man in sixty years.
 Onopordon, i; n. a kind of prick-thistle, causing asses to fart.
 Onopyxos, i; f. ass-thistle.
 Onosma, æ; f. stone-bugloss; causing women to miscarry.
 Onothyrrion, a city of Thessaly.
 Onugnathos, a promontory of Peloponnesus, called Capo Xylo.
 Onuphis, a famous city in Egypt.
 ONUS, Æris; n. [ab Heb. anah, luxit, vel anas, pressit] a load, burden, charge, trouble, hindrance. * Oneri esse, to be troublesome or grievous to. * Oneri esse ferendo, to be able to bear a burden.
 † Onusculum, i; n. a little burden.
 † Onustatus, a, um; adj. burdened, loaded.
 † Onusto, are, to burden, load.
 Onustus, a, um; adj. laden, charged, full of. * Onustum pectus lætitiæ, a joyful heart.
 Onichynus, a, um; adj. of or like to an onyx-stone.
 † Onichypuncta, æ; f. a white precious stone with red streaks.
 Onytes, a Theban, one of Æneas's companions.
 Ony-x, chis; m. & f. the nail of one's hand; also an onyx-stone, a box of alabaster; also a film over the eye.

O ante O.

O. abbrev. for oportet or omnino.
 O. O. abbrev. for ornamenta omnia.
 Oogal-a, ætis; n. a white-pot or custard.
 Oonæ, northern islands in the Baltick sea, the people whereof live upon birds, eggs, and oats.

O ante P.

OP. abbrev. for opiter, opiterere, optimus.
 Opacitas, ætis; f. a shadowing, darkening, umbrage.
 Opaco, are; act. to shadow, baffle.
 OPACUS, a, um; adj. [ab ops] shadowed, dark, obscure, cool. * Sylva opaca, a very thick wood.
 Opalia, Ærum; n. pl. feasts dedicated to the goddess Ops.
 Opalus, i; m. ? a precious stone.
 Opalum, i; n. ? having the colour of divers stones.
 Opane, ? æs; f. a city of Æthiopia.
 Opone, ? pia.
 Opeconsiva, Ærum; n. pl. feasts to the goddess Ope Consiva, into whose chapel none were admitted but the priests and vestal virgins.
 Opella, æ; f. little labour.
 Opera, æ; f. [ab opus] labour,

pain, work. * Operæ, arum, workmen. * Operæ est, it is needful. * Operam dare, nayare, or impendere, to endeavour. * Operam dare alicui, to pleasure a friend by our minding his business. * Opera consulta, by complot. * Opera dedita, for the nonce. * Eadem opera, all under one. * Opera tua, by your means. * Neque opera erat id negotium, nor could that business be minded too. * Operæ theatrales, actors of plays. * Operam or operas reddere, to do one's task. * Haud censebam istarum esse operarum patrem, I did not think my father meddled as all with these businesses.

Opæra, um; pl. n. military works. * Opera cornuta, horned works. * Opera lunata, half moons.
 Operæpretium, ii; n. hire, wages, gain, reward or recompence of one's labour, worthy the labour and pains. * Operæpretium habere, to have full satisfaction. * Operæpretium facere, to bestow pains on what will quit cost. * Magna operæ pretia mereri, to have great pay in the war. * Operæpretium est, 'tis worth the while.

Opëraria, æ; f. a work-woman.
 Opërarius, ii; m. a work-man, labourer.

Opërarius, a, um; adj. to be employed in work, belonging to a workman. * Operarium vinum, sorry wine that the servants drank. * Operarius usus alicujus rei, the aptness of a thing to do any thing.

Opëratio, Ænis; f. a working; also divine worship.

Opërator, Æris; m. ? a worker.

Opëratrix, icis; f. ? a worker.

Opëratus, a, um; adj. having laboured; also busied, wrought, set on work, busy about divine service.

† Opëculamentum, i; n. a covering, a husk or shell.

† Opëcularis, e; adj. covered.

Opëculo, are; act. to cover up.

Opëculum, i; n. a cover-lid.

Opëritum, i; n. the eye-lid; a cover and covering.

Opër-io, ui, tum, ire; act. to cover, conceal, overwhelm. * Operire lucrum, to mourn closely. * Operire fores, to shut the doors. * Ad necem usque operire loris, you will be whipped to death.

Operi-or, ri; pass. to be shut, to be covered over, to be clothed. * Operiri fores jussit, he commanded the doors to be shut. * Arbor operitur frondibus, the tree is covered over with leaves. * Bene operiri, to be well clothed.

Operor, ari; dep. to labour, work, solemnize any rite or ceremony. * Rebus veneris operari, to lie with a woman. * Operari studiis, to give one's self to study. * Sacris operari, to sacrifice, or perform divine service. * Luna est operata, the moon hath shined.

Opërōse; adv. with pain and diligence.

† Opërōsitas, ætis; f. too much meddling, over-doing.

Opërōsus, a, um; adj. laborious, busily, done with difficulty, painful, working much, curiously wrought, of great virtue. * Divitiæ operosiores, gotten with great pains. * Senectus

operosa, an old age holding out in business. * Operosa herba, a very sovereign herb, good for many things. * Operosissima mortis, securitas, 'tis no easy thing to slight or condemn death.

Opertanei, certain gods so called.

Opertaneus, a, um; adj. done in secret, within doors. * Sacrum opertaneum, private mass or service.

Operte; adv. secretly, covertly.

† Operto, are, to cover often.

Opertorium, ii; n. a cover or covering, a hood.

Opertum, i; n. the private sacrifice of Bona Dea, to which only women were admitted.

Opertus, a, um; part. of operior; covered, muffled, hood-winked.

Operto capite, with a hat on. * In operto esse, to be at home or within doors.

Opertus, Æs; m. a covering.

Operula, æ; f. a little labour.

Opes, um; pl. f. riches, power, aid, assistance. * Opes accitæ, means brought low. * Dilacerare opes, to squander away an estate. * Opes arboris, the fruit of a tree.

Ophantæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia, by the river Ophrius.

Opheltes, æ; m. the son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.

Ophiasis, is; f. a shedding of the hair.

Ophicardelus, i; m. a black precious stone divided with two white lines.

Ophidion, ii, a kind of conger or eelpout.

Ophioctonon, i; n. the herb elaphoboscon, eaten by harts.

Ophiodes, an island in the gulf of Arabia, where the topaz is found.

Ophiogenes, um; pl. m. a people by the Hellespont in Asia, who cure the bitings of serpents with the touch of their hands.

Ophioglossum, i; n. adder's tongue.

Ophiomachus, i; m. a lizard fighting with serpents.

Ophion, Ænis; m. the husband of Eurynome, who reigned before Saturn, and was banished by him; also one of Cadmus's companions bred of serpents teeth.

Ophion, a beast in Sardinia, much like a hart.

Ophiophagi, Ærum; pl. m. a people of Æthiopia, remarkable for eating serpents.

Ophioscorodon, i; n. serpent's garlic.

Ophioctaphyles, the herb briony.

Ophis, is; m. a serpent.

Ophis, a river of Cappadocia.

Ophitæ, certain hereticks who kept and worshipped a living serpent.

Ophitæa, æ; f. a city of Phocis.

Ophites, æ; m. the river Orontes.

Ophites, is; m. spotted marble.

Ophiuchus, a constellation of sixteen stars.

Ophiusa, an island in the Balearick sea, full of serpents; also the island Rhodes, and another island near Crete; ? city of Mysia.

Ophiusa, ? an Æthiopian herb given in drink to such as had committed sacrilege.

Ophrateus, the thirty-fifth king of Assyria.

Ophrys, yos; f. the herb-war-blade.

Ophthalmias, æ; f. bleer-e, edness, sore eyes; also a sea-ruff with great eyes and a little mouth.

Ophthalmica, æ; f. the herb eye-bright.
 Ophthalmicus, a, um; adj. of the eyes.
 Ophthalmicus, i; m. an oculist.
 Ophthis, a city of Libya.
 Opia, a people by the river Indus.
 Opice; adv. clownishly, barbarously.
 Opici, orum; pl. m. a people of Campania, called afterwards Ausonii.
 Opicus, a, um; adj. [ab opicis] filthy, foul; also barbarous in speech.
 Opifer, a, um; adj. helping.
 Opifex, icis; c. a workman, craftsman. * Opifex mundi, the creator.
 Opificina, æ; f. a work-house.
 Opificium, ii; n. work or workmanship.
 Opigena, æ; f. an epithet of Juno from her assisting at women's labour.
 Opilio, onis; m. a Roman consul.
 OPILIO, onis; m. [ὀϊλῖον] a shepherd; also a kind of bird.
 Opilius Macrinus, a Roman emperor, saluted by the army after the death of Caracalla, and slain by the army about a year after.
 † Opilo, are, to pick a bone.
 Opimatio, onis; f. a fattening.
 Opimātor, ōris; m. a fatter.
 † Opimatus, a, um; adj; fattened, enriched.
 † Opimax, acis; adj. very rich, wealthy.
 Opimē; adj. richly, abundantly.
 Opimiana vina [ab opimus] wine which has continued good two hundred years.
 Opimitas, atis; f. fatness, abundance.
 Opimius, i; m. a Roman consul, A. U. 632.
 Opimo, are; act. to make fat. * Opimare meniam, to keep a good table.
 OPIMUS, a, um; adj. ab opis; rich, fat, fertile. Res opimæ, a plentiful estate. * Opima spolia, spoils taken from one captain-general by another.
 Opinabilis, e, which may be supposed.
 † Opinābilitas, atis; f. a being to be supposed.
 † Opinamentum, i; n. a conceit.
 Opinatio, onis; f. a supposing or thinking.
 † Opinātō; adv. expectedly. * Nec opinatō, unadvisedly, suddenly, unlooked for.
 Opinātō, ōris; m. } a deemer or supposer.
 Opinatrix, icis; f. }
 † Opinātorius, a, um; opinionative.
 † Opinatus, ūs; m. a supposing.
 † Opinatus, a, um; adj. thought upon. * Nec opinatus, unawares, sudden.
 † Opinax, acis; adj. full of opinion, manifest.
 † Opinianum vitrum, enamel, glass to enamel with.
 Opinio, onis; f. an opinion, expectation, judgment, reputation. * Ut mea fert opinio, as I think. * Amplius opinione morabantur, they stood longer than they design'd. * Opinionem omnium vincere, to be better than one is taken. * he by most.
 Opiniōsus, a, um; adj. opinionative, dogmatical, obstinate.
 Opiniōsus, i; m. an odd man that has singular opinions.
 OPINOR, ari; dep. [ab ἐπινοῶ, vel ab ὀπρω] to have an opinion, to suppose, deem, think. * Male opinari de aliquo, to have an ill opinion of any one.
 † Opinus, a, um; adj. probable.

* Nec opinus, unlikely, unlooked for.
 † Opiparatus, a, um; adj. having made good cheer.
 Opipare; adv. sumptuously.
 † Opiparo, are, to make good cheer.
 Opiparus, a, um; adj. [ab opes & paro] sumptuous, costly, rich.
 Opis, a nymph, one of Diana's companions; also a city near which the river Tigris falls into the sea.
 Opis, ōpem, ōpe; f. ab. ant. nom. ops, help, power, wealth. † Non opis est nostræ, 'tis not in our power. * Dives opis natura suæ, nature has a great deal of power and efficacy.
 Opinina, æ; f. a city of Thrace.
 Opistographum, ii; n. a book written on the backside, a postscript.
 Opistographus, a, um; adj. written on both sides, endorsed.
 Opistotonus, i; m. a crick in the neck.
 Opiter, ōris; m. } [ā pater] one whose
 Opitrix, icis; f. } father died before the grandfather.
 Opiter Virginius Tricostus, the eighth consul after the ejection of kings.
 Opitergium, the town Oderio, Uderzo, or Ovederzo, in Italy.
 Opitergini, orum; pl. m. the people of Ovederzo.
 Opites, a Grecian slain by Hector.
 Opitulatio, onis; f. a helping, succour.
 Opitulātor, ōris; m. } an helper.
 Opitulatrix, icis; f. }
 Opitulor, ari; dep. [ab opis] to help or succour, to be good against.
 † Opitulus, a, um; adj. helping.
 Opitulus, Jupiter so called.
 OPIUM, ii; n. [ὀνίξ] the juice of poppy causing sleep.
 Opus, a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.
 Opizum, a city of Thrace.
 Opobalsamum, i; n. the juice of balm, the natural flowing balm of Gilead.
 Opocarpalum, i; n. the venomous juice of carpalum.
 Opon, a promontory in the west of Crete.
 Opodonax, acis, the juice of all heal.
 Oporice, es; f. a medicine made of fruits.
 Oporinus, a, um, of autumn.
 Oporotheca, æ; f. a fruit-chamber.
 Oportet, ēbat, uit, ēre; verb. imp. it ought, it must. * Oportet me, I must. * Factum oportuit, it ought to have been done, or you should have done it.
 Oportura, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.
 Opp-ango, ēgi, actum, angere; act. [of ob and pango] to fasten or join against.
 † Oppavio, ire, to beat upon or against.
 † Oppello, ēre, to comb, pick upon.
 Oppedo, ēre; neut. [of ob and pēdo] to slight, fast against, gainay, drive on every side.
 Opperior, citus, and citus sum, iri; dep. [ā pario, vel. ant. perior] to tarry for.
 Oppelsulatus, a, um; adj. barred, bolted.
 † Oppelsulo, are; act. to bar or bolt.
 Oppeto, ivi, ēre; act. cum acc. [of ob & peto] to die. * Mortem oppetere, to fall in the bed of honour.
 † Oppexus, ūs; m. a combing.
 Oppia, æ; f. a vestal virgin convicted of adultery, and buried alive.
 Oppianus, i; m. a famous poet of Cilicia, who received of the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, for every verse of his poems, a piece of gold, being in all twenty thousand.

† Oppicatio, onis; f. a covering with pitch.
 † Oppicator, ōris; m. a coverer with pitch.
 Oppico, āre, to cover over with pitch.
 Oppidanus, a, um; adj. of the town.
 Oppidānus, i; m. a townsman.
 Oppidatim; adv. town by town.
 † Oppidicus, i; m. one living in a town.
 Oppido; adv. very much, greatly, plainly, speedily. * Oppido pauci, very few. * Oppido perii, I am utterly undone.
 Oppidulum, i; n. a little town.
 OPPIDUM, i; n. [ab ἐπιμέδω, planum, quod in plano est] a town or borough, also a walled town, and a city; and [emphatically] in particular the city of Rome (in ancient writers.) Note, Etsi oppidum et urbem aliquantum distinguunt recentiores grammaticæ, scriptores tamen optimi sæpè confundunt. Also the starting place at horse-races at the entrance of the Circus, so called, because on the wall-side were turrets and battlements as about a town.
 Oppidum, the town Oppido in Calabria.
 Oppidum Novum, the city Rabuck in Mauritania Tingitana, and other places.
 Oppignōratio, onis; f. a pawning.
 † Oppignōrator, ōris; m. a pawnor.
 Oppignoro, are; act. cum accus. to pawn, lay in pledge. * Rempublicam creditoribus oppignorare, to engage the public faith.
 Oppilatio, onis; f. a stopping in the lungs.
 Oppilatus, a, um, stopped, shut up.
 Oppilo, are, to stop, shut, or fill up.
 Oppileo, ēre; act. to fill up to the top.
 Opplevit hæc opinio Græciam, all Greece was of this opinion.
 Oppletus, a, um; part. filled up.
 Opploratio, onis; f. a bewailing.
 Opploro, are; neut. to deplore or bewail before one.
 Oppō-no, ūi, situm; act. cum acc. & dat. to oppose, object, set against, wager against. * Pignori opponere, to pawn. * Opponere auriculam, to hear witness. * Opponere causam, to bring an excuse. * Opponere insidias alicui, to lay gins for one.
 Opportūne; adv. fitly, in good season, in pudding time.
 Opportunitas, atis; f. opportunity, fitness of time, advantage, commodiousness, profit, easiness.
 Opportūnus, a, um; adj. [ex ob & portus] fit, convenient, in due time, proper, obnoxious, subject. * Opportūnus injuræ, whom 'tis no hard matter to wrong or injure. Oppor-na locorum, convenient places.
 Oppositio, onis; f. an opposition, contrariety.
 Oppositum, i, n. the opposite, clean contrary.
 Oppositus, a, um, part. of opponor, set or placed against, pawned, laid open to. * Opposito dedecore, the shame being discovered.
 Oppositus, ūs; m. a contrary instance, a setting against, an interposition.
 Oppressio, onis; f. an oppressing, grieving, taking advantage, a vigorous prosecution.

Oppressiuncula, æ; f. a little oppression. * Papillarum oppressiunculae, dalliance.

Oppressor, òris; m. an oppressor.

Oppressus, a, um; part. of opprimor; oppressed.

Opprimo, essi, essum, imēre; act. cum accus. to oppress, grieve, to surprise, keep close, overwhelm, ravish. * Os opprime, keep your mouth shut. * Ære alieno opprimi, to be deep in debt. * Opprimere ignem, to prevent a mischief. * Nox oppressit, night came upon them. * Somnus oppressit eum, he fell asleep.

† Opprobrium, i; n. a disgrace.

Opprobatio, ònis; f. a reproaching.

† Opprobriator, òris; m. a reproacher.

† Opprobriose; adv. reproachfully.

Opprobrius, a, um, reproachful.

Opprobrium, ii; n. a reproach, rebuke. * Nec fuit opprobrium Gallo, nor was Gallus to be discom-mended.

Opprobro, are; act. cum accus. Plaut. to speak with reproach, up-braid.

Oppugnatio, ònis; f. an assault, siege.

Oppugnator, òris; m. } an assault-

Oppugnatrix, icis; f. } er, besieger.

Oppugnatorius, a, um; adj. for as-saulting.

Oppugnatus, a, um; part. assaulted, besieged. * Roma oppugnata propriis triumphis, Rome overturned by its own victories.

Oppugno, are; act. cum accus. to assault, attack, besiege, batter. * Oppugnare aliquem clandestinis consiliis, to plot or contrive one's ruin covertly. * Oppugnare aliquem pecuniâ, to work upon a person with money. * Oppugnare ver-bis æquitatem, to speak against equity.

Opputatio, ònis, f. a pruning.

Opputo, are, to prune, cut off boughs.

† Oppuvia, orum; n. stripes, blows.

† Oppuvio, ire [of ob and pavio] to strike.

Ops, Opis; the daughter of Cœlum and Vesta, the sister and wife of Saturn, called also Rhea and Cy-belo; the earth.

Ops, inusit. [ab ònis, cura, vel à dea] gen. opis, acc. opem. abl. ope, relief, help, wealth. * Opis egens, standing in need of help. * Summâ ope niti decet, they should strive with all their might.

Opicella, æ; f. a city of Cantabria in Spain.

Opigamia, æ; f. a Lacedemonian law against unmarried men.

Opimathes, æ; m. he that learns or goes to school in his old age.

Opimathia, æ; f. a learning late.

Opsônatio, ònis; f. a catering.

Opsônator, òris; m. a caterer, man-ciple, or steward.

Opsônatus, us; m. a catering, buying of victuals.

Opsônito, are, to prepare often for meals.

OPSONIUM, ii; n. [ὀψώνιον] all vi-suals except bread; but especially fish; also soldiers pay.

Opsôno, are; act. } cum accus. to

Opsonor, ari; dep. } cater, to buy meat, to go to market. * Opsonare

farinam, to get one a stomach. * Cœ-

næ opsonavi, I have bought meat for supper.

Optabilis, e; adj. to be desired.

Optabiliter; adv. desirably, as one would wish.

Optandus, a, um; part. to be desired.

Optatio, ònis; f. a desiring, wish-ing.

Optato; adv. according to one's desire, as heart would wish.

Optativus, a, um; adj. optative, of wishing.

Optatrix, icis; f. she that desires.

Optatum, i; n. a desire, wish. * In optatis est, I desire greatly or long for.

Optatus, an African bishop who wrote seven books against the Donatists.

Optatus, a, um; adj. desired, pleas-ant. * Quid mihi potest esse optatus? what can be more de-sirable? * Id optatissimum sibi pu-tant, they are not a little pleased at it.

Optice, ês; f. the optick science.

Opticus, a, um; adj. serving for the sight.

Optiletis, Minerva so called.

Optimas, âtis; m. a grandee, great man.

Optimatus, us; m. nobility, excel-lency, grandeur.

Optimè; adv. superl. of bonè, ex-cellenly, very well. * Optimè est, I am glad on't with all my heart.

* Optimè omnium, the best of all.

Optimitas, âtis; f. an advantage, excellency, &c.

Optimus, a, um; adj. superl. of bo-nus; best, very good.

Optio, ònis; f. a choice or election. * Optio sit tua, take your choice.

Optio, ònis; m. a deputy, lieutenant.

* Optio carceris, a marshal or jailor. * Optio gubernatoris, the master's mate.

† Optionarius, ii; m. he that puts up the soldier's petition to the captain.

Optionatus, us; m. the office of depu-ties or lieutenants.

Optivus, a, um; adj. adopted, insti-tutions.

OPTO, are; act. cum accus. rei & dat. pers. [ab ὀνταμαι] to ask, de-sire, wish, or chuse. * Optavit lo-cum tectis, he made choice of a piece of ground whereon to build a house.

† Opulesco, ieri, to grow rich.

Opulens, tis; adj. wealthy.

Opulentè, } adv. richly, sumptu-

Opulenter, } ously.

Opulentia, æ; f. richness, wealth.

† Opulentitas, âtis; f. wealthiness.

Opulento, are; act. to enrich.

Opulentus, a, um; adj. [ab opes] rich, wealthy, plentiful.

† Opulesco, ere, to grow rich.

Opulus, i; f. [ab opis] a tree good to join vines unto.

† Opunculo, ònis; m. he that sings like a shepherd.

Opuntia, æ; f. an herb growing by the city Opus.

Opuntius, a, um; adj. of Opus.

Opus, untis; f. a city of Locris.

Opus, êris; [ab ἔνω, facio] work, business, labour. * Opere magno, very earnestly. * Opere nimio, exceedingly. * Opus urbis, as big as a city. * Opus otii, a work or piece composed at spare hours or times sequester'd from ordinary busi-ness.

Opus, indec. adj. [& subst. reg. abl.] need, needful, necessary. * Opus est cibus puero, the boy has need of meat. * Opus est properato, they must needs make haste.

Opusculum, i; n. a little work.

† Opustorium, ii; n. a little junket.

† Opustorius, ii; m. a comfit-maker.

O ante R.

OR, for ordo, ornatus, ornamentum.

Ora, a city of India, taken by Alex-ander.

ORA, æ; f. a border, coast, a zone or climate, a hem, brim, a beginning.

* Oram legere, to coast. * Ora vulneris, the lips of a wound sew'd together. * Solvere oram, to depart from such a coast, weigh anchor and be gone.

Oraba, æ; f. a city of Orhoene.

Oraculum, i; n. [ab os vel oro] an oracle, an answer given from God, a wise sentence, a vision by dream; also a temple. * Oraculo uti, to consult the oracle. * Ex oraculo dici, to be taken for an undoubted truth.

Oræ, a small country of Peloponne-sus, called afterwards Althepeia.

† Oramen, inis; n. an oration, speech.

Orani, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Orarium, ii; n. a towel; also a deacon's vestment.

Orarius, a, um; of the bounds, skirts, or shoar. * Oraria navis, a coasting vessel.

Orata, æ; f. a gilt-head [fish.]

Oratha, æ; f. a city of Messene, en-vironed with the river Tigris.

Oratio, ònis; f. an oration, speech, prayer. * Orationis operam com-pendio facere, to sum up one's speech in brief.

Oratiuncula, æ; f. a short speech.

Orator, òris; m. an orator embassa-dor, a spokesman, a pleader.

Oratoria, æ; f. rhetoric.

Oratōrie; adv. rhetorically.

Oratorium, ii; n. an oratory.

Oratorius, ii; m. a king of the Alle-manni.

Oratōrius, a, um; adj. of an orator.

Oratrix, icis; f. an oratrix, media-tress; also rhetoric.

Oratum, i; n. a request, prayer.

Oratus, a, um; part. desired, besought.

Oratus, us; m. a praying, entreating.

Orbana, } æ; f. } the goddess of

Orbona, } } parents bereft

of their children.

Orbanassa, æ; f. a city of Pamphy-lia.

Orbatio, ònis; f. a depriving, or be-ing deprived.

Orbator, òris; m. } a depriver, steal-

Orbatrix, icis; f. } er, murderer.

Orbatus, a, um; deprived, bereft.

Oibella, a country of Macedonia, from the mountain Orbelus.

Orbesione, ês; f. a country of Arme-nia Minor.

Orbiculāris, e; adj. orbicular, round.

† Orbiculāris, is; f. the herb sow-bread.

Orbiculārīter; adv. orbicularly, round-ly.

Orbiculātum; adv. like circles, by rounds.

Orbiculātus, a, um; adj. round like a circle. * Poma orbiculata, or mala orbiculata, poma-paradiæ.

Orbi-

Orbīculus, i; m. a little circle, roundle, the wheel of a pulley, pommander.
 † **Orbicus**, a, um; adj. round, circular; also lame.
Orbile, la; n. the circle of a cart-wheel.
Orbillus, a very harsh grammarian of Beneventum, in Cicero's time.
ORBIS, is; m. [ab urvus, vel ab ὀρεῖ] a circle, circuit, revolution, an orb, round compass; also a round table, the world, a multitude, a year, a bottom of yarn, an oil-press. * **Cavus orbis**, a buckler. * **In orbem ire**, to go round. * **Orbes**, the eye holes. * **Orationis orbis**, a fulness of periodical clauses. * **Orbis Romanus**, the Roman empire. * **In orbem volvi**, to wind itself up round like a ball for its better defence (as a serpent).
Orbita, æ; f. a cart wheel, cart rut, a compass, circle. * **Orbita vinculi**, the mark or dint of a band being tied too hard.
Orbitæ, arum; pl. m. a people of India.
Orbitas, ātis; f. the loss or lack of any thing, especially of parents or children. * **Orbitas luminis**, a being blind.
 † **Orbitatio**, ōnis; f. a going in the way.
 † **Orbitō**, are, to go in the way.
 † **Orbitudo**, inis; f. a being bereaved, loss, lack.
Orb-o, are; act. cum acc. to bereave, deprive of. * **Orbare aliquem sensibus**, to take away one's senses.
ORBUS, a, um; adj. destitute, bereft, blind, fatherless, childless. * **Orbus palmes**, a tulle's vine-branch. * **Orbus auxilii**, without help or succour.
Orbus, i; m. a rich old man that has no apparent heir; also an orphan.
ORCA, a fish, enemy to the whale; a dite-box, any narrow-necked pot, a powdering tub, a box used by women to keep their paint in.
Orcaes, the thirty British isles of Orkney, on the coast of Scotland.
Orcelis, a city in Spain.
Orchæ, a city of the Babylonians, called also **Ur Chaldeorum**.
Orchalis, a hill in Bœotia, called afterwards **Alopecos**.
Orchanes, æ; m. a Turkish emperor who took Prusa from the Grecian emperor, A. D. 988.
Orchanus, i; m. a king of Assyria, who buried his daughter **Leucothoe** alive for lying with **Apollo**.
Orchas, ādis; f. a kind of juicy olive.
Orcheni, ōrum; pl. m. a certain sect of Chaldean astronomers.
Orchestra, æ; f. a place near the stage, where the senators sat, among the Romans; the place where the singers, dancers, or the musick sat, among the Grecians.
Orchimus, the father of **Cydippe**.
Orchis, itis; f. the herb dog-stones.
Orchitis, is; f. a large kind of olive.
C. Orchius, i; m. a tribune of the people, author of the law called **orchia**, by which the number of guests was limited.
 † **Orchomenius calamus**, a reed being hollow throughout.
Orchomenus, a town in Bœotia.
Orchomenum, i; where there is a

temple dedicated to the **Grates**; and another in **Arcadia**.

Orchomenus, i; m. a river of Thessaly, called afterwards **Mynterius**.

Orcimana sponda, a bier or coffin.

Orcinus, a, um; adj. [ab **orcus**] belonging to hell or **Pluto**.

Orcius or **orcivus thesaurus**, a grave.

Orcula, æ; f. a little vessel with a big belly and a narrow mouth.

Orcus, i; m. [ab ὄρεος, septum, vel ὄρεος, iuramentum] hell, or the darkness of hell, the river **Styx**; also the earth. * **Cum orco rationem habere**, to live in an unhealthy air.

Orcus, a Thessalian river flowing out of the **Stygian lake**, so thick that it floats on the river **Peneus**; also a king of the **Molossi**, about seven hundred years before the building of **Rome**.

Orcynium, a mountain of **Lesbos**.

† **Orcynus**, i; m. a kind of tunic.

Ordæa, æ; f. a city of **Macedonia**.

† **Ordeaceus**, a, um, of barley.

† **Ordeolus**, i; m. scurf in the eye-brows.

Ordessus, a city of **Sarmatia Europæa**.

† **Ordia**, orum; n. pl. beginnings.

Ordinendus, a, um; adj. to be begun.

Ordinālis, e; adj. belonging to order.

† **Ordināliter**; adv. in order.

† **Ordinarium**, ii; n. a plate where the ordinance is kept.

Ordinarius, a, um; adj. orderly, put in order. * **Servus ordinarius**, a chief servant. * **Homo ordinarius**, a contentious man. * **Ordinarii**, soldiers in a camp, leaders in an army. * **Ordinariæ dignitates**, city dignities. * **Ordinaria semina**, beds of seed.

Ordinātē; adv. orderly, by good order. **Ordinātum**; der, one after another.

Ordinatio, ōnis; f. a setting in order, administration of affairs; ordination.

Ordinator, ōris; m. an ordainer.

Ordinatrix, icis; f. a disposer.

Ordinatus, a, um; part. ab **ordinor**; disposed, set in order.

Ordino, are; act. to dispose, settle, to order, promote. * **Ordinare syllabarum literas**, to spell.

ORDIOR, orius & **orditus** sum, iri; dep. cum. acc. [ab **orior**, vel ὄρεος, excitō] to begin, to weave.

ORDO, inis; m. [Heb. tur, vel ab ὄρεος, rectus] an order, rank, quality, state or degree. * **Ordines quatuordecim**, the knights benches.

* **Ordine ducere**, to lead a company. * **Extra ordinem**, besides, or above the usual course. * **Honesti ordinis**, of pretty good fashion.

Ordovices, a people about **Berwick**.

Ordovices, a people of **North Wales**.

Orea, æ; f. [ab **auris**] the headstall of a bridle.

Oræades, the nymphs of the mountains.

Orebatis, a city of **Petia**.

Oreges, part of the mountain **Imaus**.

Oreni, a people next to the **Celtiberi** on the south.

Orēon, ei; n. a kind of blood-wort.

Oreophanta, æ; f. a city of **India** within the great river **Ganges**.

Oreos, a city of **Eubœa**.

Oreoselinum, i; n. mountain-parsley.

Orestrophus, i; m. one of **Aëtion's** dogs.

Orestæ, arum; pl. m. a people of **Epirus**, and of **Gedrosia** in **Asia**.

Orestes, the son of **Agamemnon**, and friend of **Pylades**; and other men.

Oresthæon, a city of **Arcadia**, so called from **Orestheus** the son of **Lycaon**.

Orestia, æ; f. a city of **Arcadia**.

Orestis, part of **Macedonia**.

Oretæ, arum; pl. m. a people of **Sarmatia** in **Asia**.

Oretani, orum; pl. m. the people of **La Mancha** in **Spain**.

Oretenus; adv. up to the mouth.

Orethus, i; m. a river of **Sicily**.

Oreum, i; n. a city of **Eubœa**.

Oreus, an epithet of **Bacchus**, so called from the hills upon which they were wont to sacrifice to him.

Orexis, is; f. appetite, desire to eat; also vomit. * **Rapida orexis**, a greedy worm.

Orgalema, æ; f. a city near **Ister**.

Organa, æ; f. an island of **Arabia Felix**; also a name of **Minerva**.

Orgānarius, ii; m. an instrument maker; an organist.

Orgānicē; adv. with an instrument. **Orgānicus**, a, um; adj. of or with an instrument, playing on or singing to an instrument.

Organista, æ; m. an organist.

ORGANUM, i; n. [ὄργανον] an instrument (especially musical), an organ, a measure or instrument to measure land with.

Orgas and Orga, a river of **Magna Phrygia**.

Orgali, orum; m. a people of **Scythia**.

Orge, a fountain and river in **Provence** called **La Sourguë**.

Orgelium, i; n. a city of **Spain**.

Orgelitani, the people of **Orgelium**.

Orgia, æ; f. a city of **Spain**.

Orgia, orum; n. pl. the sacrifices of **Bacchus**.

Orgomenæ, a city of **Illyria**.

Orgon, an island near **Tuscany**.

Orgyia, æ; f. a fathom, the measure of six feet.

Oria, æ; f. [ab **ora**] a fisher-boat.

Oribasius, i; m. a favourite of the emperor **Julian**, who wrote seventy-two books of physick.

Oribasius, i; m. one of **Aëtion's** dogs.

Orichalcum, i; n. latten metal.

Oricilla, æ; f. the ear-lap.

† **Oricola**, æ; f. an herb in the **Canaries** with which they dye cloth.

Oricularius, a, um; adj. [ab **auris**] of the ear. * **Oricularius clyster**, a syringe.

Oricum or **Oricus**, a sea town of **Epirus**.

† **Oridicus**, a, um, roughly spoken.

† **Oriendus**, a, um; adj. come, descended of.

Oriens, ntis; m. the east, sun-rising.

Oriens, ntis; part. arising.

Orientalis, e; adj. Liv. oriental, eastern.

Orincium; ii; n. the mouth, entrance; or brim of any thing, a bung-hole.

Origanum, i; n. wild marjoram.

Origenes, is; m. a famous ecclesiastick author who gelded himself.

Origeniani, his followers.

Originalis, e; adj. original, primitive.

† **Originaliter**; adv. originally.

Originarius, a, um; adj. inheriting by birth.
Originatio, ōnis; f. a beginning, etymology, derivation.
Originatus; adv. from the first original.
Origo, inis; f. [ab orior] a beginning, original, off-spring, source, rise.
Origo; f. the name of an harlot in Horace.
† Orinda, æ; f. bread made of the grain orindium in Egypt.
Oringis, a city in Spain.
Oriola, æ; f. a little fiber-boat.
Orion, ōnis; m. a great hunter slung to death by a scorpion, and both placed among the constellations.
ORIOR, ortus and orsus sum, iri; [ab ōpus, vel ab Heb. or, lux, vel a gaur, exurgisci, &c.] to rise, begin, be born, spring.
Oripelargus, i; m. a kind of hawk or eagle.
Orisia, æ; f. a city of Iberia.
† Orisonus, a, um; adj. sounded with the mouth.
Oritæ, arum; pl. m. a people of India.
Orithya, æ; f. the daughter of Egeus king of Athens, with whom Boreas was in love; who when he could not win her, carried her by force into Thrace; also a queen of the Amazons.
Oriturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of orior; about to rise.
Orivandus, a, um; adj. sprung from, risen of.
Ormanus, i; a river of Arabia Felix.
Ormenius, a mountain of Bithynia.
Orminum, i; n. the herb clary.
Ornisdore, æ; m. a king of Persia.
Ormus, i; f. a famous city of Persia in an island abounding with shells that breed the fairest pearls.
Ornamentum, i; n. an ornament, a garnishing, preferring. * Ornamento esse, to be a grace unto.
Ornatè; adv. neatly, trimly, eloquently.
Ornatio, ōnis; f. an adorning.
Ornator, ōris; m. an adorning, garnisher, praiser.
Ornatix, icis; f. a tire-woman, chamber-maid.
Ornatūra, æ; f. an adorning.
Ornatus, a, um; part. of ornor; &c adj. decked, garnished, trimmed, tricked up. * Ornatus ex suis virtutibus, preferred according to one's deserts. * Ornatus exercitus, an army very well appointed. * Ornatus fundus, a very pretty living or farm, a neat or decent seat.
† Ornatus, i; m. provision, preparation.
Ornatus, ūs; m. apparel, dress, decking or trimming; also bravery.
Ornea, orum; n. sacrifices of Priapus.
Orneus, i; m. one of the Centaurs.
Ornithæ, arum; m. northern winds, at the blowing of which storms and swallows come over hither.
Ornithoscion, ii; n. an aviary, or place to keep birds in.
Ornithogalum, i; n. the herb dogs-onion, star of Bethlehem.
Ornithon, ōnis; m. an aviary, bird-cage.
Ornithopodium, ii; n. birds-foot, or birds-claw.
Ornithotrophium, ii; n. an aviary.
ORNO, are; act. cum accus. to adorn, to deck, garnish, polish, set forth, trim up, prefer. * Ornare

fugam, to disguise one's self for flight.
 * Ornare aliquem suffragio, to give one his voice, to give one his good word.
Ornor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be dressed or adorned, to be honoured, to be provided or got ready.
ORNUS, i; f. [Heb. oren] a wild ash with broad leaves.
ORO, are; act. cum 2 accus. [ab ὀρά] to pray, beseech, entreat. * Unum vos oro, one thing I beg of you. * Causam orare, to plead a cause. * Orare aliquem in audaciam, to bid one be of good courage.
Oroardes, æ; f. a mountain of Asia, part of Taurus.
Oroates, the greatest river of Sufiana, dividing it from Persia.
Oroba, a city of Assyria.
Orobanchæ, æs; f. broom-rapè.
Orōbatis, a city of Persia.
† Orobax, the herb piony.
Orobinus, a, um; adj. of chevul.
Orobis, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.
Orobitis, a grass-green.
Orodes, a king of Parthia, who slew Crassus.
Orolaunum, Arlun in Gallia Belgica.
Oromaneci, a people of Belgium.
Oromedon, the highest mountain in the island Cos.
Orontes, is; m. the greatest river of Syria; a mountain of Media; and a Lycian captain, who came from Troy with Æneas, and was drowned.
Oronteus, a, um; adj. of Orontes.
Oropite, æs; f. } a city of Etruria.
Oropium, i; }
Oropus, a city of Macedonia, and other places.
Orose, æs; f. a city of Media.
Oroselinum, i; n. mountain-parsley.
Orosius, i; m. a Spanish historian under Arcadius and Honorius.
Orospea, } a mountain in Spain,
Orospea, } next in greatness to the Pyrenean.
Orphanotrophium, ii; n. a place or hospital where orphans are brought up; as Christ-Church, in London.
Orphanotrophus, i; m. the governor of an hospital.
ORPHANUS, i; m. [ὀρφανός] an orphan, fatherless child.
Orpheus, i; m. a Thracian poet whose harp is said to draw stones, woods, wild beasts, &c.
Orphitus, i; m. the colleague of Priscus.
Orphineus, i; m. one of Pluto's horses.
Orphus, i; m. a sea-fish with great eyes, and teeth like a saw.
Orrhea, Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places.
Orthopygium, ii; n. the rump of a bird or beast.
Orsa, orum; n. pl. [ab ordior] enterprizes, beginnings.
Orsata, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.
Orsilochus, i; m. the son of Idomeneus, slain by Ulysses; and others.
Orsola, æ; f. a city of Spain.
Orsus, a, um; part. of ordior; beginning, or having begun.
Orsus, ūs; m. a beginning.
Oratus, i; m. the grandson of Q. Hortensius.
Orthagoras, æ; f. he wrote the history of India.
Orthampelos, a vine which needs no propping.

Orthe, æs; f. a city of Magnesia.
Orthia, æ; f. Diana among the Lacedæmonians.
Orthiax, the bonnet or enlargement of the sail.
Orthius, a, um; adj. upright, steep.
 * Orthium carmen, a kind of music in a high tune, used by Arion when he threw himself into the sea.
Orthocobantii, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Scythia in Asia.
Orthodoron, i; n. a span, the length of the hand from the wrist to the top of the little finger.
Orthodoxia, æ; f. soundness of judgment.
Orthodoxus, a, um; adj. orthodox, of good opinion and sound judgment in religion.
Orthocopia, æ; f. a right pronunciation.
Orthogōnius, a, um; adj. consisting of right angles.
Orthogōnus, i; m. a right angle.
Orthographia, æ; f. orthography, true spelling and writing; also a model of building erected.
Orthographus, i; m. a true writer.
Orthopnola, æ; f. purfiness.
Orthopnoicus, a, um; adj. purfy, not able to breathe without holding the neck straight.
Orthosia, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia; also a surname of Minerva, from Orthosia a mountain of Laconia.
Orthostata, arum; pl. f. a building of stones or timber mortised.
Orthura, æ; f. a large city of India.
Ortivus, a, um; adj. easterly. * Sol ortivus, the sun rising.
Orton, } a town in Italy.
Ortona, }
Ortospana, a city of Paropanisus in Asia, called Candahar.
Ortospanum, a city of India.
Ortus, a, um; part. of orior; begun, bred, sprung, proceeding.
Ortus, ūs; m. birth, rising, a growing or springing up; also the east. * Materno ortu, by the mother's side.
Ortygia Delos, so called from the abundance of quails; also an island in Sicily.
Ortygetra, æ; m. the captain among quails.
Orty-x, gis; f. a quail.
Orus, a king of Egypt, about eight hundred and thirty years before the building of Rome; also Apollo among the Egyptians; likewise a grammarian, and other men.
Ory-x, gis; m. a wild goat in Africa, seeming to look up and worship the rising dog-star; also a mattock, spade.
Oryza, æ; f. rice.

O ante S.

OS, for omnes, [ap. vet. inscrip.]
OS, ōris; n. [ab O litera, vel ūp, vultus] the mouth, face, countenance, an orifice, passage, entrance, a bird's bill, a bung-hole. * Duri oris, brassy-faced. * Equus duri oris, a headstrong horse. * In ore alicuius, before one's face. * Os populi, the acclamation and good word of the people. * Discordia ora, different languages. * Os portus, the entrance into a haven. * Fletere os in moestitia, to seem discontented and troubled. * In ore cit omni populo, 'tis every one's discourse.

OS, ossis; n. [ὄσσεον] a bone; also the stone of fruit. * Ossa in ligno, the heart of a tree.
 Osanna. See Hosanna.
 Osea, æ; f. the city Huesca in Spain.
 Osearus, i; m. the river Outche in Gallia Celtica.
 + Osee; adv. barbarously, filthily.
 Osecedo, inis; f. [ab os, oris] a gaping and yawning often, a sore mouth, sinking breath.
 Oseen, enis; c. [ab os, vel ob & Oseinis, is; s. cano] divining by singing, a singing-bird.
 Oseiphoria, drum; pl. n. Athenian feasts.
 Osci, drum; pl. m. a people of Campania of a broad speech.
 Oscillatio, onis; f. swinging, a kind of play called Hix's mare.
 + Oscillo, are; to swing, to see-saw on a bough or with a rope.
 Oscillum, i; n. a little mouth; also a little puppet paid to Pluto for the persons of men and their families; also swinging.
 Oscinum, i; n. a seeth-saying by birds.
 Oscitabundè; adv. negligently.
 Oscitabundus, a, um; adj. very negligent.
 Oscitamen, inis; n. a yawning.
 Oscitans, ntis; part. gaping, negligent.
 Oscitanter, adv. slothfully, carelessly.
 + Oscitantia, æ; f. suggestiveness.
 Oscitatio, onis; f. a gaping or yawning, negligence, oversight. * Oscitationes alicujus, books made in haste with small care and no great pains.
 + Oscitator, oris; m. an idle fellow.
 OSCITO, are; neut. } to gape or
 OSCITOR, ari; dep. } yawn, to open as flowers.
 Osciis, i; m. a mountain and river of Thrace.
 Osephoria, orum; pl. n. Palm-sunday.
 + Oculana pugna, a fight wherein the victors are afterwards overcome.
 Oculatio, onis; f. a kissing.
 Oculator, oris; m. a kisser.
 Oculor, ari; verb. comm. to kiss, cum acc. to be kissed, cum abl. & à.
 Oculum, i; n. a little mouth; also a kiss. * Oculis fatigare, to kiss again and again.
 Ocus, i; m. a king of the Tuscans.
 Ocus, a, um; adj. [ab αἰσχος, pudor] filthy, obscene, rough.
 Osegor, oris; m. a breaker of bones.
 Osi, adv. O that, would to God.
 Osi, drum; pl. m. a people of Germany.
 Osiba, æ; f. a city of Albania.
 Osilia, æ; f. an island in the gulf of Venice.
 Osiris, idis; m. a king of Egypt, and husband of Io or Isis, worshipped in the form of an ox.
 + Osiris, f. toad-flax, stain-wort.
 Osirites; f. the herb cynocephalia.
 Osini or Oimii, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 + Osmunda, æ, the herb osmund.
 Osmus, i; m. a river of Mysia.
 Osochor, oris; m. a king of Egypt.
 Osoptum, a city of the Carni.
 Osor, oris; m. [ab odi] an hater, enemy.
 Osphagus, i; m. a river of Macedonia.
 + Ospratura, æ; f. the charge of buying small fruit.
 Osquidates, a people of Aquitain.

Osrhoene, es; f. a country of Syria, on the borders of Mesopotamia.
 Osrhoeni, the people of Osrhoene.
 Ossa, the river Fiore in Tuscany; also a mountain on the borders of Thessaly.
 Ossatim, adv. bone by bone.
 + Olsatus, a, um; bony, full of bones.
 Osenburgum, } a famous city of Sax-
 Osnaburgum, } ony, built by Julius Cæsar.
 Oseria, the city Oserly in Ireland.
 Oseriates, a people of Pannonia, by the river Dravus.
 Oseus, a, um; adj. [ab os, ossis] of or belonging to bones. * Manus ossea, a big-boned hand. * Ossea forma, a skeleton or ghost.
 Oseculatim, adv. from bone to bone.
 Oseculum, i; n. a little bone, a cherry-stone, &c.
 Osefraga, æ; f. } [ab os & frango]
 Osefragus, i; m. } an osprey.
 Osefragium, ii; n. a breaking of bones.
 Osefragus, a, um; adj. breaking or cracking of bones.
 Oselegium, ii; n. the gathering up of the bones of a burnt friend.
 + Oselego, ere; to gather bones.
 + Oselegus, i; m. a bone-gatherer.
 + Oseilium, i; n. } a little bone.
 Oseilum, i; n. }
 + Oseinus, a, um; adj. of bones.
 Oseonaba, æ; f. a city of Portugal.
 + Oseosus, a, um, bony, full of bones.
 Oseuarium, ii; n. a charnel-house.
 + Oseum, i; n. a bone.
 Osen-do, di, sum and tum, dère; act cum acc. to shew, open, declare, to prove. * Ostendere te virum, to play the man. * Ostendere munus, to exhibit a shew or play. * Se optime ostendunt, they approve themselves well. * Ostendere spem, to put one in hope. * Ostendere metum, to threaten.
 Osenio, onis; f. a shewing.
 Osenius, a, um; part. of ostendor; shewed.
 + Ostentaculum, i; n. a sign or shew.
 + Ostentamen, inis; n. a boasting.
 Osestarius, ii; m. an astrologer, he that looks into and tells the meaning of strange sights.
 Osestatio, onis; f. bragging, vaunting, glorying, ostentation. * Componere ostentationi, to make for shew.
 Osestatiuus, a, um; adj. set out for shew.
 Osestator, oris; m. } a bragger,
 Osestatrix, icis; f. } vaunter.
 Osestatus, a, um; part. of ostentor; shewn, presented. * Osestata occasio, an opportunity offered.
 Osestiler, a, um; adj. bringing monsters.
 + Osestio, onis; f. a shewing.
 + Osestionalis, is; m. a soldier waiting on the prince at public shews.
 Osesto, are, pro ostendo, to shew often, brag or boast. * Ostentare jugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to lay down his life for another.
 * Ostentare periculum capitis, to threaten one's death.
 + Osestolus, a, um, strange, monstrous.
 Osestum, i; n. a monster, a strange sight, a thing against the common course of nature.
 Osestus, a, um; part. of ostendor;

shewed, set abroad. * Ostentus soli locus, a place lying open to the sun.
 Ostentus, us; m. a shewing, a mocking, by putting out the finger. * Ostentui esse, to be exposed.
 Osteodes, certain islands by Sicily.
 Osteritium, ii; n. masterwort, pelitory of Spain.
 Ostia, æ; f. a city at the mouth of Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.
 Ostiensis, e; adj. of Ostia.
 Ostia, drum; n. pl. a river's mouth, the mouth of the sea, the freights.
 Ostiarius, ii; m. an usher, porter, door-keeper, also one of the minor orders in the church of Rome.
 Ostiatim; adv. from door to door.
 + Ostiator, oris; m. a porter.
 Ostigo, inis; f. [ab os] the scab about the mouths of sheep, &c.
 Ostiolum, i; n. a wicket.
 Ostiones, the inhabitants of Ostia.
 + Ostior, ari, to be idle.
 Ostippo, the city Estepona in Spain.
 OSTIUM, ii; n. [qu. os ædium, vel ab obsto, vel ostium, pello] a door, gate, entry, passage, a key-hole, the mouth of a river or haven. * Ab ostio querere aliquem, to inquire whether such a one be within.
 Ostomachia, æ; f. a playing with bones.
 Ostracias, æ; m. a precious bone like an agate, and brittle.
 Ostracinda, æ; f. summer or winter, cross or pile, the throwing of an oyster-shell.
 Ostracine, es; f. a city of Palestine.
 Ostracismus, i; m. a kind of banishment by writing the name of a person on a shell.
 Ostracites, æ; m. cross or pile, flat or hollow.
 Ostracium, ii; n. a shell; also an onyx-stone.
 Ostrea, æ; f. an oyster.
 Ostrearia, æ; f. Plin. an oyster pit or bed.
 Ostrearius, a, um; adj. of oysters. * Ostrearius panis, bread eaten with oysters.
 Ostrearius, ii; m. an oyster-man.
 Ostreatus, a, um; adj. like oysters, hard, rough.
 + Ostreolum, i; n. a little oyster.
 Ostreofus, a, um; adj. full of oysters.
 OSTREUM, i; n. [ὄστρεον] an oyster.
 Ostrifer, a, um; adj. producing oysters, or the purple fish or colour.
 Ostrinus, a, um; adj. of purple colour.
 OSTRUM, i; n. [ὄστρεον] purple, the juice of a fish of which purple is made, a purple garment.
 Ostry, yos; a cujus. acc. ostrya, æ; f. a tree of hard and firm timber.
 Ostrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of odi; ready to hate.
 + Osus, a, um, hating, disdaining.

O ante T.

OT. abbreviat. for ostium.
 Olacusta, æ; m. a hearkner, informer, or eaves-dropper.
 Otadini, drum; m. pl. a people beyond the river Tyne.
 Otagia, æ, a pain in the ears.
 Otanas, æ; m. a Persian who conspired with Darius against the Magi.
 Otho, onis; m. the name of several Roman emperors; and other men.
 Othoga,

Othoca, æ; f. a city of Sardinia.
 Othocarius, a king of Bohemia.
 Otholina, æ; f. the country of Fife in Scotland.
 Othomanni, the Turkish emperors.
 Othona, Ithancester in Essex.
 Othonia, a German wood called Ottenwaldt.
 Othone, an herb with leaves full of holes.
 Othryades, the only survivor of three hundred Lacedæmonians, who had slain as many Argives, who writing on his shield, I have overcome, killed himself also.
 Othrys, a mountain of Thessaly, not far from Oeta, a seat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.
 Otia; n. a kind of oysters.
 Oties, a people of Cyprus.
 Otium, i; n. a little leisure.
 Otior, ari; dep. to repose, to rest.
 † Otiosiloquium, ii; n. idle talk.
 Otiosus, a, um; adj. idle, at leisure.
 Otis, idis; f. a bustard.
 † Otites, is; Spanish catch-fly.
 OTIUM, ii; n. [ab otior, auris, vel otiosi, solitariæ, vel ab Heb. gnetb, tempus] idleness, leisure, repose. See ocium. * Otii plerimæ res, a business requiring great calmness and tranquillity of mind. * Otia nostra, my verses written at my ease, with very little pains.
 Otreus, the son of Cliteus, and brother of Hecuba.
 Ottadini, a people of Northumberland.
 Ottarus, a king of Bohemia.
 Ottorocorra, a city of Serica.
 Otys, a king of Paphlagonia, who revolted from the Persians to Agesilaus.

O ante V.

O. V. D. for omni virtuti deditus.
 O. V. F. for optimo viventi fecit.
 Ovālis, e; adj. belonging to rejoicing, of an egg, oval. * Ovalis corona, a crown of myrtle given him that triumphed on foot.
 Ovans, ntis; part. rejoicing solemnly.
 Ovatio, ōnis; f. the act of rejoicing solemnly, triumphing in the lesser triumph.
 Ovatio, onis; f. [ab ovum] the time of a hen's laying eggs.
 Ovator, ōris; m. } a rejoicer, preserver.
 Ovatrix, icis; f. } er.
 Ovātus, a, um, like an egg; also brought in solemnity from conquest.
 Ovātus, ūs; m. publick solemnities of rejoicing.
 † Oviaria, æ; f. a flock of sheep, or a flock of a great grasser.
 † Oviarius, a, um; adj. of sheep.
 Ovicula, æ; f. [ab ovis] a lamb, little sheep.
 P. Ovidius Naso, a famous Latin poet, born at Sulmo, once in great favour with Augustus, but afterwards banished by him to Pontus.
 Ovile, is; n. a fold, sheep-cote. * Ovilis, a place in the Campus Martius at Rome, railed in, where the commons assembled to give their voices.
 † Ovilio, ōnis; m. a shepherd.
 Ovilis, e; adj. of sheep.
 Ovillus, a, um, of sheep. * Caro ovilla, mutton.
 Oviluteum, ei; n. the yolk of an egg.
 Ovinus, the name of several Romans.
 Ovinus, a, um; adj. of sheep.

Oviparus, a, um; [ab ovum & pario] that lays eggs or spawns. *
 Ovipara gallina, a brood hen.
 ŌVIS, is; f. [ōvis] a sheep. * Ovem lupo credere, to put an oppressor into authority.
 † Ovispex, icis; m. a shepherd.
 OVO, are; neut. [à ōno] to shout for joy, rejoice solemnly.
 ŌVUM, i; n. [ōv] an egg; also spawn. * Ovum edurum, an egg neither hard nor soft. * Ovum tremulum, a poached egg.

O ante X.

Oxālis, idis; f. green serral.
 Oxalme, ēs; f. a kind of pickle.
 Oxama or Uxama, the city Olma in Spain.
 Oxæ, certain islands, called also Echinades.
 Oxæas, the son of Hercules by Megara.
 Oxci, a people of Epirus.
 Oxia, æ; f. a sharp distemper.
 Oxiane, a lake of Sogdiana, made by the river Oxus.
 † Oximentum, i; n. wine vinegar.
 Oximum, the city Hycsmes in Normandy.
 † Oxifalus, a measure of, fifteen drachms.
 Oxobapta, [sc. vestimenta] purple garments of a deep dye.
 Oxoleon, i; n. a mixture of oil and vinegar.
 Oxopia, } the city and university
 Oxonium, } of Oxford, called also Bellostim.
 Oxoniensis, e; adj. of Oxford.
 Oxos, vinegar; also purple made in Phœnicia.
 Oxus, a great river of Sogdiana.
 Oxyacantha, æ; f. a barberry.
 Oxyacanthus, i; m. the white-thorn, or haw-thorn.
 Oxybaphum, i; n. a saucer or dish of vinegar.
 Oxybii, a people of Liguria.
 Oxycanus, an Indian king.
 Oxycedros, a small cedar full of boughs and very hurtful.
 Oxycratum, i; n. a mixture with vinegar.
 Oxydates, a nobleman of Persia.
 Oxydracæ, a people of India, from whom when Ptolemy had delivered Alexander, he was stiled Soter.
 Oxygāl-a, actis, a syllabub.
 Oxygārum, i; n. anchovy sauce.
 Oxygion, ii; n. the dregs of vinegar.
 Oxygonium, ii; n. a thing with sharp corners.
 Oxylopathum, i; n. scur or ditch-dock.
 Oxymel-i, itis; n. oxymel, a drink of vinegar, honey, and water mixt.
 Oxymoron, i; n. an epithet of a contrary signification.
 Oxymyrine, butcher's broom.
 Oxyntes, a king of Athens.
 † Oxypæderōtinus, a, um, of a bright opal or amethyst colour.
 Oxypōrōpola, æ; c. a seller of sharp sauce.
 Oxypōlum, i; n. any sharp sauce or ointment tempered with vinegar.
 Oxyrrhodinum, i; n. a composition of vinegar and rose-water.
 Oxyrynchus, i, a city by Nilus; so called from a fish of that name, which the inhabitants worshipped as a god.
 Oxys, eos; f. wood-forrel; also a vessel of vinegar.

Oxyſchoenos, i, a kind of bulrush.
 Oxytōnus, a, um; adj. with an acute on the last syllable.

O ante Z.

Ozæna, æ; f. a cancerous sore in the nose.
 Ozanitis, idis; f. a kind of spikenard smelling like poison.
 Oze, ēs; f. a sinking breath.
 Ozene, the city Pali in India.
 Ozole, } a people of Achaia.
 Ozoli, }
 Ozymum, i; n. a kind of meat made of the inwards of beasts; also the herb sweet-basil, and a kind of pulse.

P ante A.

P abbreviat. for Publius, publicus, pupillus, or posuit.
 P. A. for pluvie arcendæ.
 P. C. for pactum conventum, patres conscripti, pecunia constituta, or præfectus castrorum.
 P. D. for publicè dedit.
 † Pabo, ōnis; m. a wheelbarrow.
 Pābulāris, e; adj. for fodder.
 Pābulatio, ōnis; f. a foraging, feeding.
 Pābulator, ōris; m. } a forager, pur-
 Pābulatrix, icis; f. } veyor.
 Pābulatōrius, a, um; adj. of a forager, a foraging.
 Pābulor, ari; dep. to forage. * Ire pabulatum, to go a foraging. * Pabulari oleas timo, to dung the olive-trees.
 † Pābulōsus, a, um; adj. full of fodder.
 Pābulum, i; n. [à pasco] fodder, forage, pasture, food, nourishment. * Pabulum amoris, that maintains love. * Pabulum ingenii, that keeps up wit.
 Pācālis, e; adj. peaceful, betokening peace.
 † Pacānter; adv. peacefully.
 Pacātē; adv. securely, in quiet.
 Pacatinus, i; m. a Roman consul.
 Pacator, ōris; m. } an appeaser, qui-
 Pacatrix, icis; f. } eter, reducer.
 Pacātus, a, um; P. & A. appeased, calmed, quieted. * Pacatus alicui, good friends with---.
 Pacatus Minutius, a grammarian who wrote of comical and tragical words, and of Attick and Dorick proprieties.
 Pachivi, mountains of Asia Minor.
 Pachomius, an abbot or father of the eremites in Scythia.
 Pachynus, } one of the three promon-
 Pachynum, } tories in Sicily.
 Pachynus Portus, a haven of Sicily, called Porto Longobardo.
 Pācifer, a, um; adj. [à pax & fero] peace-offering.
 Pācificatio, ōnis; f. an accommoda-
 tion, an agreement of peace.
 Pācificator, ōris; m. } a treator for
 Pacificatrix, icis; f. } peace, peace-
 maker.
 Pācificatōrius, a, um; adj. in order to peace.
 Pācificātus, a, um; part. of pacifi-
 cor; pacified, made friends.

Pacifico, are; aſt. to appeaſe, atone, reconcile.

† **Pacificor**, ari; dep. to treat for peace, to make an accommodation.

Pacificus, a, um; adj. peace-making.

Pacinus, a grandson of king Volſtinius, who gave name to the Pacinates in Italy.

Pacificor, pactus ſum, ſci; dep. acc. to bargain, to agree, promiſe. * **Pacem pacifici**, to agree upon terms of peace. * **Vitam pro laude pacifici**, readily to lay down one's life to get renown.

Paco, are; [à pax] to appeaſe, pacify, reduce.

Paconia, an iſland of Sicily.

Pacorus, the ſon of Orodes king of Parthia, ſlain by Ventidius Baſſus, together with his whole army.

Pacta or **Pactæ**, a city of Sicily, called Patti.

Pactia, one of the Cyclades.

Pactilis, e; adj. framed of ſeveral pieces. * **Corona pactilis**, a garland tied and faſtened together.

Pactio, ōnis; f. an agreement. * **Pactio nuptialis**, a contract of marriage.

Pactitius, a, um; adj. done by agreement or upon condition.

Pactius, a river of Apulia.

Pactio, are, to agree, aſſent.

Pactolus, i; m. a river of Lydia with gold-colour'd ſands ever ſince Midas waſhed himſelf in it.

Pactor, ōris; m. a bargainer, contractor.

† **Pactoricus**, a, um, of bargaining.

† **Pactorium**, ii; n. a bargain; alſo the place of bargaining.

Pactorum Portus, a haven of Taurica Cheroneſus.

Pactum, i; n. a bargain, contract. * **Quo pacto**, by which means.

Pactus, a, um; part. of pacifcor; bargained, promiſed, or having promiſed. * **Tela pacta**, marriage agreed on. * **Pactis legibus**, upon conditions.

Pactus, a, um; part. of pangor; faſtened to.

Pacuvius, ii; m. a tragical poet of Brundifium; and other men.

Padæi, a people of India, who are ſaid to eat their ſick.

Padeborna, a city of Germany.

Padinates, a people of Gallia Ciſpadana.

Padua, a Venetian city and univerſity, famous for the ſtudy of phyſick.

Padus, the river Po in Italy.

Padula, a trench drawn from Padus to Ravenna.

Pæan, ānis; m. a ſong in praiſe of Apollo; alſo Apollo himſelf.

Pæanias, ii; m. a Grecian ſophiſter, who tranſlated the hiſtory of Eutropius into Greek.

Pæantiades, Philoſetes, the ſon of Pæantius, } Pæan.

Pæantides, precious ſtones like i e, good for women in child-birth.

Pædagium, ii; n. a tender child, a darling, a thing wherein children are carried.

† **Pædagoga**, æ; f. a tutoress, or governeſs of children.

Pædagogia, æ; f. the training up of children.

Pædagogianus, i; m. a nice wanton, or Gallimede.

Pædagogium, ii; n. the children's chamber; alſo bond-ſervice; a page.

Pædagōgus, i; m. a tutor, or governor of a child.

† **Pædaneus magiſter**, a ſchool-maſter.

Pæderastes, is; m. a ſodomite.

Pæderastia, æ; f. ſodomy.

Pæderos, ōtis; m. a ſodomite; alſo the precious ſtone called opalus; alſo the herb bear's-breech.

Pædia, æ; f. the training up of children.

Pædicator, ōris; } m. a ſodomite.

Pædico, ōnis; }

PÆDICO, are; [à pæis, puer] to bugger, abuſe.

† **Pædicofus**, a, um; adj. ſinking,

† **Pædidus**, } filthy.

PÆDOR, ōris; m. [Heb. peggul, vel à pæis puer, vel πῦδος, putrefacio] ſlovenlineſs, naſtineſs, the ſink of the feet. See pedor.

Pædotriba, æ; m. an inſtructor of children.

Pædotribia, æ; } f. the exerciſing of

Pædotribice, ſs; } children.

Pænanii, a people of Belgium.

Pænit-et, uit, it irketh, repenteth.

Pæon, the name of a ſkilful phyſician, who is ſaid to have cured Pluto, being grievouſly wounded by Hercules.

Pæon, ōnis; m. a quadriſyllable foot of three ſhort and one long, variable four ways according to the ſeat of the long ſyllable.

Pæones, a people of Macedonia.

Pæonia, the country of the Pæones.

Pæonia, æ; f. the herb piony.

Pæonia, Minerva ſo called from her curing.

Pæonius, a, um, medicinal.

Pæſarcæ, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

Pæſtum, a town of Lucania.

Pæſtanus, a, um; adj. of Pæſtum.

Pæſula, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Pæſuri, } a people of Portugal.

Pæſures, }

Pæſus, a city of Troas.

Pæſalia, part of Thrace.

Pæti, a people of Thrace.

Pætica, the country of the Pæti.

Pætonium, a city of Auſtria.

Pætilus, a, um; adj. pinkiſh.

PÆTUS, a, um; adj. [à pæis, puer] pink-eyed.

Pætus, the name of ſeveral men.

Pagæ, a city of Bœotia.

Pagæi, a people of Pagæ.

Pagagalia, ium; n. feaſts wherein villagers wore went to ſacrifice to Ceres and Tellus.

† **Pagānicus**, a, um; adj. of farmers.

* **Peculium paganicum**, the rent from a farm. * **Paganica pila**, a great porch-hall.

Paganismus, i; m. paganism, heatheniſm.

† **Paganitas**, ātis; f. a multitude of ruſticks, the being a Pagan.

† **Paganitius**, a, um; adj. living in a village.

† **Paganizo**, are, to play the clown.

Paganorum Inſula, an iſland of Illyricum.

Pagānus, a, um; adj. of the town or country. * **Pagani foci**, town fires.

Pagānus, i; m. a peaſant, a pagan, not following the wars.

Pagaſa, } a town in Theſſaly.

Pagaſæ, }

Pagaſæus, } a, um; adj. of Pagaſa.

Pagaſticus, }

Pagatim; adv. in every town or village, from town to town.

Pagella, æ; f. [à pagina] a little **Paginula**, } ſide or page, a quarry of glaſs.

† **Pāgenſes**, ium; m. townſmen.

† **Pagillus**, i; m. a little village.

Pagina, æ; f. [à pango] a ſide of a leaf, a page, a joint in a volume or ſcroll. * **Utramque paginam facit**, he bears a very great ſway, is all in all.

† **Pāgino**, are, to paſſe leaves together.

† **Pago**, pēpigi, pactum, ere, to bargain, covenant, to promiſe.

Pagos, a mountain of Æolis.

Pagraſa, a city of India within Ganges.

† **Pagulum**, i; n. a bridle.

Pagulus, i; m. a little village.

Pagurus, i; m. a kind of craw-fiſh.

Pagus, the old name of Corinth.

PAGUS, i; m. [παῖς] a town or borough; alſo a ſhire or canton.

PALA, æ; f. [à παῖς, pango] a ſpade, ſhovel, peck, a fire ſhovel, the beril, of a ring.

Pālābundus, a, um; adj. wandering about.

Palaca, æ; f. } a batchelor's har-

Palace, ſs; f. } lot.

† **Palacra**, æ; f. } a wedge of

† **Palacrana**, æ; f. } gold.

Palæmon, ōnis; m. the ſon of Athamas and Ino, called alſo Melicerte; alſo a grammarian and a ſhepherd.

Palæmonius, a, um; adj. of Palæmon.

Palæmonius, one of the Argonauts.

Palæmyridus, a city of Caria.

Palæopolis, a little iſland of Spain.

Palæpaphus, a city of Cyprus.

Palæphatus, i; m. an ancient author, who wrote five volumes of incredible things.

Palæpolis, an ancient city of Campania.

Palæſtina, a part of Syria, containing Judæa, Samaria, and Galilee.

Palæſtinus, a, um; adj. of Palæſtine.

Pālæſtra, æ; f. wreſtling, a ring for wreſtling, a place for exerciſe, a handſome carriage or behaviour. * **Utemur cā pālæſtrā quam à te didicimus**, we'll follow your counſel and advice.

Pālæſtrica, æ; f. a woman employed about wreſtlers.

Pālæſtricō; adv. like a wreſtler.

Pālæſtricus, a, um; adj. of wreſtling.

Pālæſtricus, i; m. a wreſtling maſter, a dancing maſter. * **Motus pālæſtrici**, an affecting garb or carriage.

Pālæſtrita, æ; m. a wreſtler.

† **Pālæſtro**, are; } neat. to wreſtle.

† **Pālæſtrizo**; }

† **Pālālia**, æ; f. the herb ſow-bread.

PĀLAM; adv. [qu. palo, vel Παῖς, palma] openly, abroad. * **Omnis res palam eſt**, all the matter is out. * **Palam populo**, before all the people. * **Palam eſt piſces audire**, 'tis certain that fiſh can hear.

Palamēdes, the ſon of Nauplius king of Eubœa, who having cauſed Ulyſſes to go to the Trojan war againſt his will, Ulyſſes by a falſe accuſation cauſed him to be ſtoned to death; alſo a grammarian.

Palamedæ aves, the cranes, by whoſe flying Palamedes is ſaid to have learned to order an army.

Palanda, æ; f. a city of India without Ganges.

PALANGA, æ; f. [παλαγγή] a leather, coltstaff.

Palangæ, arum; f. rollers on which ships are run ashore, or into the sea.

Palangarius, ii; m. one that turns great weights on rollers.

Palango, arc, to turn great weights on rollers.

Palans, ntis, straggling, dispersed.

Palantæum, a city on the Palatine mount, and another in Arcadia.

Palantia, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Palantini, the people of Palantia.

Palatia, æ; f. a place where a post was fastened, about which soldiers did exercise themselves.

Pālāris, e; adj. of a stake or pale.

Palatha, æ; f. a cluster of figs.

Palatim; adv. stragglingly.

Palatinatus, ūs; m. a palatinate.

Pālātinus, a, um; adj. Palatine, of a palace. * **Palatina militia**, the prince's guard.

Palatinus, i; m. a name of Apollo, and one of the hills of Rome.

Palātio, ōnis; f. a foundation made with piles of timber.

Pālātium, ii; n. a palace; also the Palatine mount.

† **Palatual**, alis; n. a sacrifice on mount Palatine.

† **Palatualis**, is; m. the priest who sacrificed to Palatia the goddess of the Palatium.

PALATUM, i; n. [ἀ πᾶν, edo, vel ab Hetrusc. *palantum*, *corlum*] the palate, roof of the mouth, taste. * **Hoc non sapit meo palato**, this is not for my tooth. * **Subtile palatum**, a dainty palate.

Pālātus, a, um, dispersed, scattered.

Palbus, a mountain of Africa.

PĀLEA, æ; f. [ἀ παλλω, vibro] chaff, the gills of a cock, the scum, dross or offal. * **Corona paleæ**, a wisp of stubble.

Pālear, aris; n. [ἀ galli palea] Paleare, is; f. the dewlap of a beast, a gill, or double chin.

Palearium, ii; n. a chaff-room.

Pāleātus, a, um; adj. mixed with chaff. * **Lutum paleatum**, mortar.

Pāles, the goddess of shepherds or pasture.

Palesimundus, a city and river of Taprobane.

Pallurius, an orator and lawyer, removed from the senate by Domitian.

Palania, a city of Serica.

Palibothra or **Palimbothra**, a city of India.

Paliconus, a fountain of Sicily.

Palici, fountains in Sicily, called also **Delli** and **Crateres**.

Palici or **Palisci**, twin sons of Jupiter and Thalia, the earth swallowed her up, and let out the children again, when their time came, into the world.

Palilia, ium; n. the feasts of the goddess Pales.

Palilogia, æ; f. a repetition of the same words.

Palimbacchius, ii; m. a foot of two long syllables, and one short.

Palimpissa, æ; f. tar twice sodden.

Palimpseston, i; n. a table-book to write in and wipe out again.

Palindromos, a promontory of Arabia Felix.

Palingena, æ; c. one born again.

Palingenesia, æ; f. regeneration.

Palinodia, æ; f. a recantation, a

jouncing a retreat. * **Palinodiam canere**, to recant.

† **Palinodicus**, i; m. a recanter.

Palinurus, } a promontory of Luca-
Palinurum, } nia.

† **Paliscus**, a, um, dark, shadowy.

† **Palito**, arc; } to wander much.

† **Palitor**, ari; }

Paliurus, i; m. a prickly bramble, the white-thorn.

Palla, æ; f. a city of Corsica.

PALLA, æ; f. [Πάλλα] a woman's long gown, a veil that covers the head.

Pallāca, æ; f. } a concubine.

Pallace, ēs; f. }

Pallades, virgins whom the Thebans in Egypt consecrated to Jupiter.

Palladia arbor, the olive-tree.

Palladium, ii; n. the image of Pallas.

Palladius, one that wrote of agriculture; also an historian, and others.

Pallantias, the lake Triton, of which Pallas is said to be torn.

Pallas, the name of a lake in Africa.

Pallas, ādis; f. the same as Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and all art; born of Jupiter's brain.

Pallas, ntis; m. the son of Evander; also a freed man of Claudius Cæsar, richer by far than Cræsus; also an historian, and others.

Pallātus, a, um, wearing a gown.

Pallene, a peninsula of Macedonia, whose isthmus is called **Pallensis**.

Pallens, ntis; part. pale, wan; part. of paleo.

PALL-EO, ēre; neut. [ἀ Παλλω, albefacio, vel ἀ Παλλω, pallidus] to look pale or wan, to be in a sudden fright. * **Non ille palluit iras**, he feared not anger. * **Pallere argenti amore**, to be greedy after money.

Palleſco, ēre; neut. incept. to grow pale, wan, or bleak.

† **Palliacus**, i, a briar, furze.

† **Palliastrum**, i; n. a coarse or short mantle.

Palliati, the Grecians.

Palliatuſ, a, um; adj. wearing a Grecian's gown, cloaked.

† **Palliditas**, atis; f. paleness.

Pallidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat pale or wan.

Pallidus, a, um; adj. pale, wan.

† **Pallio**, ōnis; m. a woman's taylor.

Pallio, arc; act. to cloak, conceal.

Palliōlātum; adv. after the fashion of a short cloak.

Palliōlātus, a, um; adj. clad in a short cloak or coat, hooded.

Palliolum, i; n. a riding-hood.

PALLIUM, ii; n. [ἀ βαλλωμαι, injicior, vel ab Heb. *pala*, occultari] a man's long and wide gown, a Grecian habit. * **Tunica pallio propior**, charity begins at home. See **palla**.

Pallor, ōris; m. paleness; also rottenness. * **Pallorem capere**, to look pale.

Pallūla, æ; f. a freight and short gown.

Palma, æ; f. a city of the greater Balearis.

PALMA, æ; f. [Παλαμη] the palm of the hand; also the hand, a palm-tree, and its fruit, prize, or victory, the broad part of an ear. * **Palma virides**, green dates. * **Palmam dare**, to yield one the day. * **Palmam ferre**, to bear away the

bell. * **Plurimarum palmarum homo**, one that has been often conqueror.

Palmaria, æ; f. an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

Palmāris, e; adj. bearing a palm branch, deserving monuments of victory; of a hand-breadth. * **Palmāris sententia**, the opinion that carries it, that has most truth of its side.

Palmārius, a, um; adj. bearing the prize, of a hand breadth. * **Hoc est illi palmarium**, herein lies his excellency.

† **Palmatæ**, arum; f. earthquakes without overthrowing any thing.

Palmātus, a, um; part. of palmor; embroidered, branched with palm-boughs; also marked with the palm of one's hand. * **Palmata toga**, a gown woven with palm-branches, bestowed upon a victor, and worn by him in triumph.

Palmes, itis; m. [ἀ palma] a vine-branch. * **Palmes pampinarius**, a branch bearing only leaves this year.

* **Palmes fructuarius**, a branch bearing grapes this year. * **Palmes focaneus**, a bye sprout.

Palmētum, i; n. an orchard or grove of palm-trees.

Palmeus, a, um; adj. of the palm or date. * **Teges palmea**, a screen made of palm-boughs. * **Vinum palmeum**, date-wine.

Palmifer, a, um; adj. bearing palm-trees.

Palmipēdalis, e; adj. of a foot and hand-breadth, twenty inches.

Palmipes, gen. ēdis; adj. 3 art. having skinny claws or feet like ducks, footed like a water-fowl; also the same as palmipedalis.

Palmiprimus, i; m. an excellent fig.

Palmiprimum vinum, fig wine.

† **Palmiterium**, i; n. a palmier, or

† **Palmitorium**, i; n. ferula.

† **Palmīto**, arc; act. acc. to bind together, to mark with the palm of the hand.

PALMO, arc; act. [Heb. *balem*] to bind together or crowd.

Palmo, arc; act. [ἀ palma] to print with the palm of the hand.

† **Palmor**, ari; dep. to brook, soothe, or humour, flatter.

Palmōſus, a, um, full of palm-trees.

Palmūla, æ; f. a date; also the broad end of an ear.

Palmus, i; m. [ἀ palma] a span. * **Palmus pedis**, three inches.

Palmyra, æ; f. a city of Syria, chief of the country **Palmyrene**.

Palmyreni, the people of Palmyra.

Pālo, arc; act. [ἀ palus] to pole up. * **Ut vitis paleatur**, that a vine may be plashed upon poles.

Palor, ari, atus sum; pass. [ἀ palo] to be set or supported with poles or pales, as vines commonly are.

PALOR, ari; dep. [παλαζωμαι, vel ἀ παλω, verito] to wander about.

Palpabilis, e; adj. palpable, to be felt.

† **Palpāmen**, inis; n. a feeling.

† **Palpamentum**, i; n. flattery.

Palpātio, ōnis; f. a feeling, groping, stroking; also flattery.

Palpātor, ōris; m. } a flatterer.

Palpatrix, icis; f. }

PALPEBRÆ, arum; f. [βλέφαρα, vel ἀ palpo] the eye-brows.

† **Palpebralis**, e; adj. of the eye-brows.

† Palpebrofus, a, um; adj. having large or hairy eye-brows.
 † Palpebrum, i; n. an eye-brow.
 Palpitatio, ōnis; f. a panting, beating, throbbing.
 † Palpitator, ōris; m. a paiter.
 Palpitatus, ūs; m. a touching, feeling.
 Palpito, are, to pant, beat, throb.
 PALPO, are; } [πῆλασθω, vel à
 PALPOR, ari; } ὀάπω, foveo] to feel, grope, stroke, flatter, inveigle.
 Palpo, ōnis; m. a flatterer, pick-thane.
 Palpum, i; n. an alluring, flattering.
 * Palpum obtrudere, and palpo percutere, to inveigle.
 Palius, a river of Mauritania.
 Paltus, the city Boldo in Phœnicia, where Menion the son of Aurora is said to be buried.
 Paltini, the people of Boldo.
 Paludamentatus, a, um; adj. armed with a coat of mail.
 PALUDAMENTUM, i; n. [χλαμύδιον] a general's coat of mail; also a herald's coat of arms, and a woman's garment.
 Paludatus, a, um; adj. wearing a general's robe.
 Paludifer, a, um; adj. causing a fen.
 Paludosus, a, um; adj. fenmy, moorish.
 PALUMBA, æ; f. } [Πελαγία, à
 PALUMBES, is; c. } ἰονο] a stock-pigeon.
 PALUMBUS, i; m. } dove, wood-pigeon.
 † Palumbarius, a, um; adj. of a stock-dove.
 Palumbarius, ii; m. a musket or hobby.
 Palumbinus, a, um; adj. of a stock-dove.
 † Palumbula, æ; f. a little ring-dove or culver.
 PALUS, ūdis; f. (ἔλος, vel à Πηλος, lutum] a fen, marsh.
 PALUS, i; m. [παλάσσελος] a pale or stake. * Ad palum exercere, to train. * Ad palum alligari, to be tied to a whipping-post.
 Paluster, tris, tre; } adj. of the fens
 Palustris, tre; } and marshes.
 Pamilus, } a river of Messene in Pe-
 Pamissus, } lophonessus, another in Thessaly and Lower Mysia.
 Pammilia, certain feasts among the Grecians.
 Pamphagi, a people of Æthiopia, eating all things.
 Pamphagus, i; m. a glutton; also a dog's name.
 Pamphilus, i; m. the son of Neocles, and Plato's scholar, who was slain, and revived again after thirteen days, and related what strange things he had seen in the time of his death; also a famous painter, who put down Apellos, and taught none for less than a talent, nor less time than ten years; also an Athenian robber, who being taken in the act, caused the proverb, * Pamphili fur-tum; and several others.
 Pamphylia, æ; f. a country in Asia Minor, called also Mopsopia; also a city of Media.
 Pamphylus, a, um; adj. of Pamphylia.
 † Pampillum, i; n. a kind of delicate chariot.
 Pampinaceus, a, um; adj. of the vine-leaf.
 Pampinarius, ii; n. a young branch

of a vine bearing no grapes the first year.
 Pampinarius, a, um, bearing leaves.
 Pampinatio, ōnis; f. a pruning of vines.
 Pampinator, ōris; m. a pruner, vine-dresser.
 Pampinatus, a, um; part. of pampinor; like a young vine branch, wrought in branch work; also pruned.
 Pampineus, a, um; adj. of a vine-leaf. * Pampineus odor, the scent of a vine-leaf or grape.
 Pampino, are, to prune a vine.
 Pampinosus, a, um; adj. full of vine-leaves.
 PAMPINUS, i; m. & f. [ab ἀμπέλου, vitis] a vine leaf or bud; also the bristles of the fish polypus.
 Pamprepius, ii; m. a certain poet, who flourished under Zeno, and was in great favour with him.
 Pan, panis; m. the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and all that belong to a country life; Homer calls him the son of Mercury; he invented the pipe, and was worshipped, especially in Arcadia.
 Panacea, æ; f. all-heal, wound-wort; also salt.
 Panaces, is; m. } cow-parsnip. * Pa-
 Panax, acis; f. } naces chironion, elecampane.
 Panacra, mountains of Crete.
 Panacrus, } a, um; adj. of Pana-
 Panacræus, } cra.
 Panacreon, a city of Cyprus.
 Panacreus, } a, um; adj. of Pana-
 Panacrius, } creon.
 Panæius, a stoick philosopher of Rhodes, the master of Scipio, whom Cicero imitates in his book de officiis; also the first Sicilian tyrant.
 Panætolicus, a, um; adj. of the Ætolian dyet or general council.
 Panætolium, a very high mountain of Ætolia; a general meeting of the Ætolians.
 Panæura, a city by the river Indus.
 Panæus, a famous painter, the brother of Phidias.
 † Panagæa, Diana so called proverbially, from her wandering and unconslancy.
 Panager, ri; m. a sweep-stake, or he that gathers up all.
 † Panacia ebrietas, arrogance.
 Panariolum, i; n. a maund, bread-basket.
 † Panaritium, ii; n. a whitlow, a kind of sore in the fingers.
 † Panarium, ii; n. a pannier, bin.
 † Panarius, ii; m. a baker.
 Panathenæa, orum; n. the festival of Minerva, instituted by Erichonius the son of Vulcan.
 Panathenæicon, i; n. an ointment in great request at Athens.
 Panathenæicus, i; m. an oration of Isocrates, pronounced at Minerva's feast.
 Panax, acis; f. cow-parsnip.
 Pancæle, one of the Cyclades, called also Amorgos.
 Panchæa, part of Arabia at the gulf's mouth.
 Panchæus, }
 Panchaius, } a, um; adj. of Panchæa.
 Panchaicus, }
 Panchrestum, i; n. a salve for every sore, a catholicon; also sweet-meats.
 Panchros, a precious stone of almost all colours.

Pancratiastes, is or æ; m. he that bears away the prize at all masteries or games.
 Pancraticæ; adv. stoutly. * Pancraticæ valere, to be in the highest pitch of lustiness or strength.
 Pancratium, ii; n. an exercise at all masteries, or in all seats of activity; also a sea onion.
 Pancreas, ætis; n. the sweet-bread, bur.
 Panda, æ; f. the goddess of peace, from the opening city gates; also a town not far from Alexandria.
 Pandæ, a people of India, who only are governed by women.
 Pandesia, æ; f. a large dish with all kind of dainty meats.
 Pandana, a gate at Rome always open for the bringing in things into the city, called also Libera.
 Pandaria, } an island of the Tyr-
 Pandataria, } rhene sea.
 Pandatus, the son of Lycaon; and other men.
 Pandatio, ōnis; f. a bowing, buckling, warping.
 Pandatus, a, um, bowed, shrunk.
 Pandectæ, arum; f. the body of the civil law.
 Pandemus, i; the name of a certain harlot.
 Pandoularis dies, all-saints-day.
 Pandiculatio, ōnis; f. a stretching or gaping.
 Pandiculator, ōris; m. a gaper.
 Pandiculor, ari; dep. [à pando, vel pandus] to stretch and gape.
 Pandion, the son of Erichonius king of Athens, and the father of Philomela and Progne; also the son of Cecrops, second king of Athens; and an Indian king in the time of Augustus Cæsar.
 Pandionius, a, um; adj. of Pandion.
 Pando, are; [à pandus] to cause to bow, to wag, to bend with overloading.
 PAN-DO, di, sam; [παράννυμι] to set open, to spread, stretch out. * Pandere viam ad, to make way for. * Immensa panditur planities, I see a very large plain.
 Pandœcheus, ei; m. an host or inn-keeper.
 Pandœchium, ii; n. an inn.
 Pandor, ari; pass. to be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle.
 Pandor, eris; pass. to be shown or opened, to be set open, to be extended, stretched out. * Via salutis panditur, the way to salvation is opened. * Immensa panditur planities, a very great plain extends itself.
 Pandora, æ; f. the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed by all the gods and goddesses; she sent a box to her spouse Epimetheus, who opening it, filled the world with all kind of miseries and mischiefs; also the daughter of Erichonius, who with her sister Protopenia offered themselves a sacrifice for the safety of their country; also the mother of Deucalion, from whom Thessaly is called Pandora; also a name or epithet of the earth.
 Pandoræ, a people of India, living in the valleys till they are two hundred years old; their hair in their youth is white, and in old age black.
 Pandofia, æ; f. a city in Italy, and another in Epirus.

† Pandox, a small bowl.
 † Pandexatorium, ii; n. a brew-house.
 † Pandoxor, ari; to brew.
 Pandrosos, the daughter of Cecrops king of Athens.
 Pandura, æ; f. } a bandore.
 Pandūris, is; f. }
 Pandurarius, ii; m. a bandore-maker.
 Pauduristes, æ; m. a player on the bandore.
 Pandurizo, are; neut. to play on the bandore.
 Pandus, a, um; adj. bowed, bent, crooked, saddleback'd.
 Panceas, a fountain of Palestine.
 Pancebi, a people of Arabia.
 Panegyricum, i; n. a panegyrick or oration at a general meeting in the praise of somebody.
 Panegyricus, a, um; adj. panegyrick, of or at a general meeting.
 Panegyris, is; f. a general meeting at a fair, sessions, &c. also a panegyrick, or an oration of praise.
 Panegyrista, æ; c. a flatterer, fair-speaker.
 Panegyriso, are; to celebrate plays or common assemblies.
 Pancillus, a, um; adj. [à panus] a little bile or swelling.
 Panelus, a city about Pontus.
 Paneros, ōtis; m. a precious stone supposed to make women fruitful.
 Pangeus, i; m. } a mountain of
 Pangea, æ; f. } Thrace.
 Pangæus, a, um; adj. of Pangeus.
 PANGO, is, xi, pegi & pepigi, pactum, gère; act. [πῆνναι] to stick or plant a stake, to fasten or drive in, compose, sing. * Pangere inducias, to agree upon a truce. * Pangere osculum, to kiss with affection. * Pangere societatem, to enter into a league. * Pangere terminos, to set bounds or limits.
 Pangonius, ii; m. a precious stone of many angles.
 Panhellenes, all the Grecians.
 Pana, an ancient name of Arcadia.
 Pānica, æ; f. [πενάνη, coma] the beard of corn-ears, the down of herbs.
 Paniceus, a, um; adj. [à panis] of bread. * Mensa panicea, a trencher of bread.
 † Panicius, ii; m. a maker of bread.
 Panicula, æ; f. a spool of yarn ready for the loom.
 Panicula, æ; f. } a red plum, cats-
 Panicellus, i; m. } tail, any thing
 that grows round and long; the
 head of a reed.
 Panicum, i; n. [à panus] panick, Indian oat-meal.
 Panicum, i; n. } [à Pan] a panick
 Panicus, i; m. } fear, sudden fright.
 Pānicus, a, um; adj. [of Pan] panick. * Calus or terror panicus, a sudden surprising fright, putting whole armies to flight without any just or visible ground.
 Panitex, icis; } m. a baker.
 Panificus, i; }
 Pānitica, æ; f. a baker's wife.
 Panificina, æ; f. a bake-house.
 Panificium, ii; n. the trade of baking; also bread or a loaf.
 Panionium, a sacred grove dedicated by the Ionians to Neptunus Heliconius, where they yearly performed the sacrifices called panonia.
 PANIS, is; m. [à πῶν, pasco] bread,

a loaf. * Panis filigineus, white bread. * Panis cibarius or secundarius, household-bread. * Panis nauticus, ship-bisket. * Panis dulcis, sugar-cakes or plum-cakes. * Panis crocatus, a simnel. * Panis butyratus, bread and butter.
 Panis or Panides, is; a king of Chalcis, who foolishly preferred Hesiod before Homer; whence the proverb, * Panidis suffragium.
 Panisci, inferior gods of the woods.
 Panissa, a river of Thrace.
 † Pannaria, æ; f. drapery.
 Pannarius, ii; m. a draper, clothier.
 Pannus, a, um; adj. [à pannus] of cloth.
 Pannias, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria.
 † Pannicum, ii; n. a beggar's patch'd coat.
 Pannicularia, orum; n. [sc. bona] cloaths or other things of small value which one carries with him into prison or to his death.
 Pannicularius, ii; m. a draper.
 Panniculus, i; m. fine cloth or stuff; also a rag.
 † Pannicus, a, um; adj. patched, ragged, tattered.
 Pannifex, icis; } m. a clothier.
 Pannificus, i; }
 Pannitonfor, ōris; m. a sheerman.
 Pannonia, æ; f. a very large country of Europe divided into upper and lower (containing Hungary).
 Pannonii, the people of Pannonia.
 Pannonius, a, um; of Pannonia.
 Pannōstas, atis; f. raggedness.
 Pannōsus, a, um; adj. ragged. * Fax pannola, dregs covered over with a thick vinew'd coat.
 Pannotii or Panotii, a people of Scythia, who are said to cover their body with their ears.
 Pannuceus, a, um; adj. ragged, wrinkled, withered.
 Pannucius, }
 Pannulus, i; m. a little cloth or clout.
 PANNUS, i; m. [à πῶν, tela] cloth; also a rag, and a tent for a wound.
 Panolbius, an epick poet.
 Panompheus, an epithet of Jupiter.
 Panope, ōis; } f. a sea-nymph; also a
 Panopea, æ; } city of Phocis.
 Panopes, a famous huntsman, a companion of Acestes king of Sicily.
 Panoplia, æ; f. an entire suit of armour.
 Panormus, i; f. a city of Sicily called Palermo.
 Panos, a city of Egypt, the country of the poet Nonnus, who was called from thence Panopolites.
 Pansa, æ; c. [à pando] one that is broad-footed.
 Panscastos, i; a precious stone taking away barrenness.
 Pansus, a, um; part. of pandor; spread abroad.
 Pantæus, } the name of a very learned
 Pantenus, } divine.
 Pantagias, a little river in Sicily, but very swift.
 Pastanus, a lake of Apulia in Italy.
 Pantāpōles, is; m. an haberdasher of small wares.
 Pantex, icis; m. [à pando vel panus] a flux of the belly, a great fat belly, and a fore in a horse's neck.

Panthcon, i; n. a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods, and since (by Boniface the fourth) to the virgin Mary, and all the saints, and is called St. Mary's the round.
 PANTHER, ōris; m. [πῆνθη] a
 PANTHERA, æ; f. } panther, a
 wild and spotted beast.
 Pantherinus, a, um; adj. of or like a panther. * Pantherinum genus hominum, a sort of wavering and unfedfast men. * Pantherinæ mensæ, tables of a curious speckled grain.
 Pantherium, ii; n. a spotted beast like a panther.
 Pantheron, } i; n. a trammel, a draw-
 Pantherum, } ing-net.
 Panthoides, Euphorbus the son of Panthous, whom Pythagoras said he himself was at the Trojan war, and was slain by Menelaus.
 Panticapæa, æ; f. } a large city of
 Panticapæum, i; n. } Taurica.
 Panticapes, a river of Scythia Europæa.
 Panticæ, um; pl. m. the guts, paunch. See panticæ.
 Pantocrator, ōris; m. omnipotent.
 Pantōmimus, i; m. an actor by gestures of divers persons; also a jig so acted.
 † Panucula, æ; f. a weaver's shuttle.
 † Pannellum, ii; n. a shuttle.
 † Panula, æ; f. the cat's-tail of a nut-tree; also the barbs of pannick or millet, the knots of rushes, and the pod of a flower.
 Panurgia, æ; f. subtlety, craft.
 Panurgus, i; m. a cunning, deceitful, meddling fellow.
 PANUS, i; m. [πῆνναι] a quill of yarn; a rising under the throat, behind the ears, and under the groin; touch-wood.
 Paayasus, i; m. a river of Macedonia.
 Panyfus, a river of lower Mysia.
 PĀPA, æ; m. [πάππας] a father; the pope or bishop of Rome.
 PAPÆ, interj. [παρά, βούαι] O strange!
 Papa, æ; f. [à πῶν, pasco] children's pap.
 Papæu, Jupiter, so called among the Scythians.
 Pāpalis, c; adj. papal, of the pope.
 Pāpātus, ūs; m. the papacy or pope-dom.
 Pāpāver, ōris; n. [à papo] poppy.
 † Pāpāverālis, c; adj. wild poppy, corn-rose.
 Pāpāverātus, a, um; adj. made or coloured like poppy. * Papaveratæ vestes, thin garments made of poppy down.
 Pāpāvēreus, a, um; adj. of poppy.
 Papeberga, the city of Bamberg in Franconia.
 Paphages, a king of Umbracia, who met a lioness with her whelps, and was slain by her.
 Paphlagonia, æ; f. a country of Asia Minor.
 Paphlagōnes, um; pl. m. the people of Paphlagonia, called by Lucian superstitious and foolish.
 Paphnutius, ii; m. an Egyptian bishop, one of those that Maximilian condemned to the mines, having put out their eyes and cut off their left legs.
 Paphos, a city of Cyprus.
 Paphus, phi; m. the son of Pygmalion,

lion, by an ivory image which he had made, whom Venus at his request turned into a woman.
 Paphius, a, um; adj. of Paphos.
 Papia, æ; f. a city of Insubria, called also Ticinum.
 Papias, æ; m. a grammarian who wrote a Latin dictionary alphabetically; also a disciple of St. John, and bishop of Hierapolis.
 PĀPĪLIO, ōnis; f. [ἡμιλλος] a butterfly; also a pavilion of painted cloths.
 Papiliunculus, i; m. a little butterfly.
 Papilla, æ; f. [à papa] a pap or breast, the spout of a fountain; also an inflammation.
 † Pāpillātus, a, um; adj. having a nipple standing out.
 Papinianus, i; m. a famous lawyer, and a favourite of Severus, who committed his children to him when he died; he was afterwards put to death by Caracalla.
 Papinius Statius, a famous poet of Naples.
 Papyria, } æ; f. a noble family of Papyria, } Rome.
 Papyrium, a city of Paphlagonia.
 Pappa, æ; f. a teat, pap, or thickened milk, dud.
 Pappas, æ; m. a foster-father.
 Pappo, } arc; [à papa] to call dad; Pappo, } also to eat pap.
 Pappus, i; m. a grandfire, the down of thistles or of any herbs, the herb groundsel.
 Pappus, i; m. a philosopher of Alexandria under Theodosius Magnus, he wrote eight books of mathematical collections, and other pieces.
 Pāpūla, æ; f. [à pappa] a pimple, pock, wheal, scab among cattle.
 Pāpūlentus, a, um; adj. full of blisters.
 Pāpūlo, are; to cause to blister.
 † Pāpūlōlitas, atis; f. fulness of blisters.
 Pāpūlosus, a, um; adj. full of blisters.
 Pāpyraceus, a, um; adj. of paper.
 Pāpyreus, } * Volumen papyraceum, a paper-book.
 Pāpyrifer, a, um; adj. bearing the paper-reed. * Papyrifer amnis, the river Nile.
 † Papyrio, ōnis; the place where paper-reeds grow.
 Papyrius, ii; m. a noble young man, who went with his father into the senate, and being asked by his mother what was done there, he told her, that every man should have two wives; she gathering the women together, went to the senate, and desired also, that every woman might have two husbands; the thing being known, the young man's prudence was commended.
 Papyrius Carbo, a Roman born with his teeth in his head, who overthrew the Samnites; and with the spoils built a temple to Fortune.
 Papyropōla, æ; m. a rationer, paper-seller.
 † Papyrum, i; n. an Egyptian rush, of which they made paper.
 PĀPYRUS, i; f. [ἡμιλλος] a shrub growing in Egypt, the bark of which they used to write on, hence taken for paper.
 PAR, gen. paris; adj. 3 art. [ἰσότης, vel à παρὰ] juxta] equal, even, as big as another, able to match, fitting. * Scientia par in nobis atque in illo est, we have as

much knowledge as he. * Male merenti par erit, he will be quit with him that does him an ill turn. * Parem esse negotio, to be able to discharge a business. * Parem esse hosti, to be able to deal with an enemy. * Par pari refert, to give one as good as he brings. * Pares, matches, fellows. * Par facere, to return like for like, not to be behind-hand with. * Par est, it is meet.
 Par, paris; n. a pair, couple, match. * Ludere par impar, to play at even and odd.
 Pārābia, æ; f. drink made of millet and the herb conyza.
 Pārābilis, e; adj. easy to be had.
 Pārābōla, æ; f. a parable, a similitude; also one of the crooked lines proceeding from cutting a cone or cylinder.
 † Parabolani, orum; pl. m. husbandmen tied to till land all their lives; also certain officers looking to hospitals, from which they might never depart.
 Parabolos, a small island against Phoenicia.
 Parabyllon, an Athenian court, where eleven men decided the smaller matters.
 Parabyllum, i; n. a truckle-bed.
 Paracentērium, ii; n. an instrument with which they couch a cataract.
 Paracentēsis, is; f. the couching of a cataract, a drawing of water from those that have the dropsy.
 Parachelōitæ, a people of Thessaly.
 Parachlamys, ydis; f. a garment used by soldiers and children.
 Paracletus, i; m. an advocate, comforter, exhorter; the Holy Ghost.
 Paraclytus, i; m. one defamed, or having an ill name.
 † Parada, æ; f. a covered boat or ship; also a kind of herb.
 Paradiastole, ēs; f. a distinction, enlarging by interpretation.
 Paradigma, atis; n. an example, pattern.
 Pārādīscus, a, um; adj. of Paradise.
 Paradisicōla, æ; m. the keeper of Paradise.
 Pārādīsus, i; f. a garden, the garden of Eden, Paradise.
 † Paradogium, ii; n. nobility.
 Paradoxum, i; n. a paradox, a saying contrary to the vulgar opinion.
 Paradoxus, a, um; paradoxical, seeming strange and absurd.
 Paradrōmis, idis; f. an open gallery or walk.
 Parānēsis, is; f. an exhortation.
 Parānēticus, a, um; adj. hortatory.
 Paratāca, æ; f. a city of Media.
 Paratācenī, the people of Paratāca.
 Paratōnium, a city of Marmarica.
 Paratōnius, a, um; adj. of Paratōnium.
 Paratōnium, ii; n. white paint.
 Paragaudes, um; } f. waist-coats.
 Paragaudæ, arum; }
 † Paragaudus, a, um; adj. of a waist-coat.
 Paragōge, ēs; f. the adding a letter or syllable to the end of a word.
 Paragogia, æ; f. a place through which water runs.
 Paragonticus, a bay in Carmania.
 Paragraphe, ēs; f. a mark in the margin, as ¶.
 Paragrapheus, i; m. a paragraph, a pill-crow, a passage or article in a discourse.

Paralii, the people of Paralia in Attica.
 Paralipomena, remains, after-records, the books of Chronicles in the Scripture.
 Parallaxis, is; f. the difference between the true and apparent place of a star, by reason of our beholding it from the superficies of the earth.
 Parallēlus, a, um; adj. equally distant. * Circuli paralleli, the circles on the globe equally distant from the equinoctial in all their parts.
 Paralogismus, i; m. a fallacious syllogism, a false arguing.
 Paralos, an Athenian ship, wherein some called Parali went yearly to Delos to sacrifice to Apollo.
 Paralus, i; m. the first inventor of long ships; also a city of Thessaly.
 Paralysis, is; f. the palsy. * Herba paralysis, the cowslip.
 Paralyticus, a, um; adj. having the palsy.
 Paramese, b-fa-b-mi.
 Paranete, the sixth string. * Paranete synemmenon, c-fol-fa. * Paranete diezeugmenon, d-la-jel-re. * Paranete hyperbolæon, g-fel-re-ut.
 Paranites, a kind of amethyst.
 Paranymphe, æ; f. a bride-maid.
 Paranympheus, i; m. a bride-man.
 Parapasius, a king of Parthia.
 Parapegma, atis; n. a table in which astrologers write their arts.
 Parapherna, orum; n. all things which the woman brings her husband beside her dowry.
 † Paraphoron, i; a kind of allum.
 Pārāphrāsīs, is; f. a paraphrase, a full declaration of any text or subject, according to the sense and words.
 Paraphraſtes, æ; m. an explainer.
 Paraphraſticus, a, um; adj. explanatory.
 Paraphrōnēsis, is; f. dalliance.
 Parapiani, a people of India.
 Paraplecticus, a, um; adj. having the palsy or apoplexy.
 Paraplegia, } æ; f. an apoplexy or Paraplexia, } dead palsy.
 Parapotamia, æ; f. the country next adjoining to the river Tygris.
 Pararenchus, one that feigned himself asleep while his wife was naught with others; whence the proverb, * Non omnibus dormio.
 † Pararius, a, um; adj. of a couple. * Æs pararium, the pay given for a couple of troopers in the Roman militia.
 Pārārius, ii; m. a scrivener that draws up a bill of exchange, &c. between parties; a broker.
 Parafanga, æ; f. a Persian mile of thirty furlongs.
 Parafceve, ēs; f. a preparation. * Parafceve magna, Good-friday.
 Parāsita, æ; f. she that is a table-friend.
 Parasitaster, ri; m. a young blade beginning to live by his wits.
 Pārāsitiō, ōnis; f. a flattering.
 Pārāsiticus, a, um; adj. of or like a parasite.
 Pārāsitor, ari; dep. to play the parasite, to get meals by flattering or flattery.
 PĀRĀSITUS, i; m. [παράσιτος] a parasite, a table-friend, assitant at sacrifice.

Parastades, um; pl. f. the jaumbs of a door.
Parastatæ, arum; pl. f. stones set about a pillar, the spindle-bone in the shank; under-officers in the wing of a battle.
Paratynanche, the falling of the almonds of the ears, the mumps.
Paratē; adv. readily, with dispatch.
Parathēsis, is; f. apposition, or putting to.
Paratitla, orum; pl. n. the heads of chapters, the arguments.
Paratragœdio, are; to keep a great coil, to buff and better.
Paratum, i; n. a provision.
† Paratura, æ; f. the matter of which any thing is made.
Parātus, ūs; m. provision, furniture.
 * **Induta Tyrios paratus**, clothed in purple.
Parātus, a, um; part. of paror; prepared, procured, advised, ready, provided. * **Certamini parator**, more fitted for engagement. * **Ab exercitu paratus**, in readiness with an army.
Paravæi, a people of Thesprotia in Epirus.
† Paraveredus, i; m. a post-horse more than ordinary.
Parazonium, ii; n. a dagger, hanger.
Parcæ, arum; pl. f. [à parco vel partio] the three fatal sisters, Destinies; Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos, bearing, spinning, and cutting the thread of man's life.
Parcē, ius, iſſimē; adv. sparingly, neatly, thriftily, frugally, moderately, cautiously, (in word and deed) rarely, not easily, less, less eagerly.
 * **Parcē parcus**, a pinch-penny.
† Par-co, ēre; to forbid.
† Parcepromus, i; m. a niggard, a pinch-penny.
Parciloquium, ii; n. a sparing or niggardly discourse.
Parcimonia, æ; f. sparingness. See parsimonia.
Parcitas, ātis; f. scantiness, sparingness.
PARCO, peperci and parsi, cēre; neut. dat. [ab Heb. parah, libera-vit] to spare, to pardon, to forbear, save. * **Parcere sumptui**, to be sparing in laying out. * **Natis parce tuis aurum**, save your gold for your children. * **Parcere subjectis**, to deal gently with those that submit. * **Parce metui**, withhold your fear. * **Parcite credere**, do not believe. * **Neque parcitur labori**, nor is any labour spared for.
† Parcopollex, icis; a thimble.
Parcus, ā, um; adj. sparing, temperate. * **Veteris non parcus aceti**, free of old sour wine. * **Parcus comitatu**, slenderly attended. * **Parcissimus vini**, a very little drinker of wine.
Pardalianches, is; n. libbards-bane.
Pardālis, is; f. the female leopard, a panther.
Pardālium, ii; n. an ointment smelling like a panther.
Pardālius, ii; m. a precious stone spotted like a panther.
Pardālus, i; m. a dun-bird like a plover.
PARDUS, i; m. [Πάρδος] a libbard.
Paras, æ; m. a snake with large foles.

Parechasis, is; f. an excursion, digression, error.
Pareclatus, a, um; adj. newly come to ripeness of age.
Paredrus, i; m. an assessor in judgment.
Pareicon, onis; n. an adjunction to the end of a word, otherwise entire.
Parelia, orum; pl. n. images or reflections of the sun.
Paremphis, a city of Egypt.
Parenchyma, ātis; n. the substance of the liver, spleen, and lights.
Parens, ntis; c. [à pario] a parent, father or mother, a fountain, author, a tree from whence a graft is taken. * **Propago nova circa parentem**, the suckers round about a stock.
Parens, ntis; part. [à pareo] obedient, dutiful. * **Parentiores habuerunt exercitus**, their armies were very ready to obey their words and commands.
Parentalia, ium; pl. n. obsequies at the funerals of deceased relations.
Pārentalis, e; adj. of a parent or parents. * **Parentale epulum**, a funeral feast.
Pārentatio, onis; f. a celebrating of funerals.
Pārentator, oris; m. a celebrator of funeral obsequies.
Pārentela, æ; f. the relation of father, parentage. * **Dignum parentela sua putavit**, he thought him worthy to be taken for his father.
Parentēsis, is; f. the intersection of a sentence within two books, without which the sentence remains entire, as ().
† Parentia, æ; f. obedience.
Pārenticida, æ; c. a parricide, slayer of father or mother.
Parentium, a city of Istria called Parenzo.
Pārentio, are; } to perform funeral
Parentor, ari; } obsequies to a relation. * **Parentare fratri**, to keep a brother's funeral, or the anniversaries of it.
PAR-EO, ui, ūre; neut. dat. [Παρησμαι, adsum] to appear, come into sight, obey. * **Parere omnia**, to be obedient in all things. * **Promissis parere**, to be as good as his word. * **Parere gulæ**, to be at the command of one's appetite.
Parephippus, ii; m. a footman or lackey.
Parergon, } a business by the
Parergum, i; n. } bye.
Pārētur; imperf. they obey.
Parēsis, is; f. negligence, decay of strength.
Parhypate, the string next the base.
Paria, a small island in the Phœnician sea.
Pariani, a people in Hellespont, who worshipped the god Amor.
Pāriatio, ōnis; f. a making even an account.
Pāriator, ōris; m. he that makes even.
Paricane, a city of Persia.
Paricida, æ; c. [à par & cædo] a slayer of his equal.
Paricidalis, e; adj. of killing one's equal, cruel. * **Paricidalem agere cogitationem**, to be bloodily bent to murder father or mother.
Paricidaliter; adv. bloodily.
Paricidium, ii; n. a killing of parents.
† Paricidus, a, um; adj. cruel, un-

natural.

Pariedrus and Pariedri, orum; m. a very high mountain of Armenia, from whence Euphrates and Araxes flow.
Pāriens, ntis; travelling with young.
PARIES, etis; m. [à par vel paro] the wall of an house. * **Paries diplichius**, a wall two bricks thick. * **Intergerinus paries**, a common wall. * **Intra domesticos parietes**, within our house.
Pāriētaria, æ; f. the herb pellitory.
Pāriētina, æ; f. an old wall, ruin; also pellitory.
† Pārieto, are; to make a wall.
† Pāriētōsus, a, um; adj. full of walls.
† Pāriētulus, i; m. a little wall.
Parilia, a palilia.
Pārilis, e; adj. alike, equal, suitable.
Pārilitas, ātis; f. equality, suitability.
Pāriliter; adv. suitably, in like manner.
Parillium sidus, the Hyades, which were wont to rise on the birth-day of Rome, April 21.
Pārio, are; [à par] to quit, make even, to ballance accounts.
PAR-IO, pēperi, partum, ēre; æt. [ab Heb. bara, creavit, vel parah, fructificavit] to bring forth, to beget, procure, breed, invent. * **Parere opes**, to get wealth. * **Ova parere**, to lay eggs. * **Perfugium pedibus parere**, to run away. * **Verba parere**, to devise words. * **Parere sibi lethum**, to die by one's own hands.
Paris herba, one-berry, true-love.
Pāris, idis; m. the son of Priamus and Hecuba, called also Alexander; he seduced Helena from Greece, which occasioned the Trojan war. Also a king of Gallia about 600 years before the building of Rome, who built the city of Paris, and called it by his own name. Also an actor, a freed man of Domitia, Nero's aunt.
Parisades, a king of Pontus, in the time of Alexander the Great.
Parisi, orum; pl. m. the people of Paris in France. * **Lutetia Parisiorum**, the city Paris.
Paristhmia, orum; pl. n. two hernols in the jaws full of moisture.
Pāritas, ātis; f. equality.
Pāritē; adv. equally, in like manner. * **Pāritē cum corpore**, together with the body.
† Pārito, are; to prepare, to get often.
† Paritonus, i; m. a singing-man.
† Pāritudo, inis; } a bringing
† Paritura, æ; f. } forth.
Pāriturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, à pario; about to bring forth.
Parium, a city of Mysia in Asia.
Parius, a, um; adj. of Paros.
Parius lapis, a touchstone; also white marble.
† Parliamentum, i; n. the high court
† Parliamentum, } of parliament.
Parma, a river in Italy giving name to a city between Placentia and Cremona.
PARMA, æ; f. [Παρμα] a short and round shield used by foot-men.
Parmatus, a, um; adj. shield-bearing.
Parmenides, a philosopher of Elis, the scholar and friend of Zenophanes.
Parmenio, onis; m. the greatest of Alexander's favourites.

Parne-

Parmeniscus, an astrologer who wrote of autumn and vintage.

Parmeno, a man's name amongst comedians.

Permensis, e; adj. of Parma.

Parmula, æ; f. a little shield, or any thing like it.

Parmularius, ii; m. he that wears a small shield.

Parnassus, i; m. a mountain of Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parnes, a vine-bearing mountain of Attica.

Parnessus, a mountain of Asia between Ariaria and Bactriana.

Parnetes, a surname of the Athenian prince Callistratus, who caused money to be distributed in the assemblies, and occasioned the proverb, * Obolum repetit Parnetes.

Parni, certain Nomades, who invaded Parthia.

Parnopius, Apollo, so called among the Bæotians.

Parnus, i; m. a certain man who lost a boat, and upon that account quarrelled with every one he met; whence the proverb, * Disceptare ob Parni scaphulam.

PAR-O, are; act. acc. Tac. dat. Plaut. [παρίσσει, vel ab Heb. bara, creavit] to prepar., to get ready, to dress, to procure, order, hurt. * Interitum alicui parare, to work one's destruction. * Itane parasti te? have you so behaved yourself? * Hisce ego non paro ut me rideant, I do not go about to make myself their laughing-stock. * Vim parare, to make a stout defence, to defend forcibly or by arms. * Paratum est ita, this usually comes on's.

Paro, ònis; m. [à Paros] a little ship, pinnace.

Parochia, æ; f. a parish.

Parochialis, e; adj. of a parish.

Parochianus, i; m. a parishioner.

Parochus, i; m. the guest-house-keeper; also a parson.

Parodia, æ; f. the turning a verse into another signification by altering a word.

Parodos, a passage, letting pass.

Paroecia, æ; f. a parish.

Paroecopolis, a city of Macedonia.

Paroecus, i; m. a neighbour, or one living hard by, a parishioner.

Paroemia, æ; f. a proverb.

Paroemiographus, i; m. a collector of proverbs.

Paroetoca, a country near the Red-sea.

Paronomasia, æ; f. an allusion, alteration in opposite and different senses.

Paronychia, æ; f. a felon or whitlow, or whitlow-graft.

Paronymon, i; n. a denominative, as the concrete and abstract often are.

Paropanisadæ, } a people of Asia,
Paropanisadæ, } whose country is now called Sableston.

Paropamisus, } a high mountain of the
Paropamisus, } Paropanisadæ, part of Taurus, from whence the river Bactrus and Indus flow.

Pāropsis, idis; f. a dish or platter.

Paroæa, æ; f. a city of Arcadia and Macedonia.

Paros, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, called before Pætya and Minoa; the island produces store of white marble.

Parosta, a city of Taurica Chersonesus; Pliny says that the earth of that place cures all sorts of wounds.

Parotis, idis; f. soreness of the ears.

* **Arteriæ parotides**, the two arteries passing from the ears.

Paroxysmus, i; m. the fit of an ague, a paroxysm.

Parparon, a country of Æolis in Asia.

Parra, æ; f. [à Iono] a joy.

Parrhæia, a people of Arcadia in

Parrhæia, } Peloponnesus, the coun-
Parrhæia, } try of Lycaon, and
sometimes put for all Arcadia.

Parrhasius, a, um; adj. of Parrhasia.

Parrhasius, ii; m. a famous painter who first gave symmetry to pictures, and drew the curtain which Zeuxis, thinking it was real, bid him draw.

Parrhesia, æ; f. liberty of speaking plain.

Parricida, æ; c. [à pater & cædo] the murderer of one's parent or country, an assassin of one's superior or near relation.

Parricidalis, e; adj. bloody, murderous.

Parricidium, ii; n. the murdering one's parent or prince, or betraying one's prince. * **Parricidium patriæ**, the utter destruction of one's country.

PARS, partis; f. [à Πάρας, terminus, vel ab Heb. para, divisit] a part, piece, share. * **Vocandus in partes**, to be called upon the stage to act his part. * **Pars magna**, a great many. * **Quorum pars magna fui**, whereof I was an actor, and bore a great part. * **Magna ex parte**, or **magnam partem**, most an end. * **Tenuerunt partes Cæsar's**, they were of Cæsar's party. * **Priores partes alicui tribuere**, to yield one precedence. * **Mearum partium est**, or **meæ partes sunt**, it is my work. * **In omnes partes**, wholly, to all purposes. * **Pro sua quisque parte**, every one as far as he was able. * **Loquitur de me & mea parte**, he speaks of me and my wit.

Parsonia, æ; f. [à parco] nearness, thriftiness, brevity. * **Parsonia linguæ**, reservedness of speaking. * **Parsonia temporis**, a making diligent use of time.

+ **Parsonicus**, a, um; adj. sparing, thrifty.

Parueta, mountains of Asia.

Parurus, a, um; part. of parco; about to spare.

+ **Parta**, æ; f. [à pario] a child-bed-woman, an ewe, the dam.

Parthanium, a city of Germany.

Parthenapates, a king of Parthia.

Partheni, a people of Illyricum.

Parthenia, a name of Samos.

Parthenia, æ; f. virginity.

Parthenium, a city of Eubœa, and another of Thrace.

Parthenium, ii; n. the herb mugwort. * **Parthenium inas**, tansey.

Parthenius, a river of Paphlagonia; also an elegiac poet of Nice; also a chamberlain of the emperor Domitian.

Parthenius, a, um; adj. of Parthenius.

Parthenius, a, um; adj. of a virgin.

Parthénopæus, i; m. the son of Meleager and Atlanta.

Parthenope, ês; f. one of the Syrens, who threw herself headlong into the

sea, because she could not allure Ulysses and his companions passing by.

Parthenopolis, a city of Macedonia.

Parthia, æ; f. a country in Asia called Arach.

Parthus, } a, um; adj. of Par-
Parthus, } thia.

Parthicari, orum; m. dressers of Parthian leather much esteemed at Rome.

Parthini, a people of Macedonia.

Parthus, an Illyrian city.

Parthyene, ês; f. a country of Parthia.

Partiarid; adv. by way of partnership.

Partiarius, ii; m. a partner, one that receives part of the profit with us.

* **Partiarius redemptor**, a tenant.

* **Partiarius colonus**, a farmer of another's land.

Particeps, gen. ipis; adj. 3 art. [à pars & capio] a partner, partaker, sharer. * **Particeps consilii**, privy to one's design. * **Particeps tori**, a bed-fellow. * **Rei participem facere**, to part a thing.

Participalis, e; } adj. of or like a
Participialis, e; } participle.

Participatio, ònis; f. a partaking.

Participator, òris; m. } a parta-

Participatrix, icis; f. } ker.

Participatus, us; m. a partaking.

Participium, ii; n. a participle; also a partaking.

Participo, are; act. to share, partake; also to impart. * **Paternum servum sui participat consilii**, he makes his father's man privy to his design. * **Sermone aliquem participare**, to make one stand by and hear his discourse.

Particula, æ; f. [à pars] a small portion, particle, parcel.

Particulâris, e; adj. particular.

+ **Particulârîtér**; adv. particularly.

Particulâtum; adv. piece-meal, expressly, in parcels, in plain terms.

+ **Particulones**, um; pl. m. co-hairs or partners.

+ **Particus**, i; m. a pedlar.

Partilis, e; adj. divided, divisible.

Partim; adv. cum gen. partly. *

Partim hominum, some men. *

Negligentiâ partim magistratum, by the negligence of some of the magistrates.

Part-io, ire, ivi, itum; act. [à pars] to part, share, or divide, to decide a controversy, to agree.

Partio, ònis; f. a bringing forth of young in any creature, a brooding or laying of eggs, sitting on a brood.

Part-ior, iri; dep. to part, impart, divide, share. * **Campum partiri limite**, to bound out the field. * **Per vices partiri aliquem**, to enjoy or have a person's company by turns, one one while, and another another.

+ **Partisculus**, i; m. a mallet.

Partiscum, a city of Hungary.

Partitè; adv. distinctly, severally, share and share alike.

Partitio, ònis; f. a dividing, sharing, distinction.

Partito, are; act. to divide often.

Partitor, òris; m. } a divider, sha-

Partitrix, icis; f. } rer.

Partitudo, inis; f. a bringer forth of young.

Partitus, a, um; part. à partior; divided, distinguished, dividing, or that has divided.

Partor, ōris; m. [à pario] a purchaser, provider.
 Partula, æ; f. a goddess presiding over child-birth.
 Partumeius, a, um; adj. [à partus & meio] fruitful, teeming.
 Partunda or Parunda, æ; f. the same as Lucina.
 Partura, æ; f. a bringing forth.
 Partur-io, ire; neut. [à pario] to be in labour, to bring forth.
 Partus, ūs; m. the birth, or act of bringing forth young, a bearing or producing; the maturity of a birth, i. e. the full time of bringing forth; the embryo, or burden conceived, before the child quickens in the womb; that which is brought forth, any young creature; the sending forth and founding colonies; and the conceptions of the mind; also the production of fruits.
 * Partus uvarum, the bearing of grapes. * Ferre partum, to be with young. * Adest mulieri partus, or partus appropinquat, she is near her time, her reckoning is up.
 Partus, a, um; part. of parior; brought forth, gotten.
 Parvi, ōrum, little ones, infants.
 Parvidū-co, xi, ūm, } to slight, set
 Parvis-ācio, ūci, ūm, } light by.
 Parvipendo, ēre; act. to esteem but little.
 Parvipentus, a, um; adj. little set by.
 Parvitas, ātis; f. littleness, meanness, smallness, nonage.
 Parvūlis, idis; f. a swelling in the gums.
 Parvūm; adv. a little, too little. * Parum est, you are not content with it. * Parum habere, to be unsatisfied. * Parum accipere orationem, not to understand aright. * Una si parum est, if one be too little.
 Parumper; adv. a little while; also by little and little.
 Parunculus, i; m. [à paro] a small ship or ketch.
 Parvō; adv. for a little.
 Parus, i; m. [à parvus] a tit-mouse.
 Parvūm, i; n. very little. * Res parvuli, a very trifle.
 Parvulus, a, um; adj. very little, of little moment. * Parvuli, little young children. * A parvulo, even from a child.
 PARVUS, a, um; adj. in compar. minor, in superl. minimus (little, small) weak, young. * Filius mātē parvus, a starling. * Parva mihi est fides apud te, you have no great confidence in me. * In parvo, almost. * Parvo brevius quāmi---, there does not want much of---.
 Parvatis, the daughter of Cyrus, and mother of Artaxerxes.
 Palargada, æ; f. a city of Persia.
 Pascalis, e; adj. grazing abroad.
 Pasceolus, i; m. [πάσχωλον] a little purse within a greater.
 Pascha, æ; f. } the passover,
 Pascha, atis; n. } easter.
 † Paschala, gammons of bacon.
 Paschalis, is; m. Paschal, a man's name, and the ninety-sixth bishop of Rome, A. D. 817. and another, A. D. 1100.
 Paschalis, e; adj. belonging to easter or the passover.
 Palchasius, i; m. a martyr under Gentericus king of the Goths.
 Paschillus, } an old Roman statue;
 Palquillus, } also a libel wont to be fixed thereon.
 Pateito, are, to graze, to nourish.

PA-SCO, vi, ūm, scēre; act. [πάω, βόσκω] to feed, to lead to pasture, cherish. * Pascere oves alienas, to keep another man's sheep.
 * Pascere animum, oculos, to entertain the mind, delight the eyes.
 * Pascere barbam, to wear a long beard. * Pasci discordiis, to love sedition and rebellion. * Pascere amorem, to keep up love.
 Pascor, ici, to graze, be fed or delighted. * Pascuntur sylvas, they browse on the woods.
 Pascuum, i; n. pasture. * Læta pascua, rank pasture.
 Pascuus, a, um; adj. of or for pasture. * Pascua rura, commons, leases.
 Pasiphae, ēs; f. the daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos king of Crete; she is said to have been in love with a bull, and by the help of Dædalus to be shut up in a wooden cow, and enjoy him, and to have brought forth a Minotaur.
 Pasiteles, a famous carver, born in Greece, and made a free-man of Rome.
 Pasithea, æ; f; one of the Graces; also a sea-nymph, and a daughter of Atlas.
 Pasitigris, a name of the river Tygris.
 Passa, æ; f. a city of Thrace.
 Passalæ de Corintho, currants.
 Passalon, a city of Egypt.
 Passariæ, } ficus [à passus vel pas-
 Passariæ, } ser] dried figs.
 PASSER, ēris; m. [Heb. tsippor, à tonō] a sparrow; also a plaice, flounder, or halibut. * Passer asper, a bre.†
 † Passerātum; adv. like a sparrow.
 Passerculus, i; m. a little sparrow.
 Passerinus, a, um; adj. of or like a sparrow.
 † Passernices, white stones found in Italy.
 Passibilis, e; adj. [à patior] able to suffer.
 Passienus, the name of several men.
 Passim; adv. [à pando] all abroad, every where.
 Passio, ōnis; f. a pain or suffering, a passion or affection.
 Passivē; adv. passively, promiscuously.
 † Passivitas, ātis; f. licentiousness, variableness.
 † Passivūtus; adv. promiscuously.
 † Passiuncula, æ; f. a little passion.
 Passivus, a, um; adj. passive, common, vile, unconstant. * Morfus passiivi canum, cruel bitings of dogs.
 * Passivæ uvæ, raisins.
 Passum, i; n. raisin wine, bastard wine.
 Passurus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of patior; ready to suffer.
 Passus, ūs; m. a pace or step; also the measure of two feet and a half. * Passus major or geometricus, five feet.
 Passus, a, um; part. of pandor; spread open, scattered. * Passis manibus, with hands spread abroad. * Capillus passus, dishevelled hair. * Vela passā, spread sails. * Ficus passæ, dry figs. * Uvæ passæ, raisins. * Lac passum, milk warmed to make cheese.
 Passus, a, um; part. of patior; having suffered. * Passa secula novem cornix, a crow nine hundred years old.
 † Pasta, æ; f. paste, pudding. * Pasta regia, march-pane.

Pasteris, a city of Egypt.
 † Pastibulum, i; n. any lump made like a little loaf.
 † Pastillarius, ii; m. a baker of pies.
 Pastillarus, a, um; adj. made into little balls.
 Pastillico, are, to make into little balls, to administer pills.
 Pastillus, i; m. } [à panis, vel pasta]
 Pastillum, i; n. } a lozenge, trochisk;
 also a sweet ball or pomander; also wood.
 Pastinaca, æ; f. a parsnip; also a puffin or fork-fish.
 Pastinago, inis; f. a parsnip.
 Pastinatio, ōnis; f. } a houghing, dig-
 Pastinatus, ūs; m. } ing.
 Pastinator, ōris; m. a hougher.
 Pastinatum, i; n. the ground houghed up.
 Pastinatus, a, um, houghed, delved.
 Pastino, are, to hough, dig, delve.
 PASTINUM, i; n. [à πασσα, pan-
 go, vel à πασσα, pulvere consper-
 go] a hough, dibble; also the ground houghed.
 Pastio, ōnis; f. a feeding, pasture.
 † Pasto, are; to feed often.
 Pastomis, idis; f. a barnacle for a horse's nose.
 Pastona, æ; f. a city by Euphrates.
 Pastophori, ōrum, the most sacred priests of Egypt.
 Pastophorium, ii; n. his chamber who kept the temple.
 Pastophorus, Venus in Egypt.
 Pastor, ōris; m. a shepherd, a pastor.
 Pastor, ōris; the colleague of Ælianus.
 Pastorālis, e; adj. of a pastor or shepherd.
 Pastorātus, ūs; m. a pastor's place or office.
 † Pastoreculus, i; m. a little shepherd.
 Pastoritius, a, um; adj. of a shepherd.
 Pastorius, } or pastor. * Pastoritiā
 fistulā excipere, to whistle at one.
 Pastos, a shrine of Venus in Egypt.
 Pastulus, i; m. a trochisk, lozenge.
 Pastura, æ; f. pasture ground.
 Pastus, a, um; part. of pascor; fed, having fed, having been fed on.
 Pastus, ūs; m. a foraging, feeding.
 * Quibus in pastu est, who feed upon or eat them.
 Patumena Terra, part of Tuscany.
 Patæci, the images of gods upon the Phœnician ships.
 Pataga, a city of Arabia.
 Patage and Phatage, ēs; f. an island among the Sporades.
 Pātāgiarius, ii; m. a taylor who makes rich cloaths, a woman's taylor.
 Pātāgiatus, a, um; adj. that wears a robe with gold lace, having knobs of gold.
 Patagium, ii; n. a border of gold lace, a golden button, the gathering of a surplice, &c.
 Patagus, i; m. the plague or spotted-fever.
 Patala, æ; f. a city of Italy.
 Patales, a famous port-town of India.
 Pātālis, e; adj. broad. * Patalis bos, an ox with wide branching horns.
 Patalus, an island by Caria.
 Pātāra, a city of Lycia, where Apollo gave forth oracles during the six winter months.
 Pātāreus, a, um; adj. of Patara.
 Patavia, æ; f. the city Passaw in Germany.
 Patavium, ii; n. the city Padua in Venice; also a city in Bithynia, called Poimen.

Pātē-ācio, ēci, āctum, acēre; act. to set open, discover. * **Fenestram patefacere** ad nequitiam, to make way for wickedness. * **Patefacere odium** in aliquem, to shew undeniable tokens of hatred towards one.

Pātēfactio, ōnis; f. a setting or laying open, a discovering.

Pātēfactor, ōris; m. a discoverer.

Pātēfactus, a, um; part. of patefactio; discovered, opened.

Pateſio, iēri; neut. pass. to be set or laid upon, be discovered.

Pātella, æ; f. [à patina] a little dish, a plate, the knee-pan; also the meal or knots in a tree scorched with the sun.

Pātellarii, certain gods so called from their being appeased with pans used in sacrifice.

Pātellārius, a, um; adj. of a little dish or porringer.

Pātens, ntis; part. of pateo; open, wide, discovered. * **Pātens vulneri equus**, a horse that may be easily shot with an arrow or bullet. * **Viā patentiore ducuntur**, they march along a more wide or open way.

Pātenter; adv. openly, evidently.

PAT-EO, ēre; neut. [à πατω, pando] to lie open, break forth, be free, be exposed. * **Locus patet tria stadia**, the place is three furlongs in length. * **Omnibus patet**, 'tis very plain. * **Acutis morbis adolescentia patet**, youth is subject to sharp diseases.

PAT-ER, ris; m. [πατήρ] a father, fire, Jupiter, Bacchus, Neptune, &c. * **Pater & nati**, the stock and the suckers. * **Pater patriæ**, the prince. * **Pater patratus**, the king at arms. * **Patres conscripti**, the senators enrolled. * **Patres allecti**, persons by reason of poverty chosen from knights to senators.

Pātēra, æ; f. [à pateo] a broad bowl, goblet.

Pateræ, the priests of Apollo interpreting his oracles.

Pātercū us, i; m. the name of several Romans.

Pāterculus, i; m. a little father.

Pāterfamilias, gen. patrisfamilias; m. the master of a family.

Pateria, æ; f. an island near Lemnos.

† **Pāternālis**, e; adj. paternal, of a father.

Pāternē; adv. fatherly.

Pāterniana, æ; f. the city Tastrana in Spain.

Pāternitas, ātis; f. paternity, fatherhood, a family.

Pāternus, a, um; adj. of from or belonging to a father. * **Paterna rura**, hereditary lands. * **Avus paternus**, a grandfather by the father's side.

† **Pāterpatrimus**, i; m. a father whose father is living.

Pātesco, ēre; neut. to lie open, come to light, be stretched out.

Pātheticē; adv. affectionately.

Pātheticus, a, um, affectionate, passionate.

Pathicus, i; m. a pathic, catamite.

Pathissus, a large river in Hungary.

Pathopœia, æ; f. an introducing of a discourse full of affections.

Pathos, eos; n. an affection or passion.

Pātibilis, e; adj. to be borne, tolerable, able to bear.

Pātibulātus, a, um; adj. hung in gibbets or scourged.

Pātibulum, i; n. [à pateo, vel patior] a gibbet, gallows, cross; also a door-bar.

Patiens, ntis; adj. patient, brooking, able to undergo. * **Patiens nāvium**, navigable. * **Patiens laborum**, taking pains, laborious.

Pātienter; adv. patiently, courageously, stoutly. * **Amare patienter**, to love with passing by of wrongs.

Patientia, æ; f. patience, obedience, an ability to bear. * **Rumpere patientiam jamdudum**, not to be able to endure any longer.

PATINA, æ; f. [πατίνα] a deep dish, platter. * **Animus est in patinis**, methinks my finger is in the dish already, my mind runs upon the dainty fare I am to have.

Pātīnārium, ii; n. stewed meat.

Pātīnārius, a, um; adj. of a platter.

Pātīnārius, ii; m. a gormandizer, a liquorish person.

PATIOR, passus sum, pati, [πάσχω] to endure, suffer, brook, undergo. * **Pati à viā**, to live poorly. * **Facile patior**, I am content. * **Hoc patitur consuetudo**, custom carries it.

Patorus, a city in Sicily called Palazzolo.

† **Pātīuncūla**, æ; f. a round pan to set on a trivet over the fire.

Patixites, a magician of Persia under Cambyses.

Patmos, an island in the Icarian sea.

† **Pator**, ōris; m. an opening, gaping.

Patracorii, the people of Perigord in France.

Patræ, a city of Achaia.

Patrans ocellus, a wanton eye.

Patrasis, a city of Pontus.

Patrātio, ōnis; f. an executing, effecting, accomplishing.

Patrātor, ōris; m. an effector, executer.

Patrātus, a, um; part. [à patrō] committed.

Patr-es, um; m. forefathers, ancestors.

Patria, æ; f. [à pater] a country. * **Patriā creatus eādem**, one's countryman.

Patriamphes, Xerxes's coachman.

Patriarcha, æ; m. a patriarch, the chief of the bishops.

Patriarchālis, e; adj. patriarchal, of a patriarch.

Patriarchātus, ūs; m. the dignity of a patriarch.

† **Patricia**, æ; f. a senator's wife.

Patriciātus, ūs; m. the rank and dignity of the senators.

Patricida, æ; c. a murderer of one's parent or dear friend.

† **Patricidālis**, e; adj. of a parricide.

† **Patricidium**, ii; n. the murdering one's prince or near relation, the betraying one's country.

Patriciē; adv. like noblemen.

Patricius, ii; m. a senator, alderman, nobleman. * **Exire se patriciis**, to be degraded and debased.

Patricius, a, um; adj. born of a senator, of the senatorian rank and highest nobility. * **Patricius magistratus**, an office that none were capable of but senators.

Patricii, eight deities Janus, Saturnus, Genius, Pluto, Bacchus, Sol, Luna, Tellus.

Patricius, a street in Rome where

the senators dwelt by the command of Servius Tullus.

Patricius, a, um; adj. fatherly.

Patriē; adv. fatherly, lovingly.

Patrima, æ; f. a child whose father lives.

Patrimōniālis, e; adj. of a patrimony.

Patrimōnium, ii; n. an estate left by one's father, a patrimony.

Patrimus, i; m. a godfather.

Patrimus, a, um; adj. having a father living. * **Virgo patrima**, Pallas, born completely armed of Jupiter's head without a mother. * **Pater patrimus**, a father whose father is living.

Patriōta, æ; c. [à patria] one's countryman or woman.

Patrisso, are; [à pater] to be like or take after the father.

Patritius, i; m. the colleague of Hypatius.

D. Patritius, S. Patrick, whom the Irish have taken for the protector of their nation; he was the son of St. Martin's sister, A. D. 433. sent by pope Celestine into Ireland, to convert them to the Christian faith.

Patritus, a, um; adj. of our fathers.

* **Patrita & avita pholosophia**, fathers and grandfathers breeding.

Pātrius, a, um; adj. [à pater] of one's father. * **Patria bona**, goods left by the father.

Pātrius, a, um; adj. [à patria] of one's country. * **Dii patrii**, the gods that guard our country or family.

PATRO, are; [à πατρω, exequor] to execute, effect, accomplish, commit, get children.

Patrobas, the name of several men.

Pātrōcinātio, ōnis; f. a patronizing.

Pātrōcinātor, ōris; m. a patronizer.

Pātrōcinium, ii; n. patronage, protection, maintaining one's cause, defence.

Pātrōcinor, ari, to maintain one's cause, plead for one, patronize.

Patrocles, an historian.

Patroclides, one of king Philip's flatterers.

Patroclus, i; m. Achilles's friend, slain in Achilles's armour, which he borrowed; also a very rich man, but so sordid, that he caused the proverb. * **Patroclo sordidior**.

Patrocli Insula, an island by Attica.

Patrōna, æ; f. a patroness.

Patrōnālis, e; adj. of a patron or advocate.

Patrōnātus, ūs; m. patronage, protection.

Patrōnus, i; m. a patron, advocate. * **Quo patrono?** whose client is he?

Patrōnymicus, a, um; adj. derived from parents or ancestors.

Patruelis, is; c. a cousin-german.

Patruēlis, e; adj. of a cousin-german.

Patruus, i; m. [à pater] an uncle, or father's brother. * **Patruus major**, my great grandfather's brother.

Patruus, a, um; adj. of an uncle; severe. * **Patruissimus**, most loving.

* **Patruæ linguæ verbera**, severe checks.

Patruacion, an infamous calumniator of good men, stoned by the people; whence the proverb, * **Patruacione calumniosior**.

† **Pattydes**,

+ Pattydes, the innermost kernel of a pine-apple.
 Patuleius, a surname of Janus, whose temple was open in time of war.
 + Pātūlicō, are, to open.
 Pātūlus, a, um; adj. wide open. * Bos patulus, an ox with wide spreading horns.
 Patumus, a city of Arabia.
 Patumius, a, um; adj. of. Patu-
 Patumenus, mus.
 Pātycus, a city of the Ocnotri, called Paula.
 Pava, æ; f. a pea-hen. See pavo.
 Pauciloquium, ii; n. a speaking little.
 Pauciloquus, a, um; adj. of few words.
 Pāucitas, ātis; f. fewness, brevity. * Pāucitas in partitione servatur, a division ought to be in as few words as may be.
 Pāuculus, a, um; adj. very few.
 PAUCUS, a, um; adj. ior, īssimus; [Παῦς] few. * In paucis or inter paucos disertus, so eloquent that few could compare with him. * Paucis minus, within a few. * In paucis diebus quā, not long after.
 Pāvēf-ācio, ēci, actum; act. to af-
 fright.
 Pāvēfactus, a, um; part. frightened.
 Pāvēfio, iēri; neut. to be frightened.
 Pāvendus, a, um, dreadful.
 Paventia, a goddess supposed to keep off frights from children.
 PAVEO, pāvi, ēre; neut. [à φόβος, timor] to fear, dread, mistrust, mis-
 carry.
 Pāvēf-o, ēre; neut. to be afraid of, fall into a fright.
 Pāvīcula, æ; f. a paving-beetle, or rammer or commander, a snap-hance.
 Pavidē; adv. tremblingly.
 + Paviditas, ātis; f. fearfulness.
 Pāvīdus, a, um; adj. fearful, quak-
 ing for fear.
 Pāvimentatio, ōnis; f. a paving.
 Pāvimentatus, a, um; part. paved.
 Pāvimento, are; act. to make a ter-
 race or floor.
 Pāvimentum, i; n. a pavement, a terrace of hardened and evened earth, as in a bowling-alley; a floor.
 PAV-IO, ire; act. [Παίω] to pave, level the earth with a rammer.
 + Pāvītābundus, a, um; adj. quak-
 ing for fear.
 + Pāvītatio, ōnis; f. a sore disceding.
 Pāvito, are, to dread sore; also to ter-
 rify.
 + Pāvītudo, īnis; f. fear, dread.
 Pāvītus, a, um; part. [à pavior] paved, levelled, rammed.
 Paula, æ; f. a Roman woman, who after her husband's death gave all she had to the poor.
 Paulatim; adv. by little and little.
 Paulina, æ; f. a noble and prudent matron of Rome, who by the treachery of the priests was ravished in the temple of Isis.
 Paulinus, i; m. a bishop of Nola, who, having spent all he had in redeeming captives, redeemed a widow's son with his own body; also the name of other men.
 Paulispēr; adv. a little while.
 Paulō; adv. a little, somewhat. * Paulō minus, almost. * Paulō mox, by and by, a little after. * Paulō post euni numerum, almost as many.

Paululatim; adv. by little and lit-
 tle.
 Paululūm; adv. a very little. * Pau-
 lulum quiddam, a small matter.
 Paululus, a, um; adj. very little;
 also very few. * Pro paululā viā,
 for a little way.
 Paulūm; adv. a little. * Paulūm
 aliquid, some short time. * Paulūm
 novi, some small alteration.
 Paulus, i; m. Paul, the name of a
 man; also the surname of the Æmi-
 lian family.
 Paulus, a, um; adj. [Παῦς] small,
 little, short.
 PAVO, ōnis; m. [τῶνος, à sono] a
 peacock. * Fēminæ pavones, pea-
 hens.
 Pāvōnāceus, a, um; adj. of a pea-
 Pāvōnius, cock or pea-hen.
 Pavor, ōris; m. fear, dread. * Pa-
 vor cepit me, I was in a great
 fright.
 Pavor and Pallor, two gods set up by
 Tullus Hostilius.
 PAUPER, gen. ēris; adj. comp. pau-
 perior, superl. pauperimus, [Παῦ-
 ρος] poor, needy, beggarly. * Meo
 sum pauper in ære, I am poor, but
 owe nothing. * Pauperis hæc res
 est, this is a poor body's thing. *
 Pauper aquæ, shallow, not having
 much water in it.
 Paupērius, a, um; adj. impoverished.
 Paupercūla, æ; f. a poor woman.
 Paupercūlus, a, um, pitiful, poor.
 + Paupēre and pauperitēr; adv. poorly.
 + Paupēreico, iēre; neut. to grow
 + Pauperalco, poor.
 Paupēries, ei; f. poverty.
 Paupēro, are; act. to make poor, im-
 poverish.
 Paupertas, ātis; f. poverty, worship-
 per, as a goddess in Aristophanes.
 Paupertinus, a, um; adj. mean, be-
 longing to the poor.
 + Paupērus, a, um; adj. poor, of the
 poor.
 PAUSA, æ; f. [Παῦς, cessio] a stop,
 pause, rest.
 Pausanias, æ; m. a grammarian of
 Cæsaræa, a geographer; a king of
 Macedonia, and several others.
 Pausārius, ii; m. a boatswain, he
 that keeps time with the rowers of a
 galley.
 Pausatio, ōnis; f. a resting or stopping.
 Pausia, ōrum; n. a hard kind of
 Pausea, olives, Lucca olives.
 Pausias, a famous painter of Sicyon.
 Pausiacus, a, um; adj. of Pausias.
 Pausilypum, a promontory of Campa-
 nia, not far from Naples.
 Pausilypus, i; m. the third cup at
 banquets, dedicated to Jupiter Ser-
 vator, from driving away cares.
 Pausimachus, i; m. an historian of
 Samos.
 + Pauso, are, to stop, rest.
 Pavus, i; m. a pea-cock. See pavo.
 Paxillatim; adv. by a very little and
 little.
 Pauxillispēr; adv. a very little while.
 Pauxillūm; adv. a very little.
 Pauxillus, a, um; adj. very lit-
 Pauxillulus, tle.
 PAX, pācis; f. [à pango] peace. *
 Pax deorum, an atonement of in-
 censed deities. * Pace tuā, by your
 leave. * Paces bonæ, happy leagues
 of peace. * Uti pace, to be at
 peace with.
 Pāx; adv. hush, be still, make no words.
 Pax Julia, a city in Portugal.

Paxæ, two islands between Lencadiæ
 and Corcyra, whereof the greater is
 called Paxu, and the lesser Anti-
 paxu.
 Paxillus, i; m. [à palus] a little
 stake, peg or pin. * Ex paxillo
 suspendere, to hang on a peg.
 + Paxiōlus, i; m. the stalk of fruit.

P ante E.

Peccāmen, īnis; n. a sinning.
 + Peccāminōsus, a, um; adj. sinful.
 Peccātor, ōris; m. } a sinner.
 Peccātrix, icis; f. }
 Peccātum, i; n. a sin, offence, error,
 mistake.
 Peccatum est, verb. imp. a fault is
 committed.
 Peccātus, ūs; m. an offence, crime.
 PECCO, are; act. [ab ἀμάρτω, disto,
 vel Heb. puk, titubavit] to sin, to
 offend, be deceived, mistake. * Si-
 quid erga te peccavi, if I have
 committed any offence against you.
 * Mihi peccat, he offends against
 me. * Si unam peccavisses syllā-
 bam, if you had missed but in one
 syllable. * In matronā peccare, to
 commit adultery.
 Pechys, yos; m. a grafter.
 Peccrinus, a, um; adj. of cattle.
 Peccōrius, a, um; adj. abounding in
 cattle, where much cattle is; breed-
 ing much cattle.
 Peccen, īnis; m. [à pecto] a comb,
 the stay of a weaver's loom, a dredge-
 rake, the parts where ripeness of age
 come, a quill to strike the strings of
 an instrument; also a heckle, and a
 scollop-fish. * Peccen veneris,
 wild chervil. * Peccinis modera-
 tor, a weaver.
 + Peccinārium, ii; n. a comb case.
 Peccinārius, ii; m. a comb-maker.
 Peccinātūm; adv. with a row of
 teeth like a comb.
 + Peccinātum, i; n. a roof casting
 the water two ways.
 Peccinātus, a, um; part. à peccinor;
 toothed like a comb.
 Peccino, are; act. to rake up the
 loose corn with a dredge-rake or
 iron.
 Peccis, is; f. a bandore, lute, psal-
 tery.
 Peccitus, a, um; part. à peccor;
 napped, with a raised nap. * Pec-
 cita tellus, land very well har-
 rowed.
 PE-CTO, xi and xui, xum, ēere;
 act. [Πεκτω] to comb, card, curry.
 * Citharam peccere, to run over the
 strings of a cithern with a quill. *
 Vestes peccere, to raise the nap of
 cloth with a teazel.
 Peccōrāle, is; n. a breast-plate,
 stomacher.
 Peccōrālis, e; adj. of the breast.
 + Peccorigium, ii; n. a husk.
 Peccōrius, a, um; adj. large breast-
 ed, broad chested.
 Peccuncūlus, i; m. a scollop-fish.
 PECTUS, ōris; n. Propert. [à Πεκ-
 τω pango, vel à Πεκτος, peccina-
 tus] a breast or chest, the heart or
 soul, courage, wit. * Pectus ma-
 nus, the back of the hand. * Toto
 pectore, affectionately, earnestly, vi-
 gorously.
 Peccuncūlam, i; n. a little breast.
 + Pecū; indec. cattle.
 Pecūāre, is; n. a herd, stud, or flock
 of cattle.

Pēcuāria, æ; f. the graſiers trade, a paſture or herd of cattle.

Pēcuārium, ii; n. a herd of cattle.

Pēcuārius, a, um; adj. of beaſts.

* **Ars pecuaria**, the ſkill of ordering cattle. * **Canis pecuarius**, a ſhepherd's dog.

Pēcuārius, ii; m. a maſter of ſlocks, a herdsman.

+ **Pēcūdiārius**, a, um; raſh, brutal.

+ **Pēcūdiārius**, } ii; m. a keeper of

+ **Pēcūdiārius**, } cattle.

Pēcuinus, a, um; adj. [à pecus] of beaſts or ſheep.

Pēculatio, ōnis; f. a robbing of the ſtate or publick treaſury.

Pēculātor, ōris; m. an oppreſſor, a robber of the ſtate, an embezzler of publick money.

Pēculātus, ūs; m. a robbing or cheating the ſtate.

Pēculiāris, e; adj. particular, proper, choice, that which is a ſervant's.

+ **Pēculiāritas**, ātis; f. peculiarity.

Pēculiārītēr; adv. iūs, iſſimē; peculiarly, as his own.

Pēculiātus, a, um; adj. very rich.

+ **Pēcullo**, are; to pillage, rob one's neſt or hoard, to ſuniſh in the purſe; alſo to beſtow upon.

+ **Pēculiolum**, i; n. a little ſubſtance.

Pēculioſus, a, um; adj. wealthy, hoarding up.

Pēculium, ii; n. [à pecus] wealth in general, eſtate, one's proper goods, a ſtock. * **In orci peculio numerari**, to be counted for dead.

Pēculor, ari; dep. to rob or defraud a province, couzen the ſtate.

Pēcūnia, æ; f. [à pecus] money, ſubſtance, payment. * **Pecunia numerata**, preſent pay. * **Pecunia quæſtuofa**, money at uſe. * **Pecuniam exercere**, to employ money.

Pecuniæ, ārum; pl. f. goods, riches.

Pēcuniariē; adv. with money.

Pēcuniāris, e; adj. } of money.

Pecuniarius, a, um; } * **Inopia**

rei pecuniariæ, want of money.

Pēcūniarium, ii; n. a treaſury.

Pēcūniola, æ; f. a ſmall ſum of money.

Pēcūnioſitas, ātis; f. ſtore of money.

Pēcūnioſus, a, um; adj. moneyed, full of money, profitable. * **Ars pecunioſa**, a gainful trade.

+ **Pēcūioſus**, i; m. one that has much cattle; alſo a herdsman.

PĒCUS, ōris; n. [à πῆξ, lana] cattle, a ſwarm, a ſtock. * **Urbicum pecus**, a youngſter city bred.

Pecus, ūdis; f. ſmall cattle. * **Squamigeræ pecudes**, fiſh. * **Impuriſimæ pecudis lodes**, the dung of this filthy fellow.

+ **Pēda**, æ; f. a ſtep, ſpace, the print of a man's foot.

Pēdāle, is; n. [à pes] a foot-ſtool, a towel to wipe the feet.

Pēdālī, a people of India, who in their ſacrifices deſire nothing elſe but juſtice, ſuppoſing that to be the fountain of all other things.

Pēdālīs, e; adj. of a foot long.

Pēdaliūm, } i; n. a promontory of

Pēdaſiūm, } Cyprus.

Pēdāmen, inis; n. } the prop of a

Pedamentum, i; n. } tree.

+ **Pedana**, æ; f. a ſetter.

Pēdānus, a, um; adj. of a foot, going on foot. * **Magiſter pedaneus**, a pedant. * **Judex pedaneus**, a judge of petty cauſes.

Pēdārius, a, um; adj. walking. * **Se-**

natores pedarii, ſenators who came to the houſe on foot, not being allowed the ſella curulis; or (leſs probably) ſuch as gave no vote in the ſenate, but might come to the poll when the houſe was divided.

Pedaſus, a city near Pylus, abounding in wine; alſo one of Achilles's horſes, and a man's name.

Pēdātim; adv. one foot after another.

Pēdātio, ōnis; f. a propping up or underſetting of vines or plants.

Pēdātum, i; n. a footing, a march, invaſion; alſo a march.

Pēdātura, æ; f. a proportion of feet.

Pēdātus, a, um; adj. having feet propped up. * **Male pedatus**, ill-footed.

Pēdātus, ūs; m. a march, an approaching. * **Pedatu tertio**, at the third onſet, or attack. [Vix reperitur in alio quā casu ablativo.]

+ **Pēdellus**, i; m. a little foot.

Pēdēma, ātis; n. a kind of dance.

Pedemontana Regio, or **Pedemontium**, the country Piedmont at the foot of the Alps, dividing France and Savoy from Italy; now under the king of Sardinia.

+ **Pedeprellim**, as ſoftly as foot can follow foot.

Pēdes, itis, on foot, a foot ſoldier. * **Acies peditum**, the infantry.

* **Pedes erat in ſylvā**, he went through the wood on foot.

Pedeſter, ris, re, } on foot. * **Ora-**

Pedeſtris, re; adj. } tio pedeſtris, proſe. * **Exercitus pedeſtris**, a foot army.

Pēdētentim; adv. drawing one foot after another, ſoftly, leiſurely.

Pediadis, a country of Bactriana.

Pedias, a tribe of Attica.

Pēdica, æ; f. a ſnare, ſpringe, ſetter.

+ **Pēdicātus**, a, um; adj. ſnared.

+ **Pēdicōſus**, a, um; adj. louty.

+ **Pedicularia**, æ; f. an herb good to kill lice.

Pediculāris, e; adj. of lice, louty. * **Herba pedicularis**, ſlave's-acre, red-rattle, lice-bane.

Pēdiculātus, a, um; adj. having a ſtalk.

Pediculi, a people of Italy.

+ **Pēdiculōſe**; adv. louty.

+ **Pēdiculōſitas**, ātis; f. loutineſs.

Pēdiculōſus, a, um; adj. louty.

Pēdiculus, i; m. [à pes] a little foot, a ſtalk, a louſe. * **Pediculus inguinalis**, a crab-louſe.

+ **Pedio**, ire; to ſtamp with the foot.

+ **Pediōlus**, i; m. a little foot.

+ **Pedipilulium**, ii; n. ſcot-ball play.

+ **Pedis**, is; m. a louſe.

Pēdiſequa, æ; f. a waiting-maid.

Pēdiſequus, i; m. a waiting-man.

Pēditātus, ūs; m. the infantry, or body of foot.

+ **Pedito**, are, to go on foot.

+ **Peditum**, i; n. a ſoiſt or fixæle.

Pēditus, ūs; m. [à pedo] a fart.

+ **Pedium**, ii; n. the middle part of the foot, anſwering to the back of the hand.

Pedius, a certain dumb painter.

+ **Pedix**, icis; m. a ſetter, ſhackle.

Pedniliſus, a city of Piſidia.

Pēdo, ōnis; m. one with ſplay feet.

Pēdo, are; to go on foot; alſo to underſtop a vine or plant.

PEDO, pēpēdi, ditum, dēre, [πῆξω, à tono] to break wind backward, to fart.

Pēdor, ōris; m. the ſtint of the feet, &c.

Pēdūle; is; n. a footſtool; alſo a ſack.

Pēdulis, e; adj. of the feet.

Pēdum, a town in Italy.

Pēdānus, a, um; adj. of Pedum.

PEDUM, i; n. [à pedibus ovium] a ſheep-hook.

+ **Pēduſculus**, } i; m. a little foot.

+ **Pēdunculus**, }

Pegāia, æ; a city of Caria.

Pegafeus, a, um; adj. of Pegafus.

Pegafides, um; f. the Muſes, ſo called from the fountain which was opened by the heels of Pegafus.

Pegafus, Perſeus's flying horſe, bred of the blood of Meduſa; alſo a lawyer, preſect of the city under Veſpaſian.

Pogma, atis; n. a ſcaffold, a ſtall, a pageant.

Peguntium, } a city of Illyricum.

Peguntia, }

Pejērātio, ōnis; f. a forſwearing.

Pejērātor, ōris, m. } a forſwearer.

Pejēratrix, icis; f. }

Pējēro, are; neut. [à per & juro] to forſwear one's ſelf, ſwear falſly.

Pējor, gen. ōris; adj. compar. à malus, worſe. * **In pejus ruerē**, to grow worſe and worſe. See malus.

Pejoro, are; to make worſe, impair.

Peiſo, a lake of Noricum.

Pejūs; adv. compar. à malē, worſe.

Pelagia, æ; f. a purple-fiſh.

Pelagium, ii; n. juice of the purple-fiſh.

Pelagius, of the ſea.

Pelagius, an heretick, A. D. 415, who denied original ſin, &c. alſo a king of Spain, and ſeveral popes.

Pelagonia, a country of Sicily.

PELAGUS, i; m. and n. [πῆλαγος] the ſea, the deep, bottom of the ſea.

Pelamis, idis; a young tunny-fiſh of a year old.

Pelargus, i; m. a ſtork, and an earthen pot with a long mouth.

Pelaſgi, the people of Pelaſgia.

Pelaſgia, a country of Greece, called heretofore Theſſaly, ſometimes taken for all Greece.

Pelaſgius,

Pelaſgius, } a, um, adj. of Pelaſgia.

Pelaſgius, }

Pelaſgia, a name of Lesbos.

Pelaſtis, Ceres ſo called.

Pelaſtus, i; m. the twenty-fifth king of the Sicyonii.

Pelaſtus, i; m. a kind of laurel.

Pele, the name of two cities in Theſſaly.

Pēlēcan, is; } m. the bird pelican.

Pēlēcanus, i; }

+ **Pēlēcanus**, i; m. a glaſs veſſel in alchemy.

Peleces, a city of Libya.

Pelecinus, i; m. } a corn-weed call-

Pelecinum, i; n. } ed oxwort.

Pelenaria, æ; f. a city in the Troglodytick bay.

Pelendones, a people in Spain.

Pelethronii, the Lapithæ ſo called; they are ſaid to have firſt found out the uſe of bridles, and the breaking of horſes.

Peleus, i; m. the ſon of Æacus, and father of Achilles, called from him Pelides.

Pelia, the river Paglia in Tuscany.

Pelias, adis; Achilles's ſpear, which none could wield but himſelf.

Pelias, æ; m. the ſon of Neptune; he was king of Theſſaly, and uncle of Jaſon.

Pēlicanus, i; m. a pelican, a ſhort-

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ler with a broad bill.
 Peligni, a people of Italy; whose chief town was Sulmo; they had very bad wine.
 Peligneus, a, um; adj. of the Peligni.
 Pelignianus, i; m. the colleague of Pomponius.
 Pelinæus, i; m. a very high hill of Chios, under which their history says there lay a monstrous dragon.
 Pelinna, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, from Pelinus the son of Oechalius.
 Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pines, and the rest of it with oaks; also a city of Thessaly and Illyria.
 Pelius, } a, um; adj. of Pelion.
 Peliacus, }
 Pella, æ; f. a city of Macedonia, the birth-place of Philip and Alexander, called now Jenizo; also a city of Palestine, whither all the Christians repaired when Jerusalem was besieged; also a mountain of Æthiopia.
 † Pella, æ; f. a blue hern.
 Pellācia, æ; f. flattery, deceitfulness.
 * Maris pellacia, a great calm.
 † Pellāciter; adv. deceitfully, craftily.
 Pellaconta, a river of Media.
 Pellana, } æ; f. the same as Tripolis
 Pellena, } a city of Laconia in Peloponnesus.
 Pellanius, a, um; adj. of Pellana.
 † Pellārius, ii; m. a skinner, a felt-monger.
 Pellātor, ōris; m. a compeller.
 Pellax, gen. ācis; adj. [à pellicio] flattering, soothing, delusive, fair-spoken.
 † Pelleare, is; n. } an ox's dew-
 † Pellearium, ii; n. } lap.
 Pellectus, a, um; part. of pellicior; allured.
 Pellene, } a town of Achaia in Pe-
 Pellini, } loponnesus, famous for wool, of which the best garments were made; hence the proverb, * Tunica Pellenica or Pellenea.
 Pellepidus, a, um; adj. [of per and lepidus] very pleasant.
 Pelles, ium; f. tents made of leather. See pellis.
 Pelleus, a, um; adj. of Pella.
 PELLEX, icis; f. [παλαχή] a concubine.
 † Pellicātio, ōnis; f. an inveigling, jealousy.
 † Pellicātor, ōris; m. an inveigler.
 Pellicātus; ūs; m. the being a concubine, whoredom.
 † Pellic-eo, ēre; act. to inveigle.
 Pelliceus, } a, um; adj. leathern.
 Pellicius, }
 Pell-icio, exi, ectum, icēre; act. [of per and lacio] to allure, induce, inveigle.
 Pellicūla, æ; f. [à pellis] a small hide, a bare skin. * Curare pelliculam, to make much of one's carcase.
 * Veterem tu tenes pelliculam, you are no changeling. * Continere se in pelliculā, to be content with one's condition.
 † Pelliculātio, ōnis; f. an inveigling, covering with leather.
 † Pelliculātor, ōris; m. a surrier.
 Pelliculātus, a, um; adj. furred.
 Pelliculo, arc; to cover with leather or fur.
 † Pellicus, a, um; adj. made of leather.
 Pellio, ōnis; m. a skinner.
 † Pelliparia, æ; f. } leather-sell-
 † Pelliparium, ii; n. } ing.

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† Pelliparius, ii; m. a leather-seller, pelt-man, tanner.
† Pelliris, is; f. a leathern helmet.
PELLIS, is; f. [*ἡ φελίς*, squama, vel *ἡ φελλός*, cortex] a pelt, skin or hide; also a portmanteau, mail, covering of tents. * *Ossa atque pellis totus est*, he is nothing but skin and bones. * *Detrahere pellem alicui*, to flea one, 'or lay open one's intentions. * *Sub pellibus esse*, to be in a leaguer or camp.
† Pellitor, ōris; m. a furrier.
Pellitus, a, um; adj. clad in leather. * *Pelliti patres*, leather-coated senators.
† Pello, are, to drive, move, speak.
PELLO, pepuli, pulsum; [*τελάω*, ἀπτελάω] to knock, to put or drive out, to repel, to move, to begin to touch, vex. * *Tunc has pepulisti fores?* did you knock at these doors? * *Pellere aliquem ē foro*, to drive one to an outlazzory. * *Pellere de sententiā*, to drive off from an opinion. * *Pellere patriā*, to put one from one's own country. * *Hoc Scipionis animum pepulit*, this smote Scipio's mind. * *Pellere lyram*, to play on the harp.
Pellos, } i; m. a kind of he-
Pellus, } ron.
Pellūc-co, cre; neut. [of *per* and *luceo*] to shine through, to be transparent.
Pellūcidē; adv. very clearly.
Pellūcidus, a, um; adj. transparent.
Pelluo, ui, ūtum; [of *per* and *lavo*] to wash thoroughly, scour.
Pelluviæ, arum; f. } [*ā pes* & *lavo*]
Pellavium, ii; n. } a bowl to wash one's feet in.
Pelodes, a haven in Epirus.
Pelopea, æ; f. the mother of *Ægisthus*, by her own father *Thyestes*.
Pēlopēius, } a, um; adj. of Pe-
Pelopēus, } lops.
Pelopia, æ; f. a city of Ephesus.
Pelopidas, a famous Lacedæmonian.
Peloponnesia, æ; f. a woman, who for five times brought forth four children at a birth.
Peloponnesiacus, } a, um; adj. of Pe-
Peloponnesius, } lonnesius.
Pēloponnesus, the most famous peninsula of all Europe, joined to Greece by a very narrow isthmus between the *Ægean* and *Ionian* seas.
Pelops, ōpis; m. the son of *Tantalus* king of Phrygia, who being killed by his father, and set before the gods to try their divinity, *Ceres* eat his shoulder, but *Jupiter* revived him and made him an ivory one; he gave name to *Peloponnesus*.
Pēlōris, ōdis; f. a muscle.
Pelorus, } one of the three promontories;
Peloris, } of Sicily, 'tis also called
Pelorias, adis.
PELTA, æ; f. [*πέλτη*] a shield like a half moon.
Peltæ, a city of Phrygia.
Peltasta, æ; m. one bearing a half moon shield.
Peltātus, a, um; adj. armed with a half moon shield.
Peltifer, a, um; adj. bearing a half moon shield.
Peltini, a people of Lycaonia.
PELVIS, is; f. [*πελὺς*] a basin, bowl, or bath for the feet.
Pelus, an island near Chios; also a mountain in Tuscany.
Pelusiota, arum; m. pl. the inhabi-

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tants of Pelusium.
 Pelusium, i; n. a town in the far-
 thest part of Egypt, from which the
 farthest mouth of Nilus, dividing
 Egypt from Asia, is called Pelu-
 sium or Pelusiacum.
 Pelusius, a, um; adj. of Pelus.
 † Peminosus, a, um; adj. filthy.
 Pempte, itis; f. a city of Egypt, whence
 præfectura Pemptitis.
 Pēnāria, æ; f. } [à penus] a store-
 Pēnārium, ii; n. } house, a pantry.
 Pēnārius, ii; m. a butler, one that
 keeps the store-house or pantry.
 Pēnārius, a, um; adj. of or for pro-
 vision.
 † Pēnālitas, ātis; f. a penalty or
 fine.
 PĒNATES, ium; m. [à penu vel
 penitus, &c.] household-gods.
 Pēnātiger, a, um; adj. tearing away
 his household-gods.
 † Pēnātor, ōris; m. a carrier of
 victuals.
 Pendens, tis; hanging, &c. * Pen-
 dens vinum, wine yet in the grape.
 * Pendentes scopuli, exceeding high
 rocks hanging over one's head.
 PENDEO, pēpendi, pensum, ēre;
 neut. [à penis vel pondus] to hang,
 be hanged, depend, be in doubt, to
 weigh, cease. * Pendere ex nutu
 alterius, to attend at or upon an-
 other's beck. * Pendere animi or
 animo, to be in doubt or perplexity.
 * Pendent opera imperfecta, the
 works hang on hand. * Res pen-
 dent, the parties are in suit. * Pen-
 dere promissis, to rely upon promises.
 † Pendigo, inis; f. a veil hung be-
 fore images.
 Penditur; imp. pass. they weigh,
 pay, &c.
 Pendo, pēpendi, pensum, dēre; act.
 [à pendeo] to weigh, ponder, esteem,
 to pay, suffer, vend. * Magni pen-
 do, I set a high rate on't. * Sup-
 plicia or pœnas pendere, to suffer
 pains or penalties.
 Pendulus, a, um; adj. hanging,
 dangling, rosy, clammy, doubtful.
 PĒNĒ; adv. [a πένas, prope] almost,
 well-nigh.
 Pencius, i; m. a river of Elis, and
 another in Sicily.
 Pencius, a, um; adj. of Peneus.
 Pencilope, ēa; f. the daughter of Ica-
 rus, and constant wife of Ulysses,
 who, to deceive her suitors, promising
 her respite till that piece of work she
 had in hand were ended, undid
 by night whatsoever she did by
 day.
 Penclops, is; f. a guiney or turkey-hen.
 PĒNES, præp. serv. acc. Ter. [Heb.
 penim, interius] in the power of.
 † Peneas te es? are you in your wits?
 * Ithacæ peneas vos psaltria, that
 singing wench is at your house.
 Pencilæ, arum, a people of Thessaly.
 Pencilia, a country of Illyria.
 Pēnētrābilis, e; adj. easily entering,
 or easy to be entered into.
 Pēnētral, } is; n. an inner, secret,
 Pēnētrale, } or retiring room, a
 closet.
 Pēnētrālis, e; adj. inward; also
 piercing. * Penetralis Germania,
 the inner part or heart of Germany.
 † Penetralis; adv. compar. more
 inwardly.
 Pēnētrātio, ōnis; f. a piercing.
 Pēnētrātor, ōris; m. a piercer.
 Pēnētrāus, a, um; part. pierced.
 Pēnetro.

Pēnetro, are; act. [qu. penitūs intro] to pierce; to get into any difficult, remote, or strong place. * **Penetrare** Atlantem, to get out or in at the Straights mouth. * **Penetrare** in cœlum, to get up into heaven. * **Penetrare** pedem intra ædes, to go into the house. * **Penetrare** se in fugam, to shew a light pair of heels.

Pēneus, i; m. a river of Thessaly, running between Ossa and Olympus.

Penia, æ; f. the goddess of poverty.

Pēnicillum, i; n. } a pencil, a sponge.

Penicillus, i; m. } dish-clout, mazerkin, a tent for wounds. * **Penicillum** testorium, a plaisterer's brush.

Pēniculamentum, i; n. the skirts of a garment.

Pēniculum, i; n. } a brush, dish-clout.

Pēniculus, i; m. } fox-tail, sponge.

Pēninsula, æ; f. a place almost encompassed with water, almost an island.

† **Peninsulatus**, a, um; adj. mated almost round.

PENIS, is; m. [αἰς, vel à pendeo] a man's yard, a tail, a tent for a wound.

† **Peniscilla**, a soft sponge.

Penissimè, adv. superl. even, almost, within a very little.

Pēnitior, ius; adv. compar. more inward.

Penitissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most inward. * **Penitissima** Arabia, the heart of Arabia.

Pēnitus, a, um; adj. inward, intimate. * **Ex penitis** faucibus, from the very bottom of the throat.

PENITUS, adv. [μαρτὰς, μαρτὰς, vel à penus, i. e. locus intimus] far, quite, clearly, full. * **Institutum** penitus odium, malice not soon forgotten. * **Mandare** penitus animo, to imprint it upon the mind.

Penitus, a, um, [à penis] having a tail. * **Penita** ossa, a loin or pork.

PENNA, æ; f. [ἀπτερυγὶς, volucris] a quill, wing. * **Sine pennis** volare haud facile est, 'tis hard doing any great feats, if a man have not wherewithal. * **Decisis** humilis pennis, keeping below because his wings are cut. * **Majores** nido pennas extendere, to live at a greater rate than one's condition will permit. * **Pennæ** renascuntur, his feathers are grown again, he is in the same condition as before.

Pennāris, e; } adj. of a pen. * **Pennārius**, a, um; } Pennaria theca, a pen-case.

Pennārium, ii; n. a pen-case, penner.

Pennātus, a, um; adj. winged. * **Literæ** pennatæ, letters carried by posts upon some sudden occasion. * **Pennatus** equus, a flying horse.

Penne, Villeneuve, or Neufville, in Gallia Narbonensis.

Penneus, a, um; adj. of a wing or feather.

† **Penniculum**, i; n. a vane, or weather-cock.

† **Penuifer**, a, um; adj. winged.

Penniger, } * **Pennig** ræ sagittæ, fledged arrows.

Penninus, part of the Alps, called Mont St. Bernard, by which Hannibal passed his army into Italy.

Pennipes, edis; adj. wing-footed, an epithet of Perseus, who borrowed Mercury's heel-wings.

Pennipotens, ntis; adj. light of wing.

† **Perno**, are; neut. to begin to have feathers.

Pennocrucium, Penaridge in Staffordshire.

Pennosus, a, um; adj. well-feather'd.

Pennula, æ; f. a little pen, feather, or wing.

† **Pensa**, æ; f. a payment, the price payed.

Pensabilis, e; adj. which may be recompensed.

Pensatio, ōnis; f. a weighing, considering.

Pensator, ōris; m. } a weigher.

Pensatrix, icis; f. } a weigher.

Pensatus, a, um; part. a pensor; weighed, pondered.

† **Pensibilis**, e; adj. to be weighed.

† **Pensiculamentum**, i; n. a fringe of a garment.

Pensiculatè, adv. exactly, by weight.

Pensiculator, ōris; m. } an examiner.

Pensiculatrix, icis; f. } ner.

Pensiculatus, a, um; adj. part. weighed.

Pensiculo, are; act. to weigh for trial.

Pensilia, ium; n. pendants.

Pensilis, e; adj. [à pendeo] hanging, dangling. * **Horti pensiles**, gardens out at the windows. * **Lectus pensilis**, a hammock. * **Urbs pensilis**, a city vaulted underneath.

† **Pensiliter**, adv. lightly.

Pensio, ōnis; f. a pension, rent.

Pensioarius, ii; m. a pensioner, he that receives or pays a pension.

Pensior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. 3 art. more to be valued.

Pensitatio, ōnis; f. an exact weighing and examining, a recompensing, redeeming.

Pensitator, ōris; m. } an exact

Pensitatrix, icis; f. } weigher, ponderer.

Pensitatus, a, um; adj. nearly weighed, pondered, examined.

Pensito, are, to weigh, to poise, to compare, to ponder, pay.

Pensuncula, æ; f. a low or small rent, a little pension.

Pensio, are; act. to try by weight, to value, to requite, pay for, make up, redeem. * **Pensare** argento, to buy with money. * **Pensare** aliud ex alio, to truck, barter. * **Pensare** vicem alicujus, to serve in another's room.

Pensor, ōris; m. a weigher, poiser.

Pensum, i; n. [à pendo] a task, charge, a disbuff of yarn or flax; also regard. * **Pensa** ducere or trahere, to spin. * **Exigere** pensum, to demand if the task be done. * **Accurare** pensum, carefully to perform one's work. * **Nihil** pensi habere, to have no regard of.

Pensus, a, um; part. of pender; weighed, examined, recompensed.

Pentacontarchus, i; m. a captain of fifty.

Pentadactylon, the herb palma Christi.

Pentadactylus, a mountain of Egypt.

Pentadactylus, i; m. a spit in five parts with one handle; also a kind of shell-fish.

Pentadoron, i; n. a brick five handsfuls broad.

Pentadryon, raging night-shade.

Pentactēris, idis; f. five years space.

Pentagamus, i; m. one married five times.

Pentagōnus, a, um; of five corners.

Pentagrama, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Pentamēter, a, um; of five feet.

Pentapharmacum convivium, a meal of five dishes, used by Adrian the emperor.

Pentaphyllum, i; n. the herb cinquefoil, or five-finger grass.

Pentapōlis, is; f. a country of Cyrenaica, from its five cities, Berenice, Arsinoë, Ptolemais, Cyrene and Apollonia; also a country of Palestine about Sodom and Gomorrah; and a city of Tuscany.

Pentaptota, nouns of five cases.

Pentas, ādis; f. the cinque or five.

Pentastichæ, arum; f. porches with five rows of pillars.

Pentateuchus, i; m. } the Penta-

Pentateuchon, i; n. } teuch, or five books of the law of Moses.

Pentathla, orum; n. the exercises of five masteries, viz. learning, running, coiling, darting and wrestling; called in Latin quinquertium.

Pentecoste, ēs; f. Whitsunday, the fiftieth day after Easter.

Pentētēris, idis; f. the space of five years.

Penthemimeris, e; adj. of the first syllable after the two first feet.

Pentēsilēa, æ; f. a queen of the Amazons slain by Achilles.

Pentheus, i; m. the son of Echion, torn to pieces for despising the rites of Bacchus.

Penthile, a city of Lesbos.

Penthyus, i; m. the son of Demonus, who brought twelve ships from Paphos, to help Xerxes, and left them in a tempest.

† **Pentirēmis**, is; f. a galley with five benches of oars.

Pentorobon, i; n. the herb piony.

Pentri, the people of Borianum in Samnium.

Penu, indecl. provision. See penus.

Pēnuārius, a, um; adj. of provision.

PENULA, æ; f. [παῦλον] a cloak. * **Ita cum eis** egi, ut non scinderem penulas, I did not press upon them or was not importunate with them to stay.

Pēnulārium, ii; n. a cloak-bag, or press for cloaks.

† **Pēnulatio**, ōnis; f. a furring.

† **Pēnulātor**, ōris; m. a furrier.

Pēnulātus, a, um; wearing a cloak.

Pēnultimus, a, um; adj. the last save one. * **Penultima** divisarum, della-sol-re.

Pēnum, i; n. provision, store. * **Procurator** peni, the steward, the major domo, and comptroller of the household. See penus.

PENURIA, æ; f. [ἀπαιρία, esurio] penury, scarcity, dearth, want. * **Penuria** consilii, want of counsel, a plunge.

PENUS, i; m. } [βίς, vel à

Penus, ūs; f. and m. } πένος, labor]

Pēnus, ēris; n. } provision, store, victuals.

Peparethus, an island in the Ægean sea, with a town of the same name fruitful in olives.

Peparina, an island of India within Ganges.

Pephnon, a city of Laconia.

Pepinus, a king of France, the father of Charles the Great; by reason of his great merits towards the church and pope, he was called REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

Peplion, } wild purslain.

Peplis, }

PEPLUM, i; n. } [πεπλος, a hood,
PEPLUS, i; m. } veil, kerile; also
a web in the eye.

Peplus, i; the herb devils-milk, or
petty-spurge.

PEPO, ōnis; m. [πεπων] a pompion.

Pepsis, is; f. concoction, digestion.

Pepticus, a, um; adj. concocting, ri-
pening.

Pepusia, a city of Phrygia.

Pepusiani, a sort of hereticks.

PER, præp. serv. accus. [περ,
περί] by (signifying the manner of an
action, or the cause of an action.) *

Per aliquem, by one's means, autho-
rity, power, ministry, performance;
with one's leave, permission, no one
gainsaying, withstanding or resisting.

* Per me, te, se, &c. alone, with-
out any other person or thing. It
likewise admits the following signifi-
cations, viz. under pretence or colour,

by reason of, because of, for, on account
of, in, between, at or in, athwart,
cross, during, whilst, when, at such
time as, through, (i. e. the place
that is passed.) It is also used in

forms of swearing and adjuring;
and otherwhiles it is an intensive
particle put before other words, tho'
sometimes separated by tmesis, and
signifies, very. * Per ego te Deos

oro, I beg of you for the love of the
gods. * Per ludum & jocum, in
mirth and sport. * Per me licet,
you may for all me. * Per otium,

at leisure. * Per speciem vel cau-
sam, under a colour. * Perte stetit,
it was long of you. * Per occasio-
nem, taking the advantage. * Per

tempus, in the nick of time. * Per
nos, by our mediation. * Per vos,
by your bounty. * Per luxum atque
ignaviam, in riot and sloth. * Per

hoc mihi mirum visum est, mi-
thoughts this was very strange. *
Per ego magni aestimo, I highly
value it. * Per pacem alloqui, to

speak mildly and calmly to.
Pera, æ; f. a city of Pisidia.

PERA, æ; f. [πῆρα] a pouch, scrip,
a satchel.

Perabsurdè; adv. very absurdly.

Perabsurdus, a, um; adj. very absurd.

Perac-eo, ère; to grow sour.

Peracer, peracris, peracre; adj. very
sour or sharp. * Peracre judicium,
a very sound judgment, that can
easily dive into things.

† Peracerbè; adv. very sourly.

Peracerbus, a, um; adj. very sour.

Peracesco, ère; to grow very sharp.

† Peracidus, a, um; adj. very sour.

Peractio, ōnis; f. a finishing.

Peractor, ōris; m. a finisher.

Peractus, a, um; part. of peragor;
finished.

Peracuo, ère; to make very sharp.

Peracutè; adv. very sharply or wit-
tily.

Peracutus, a, um; adj. very sharp or
witty.

† Peradolescens, tis; c. very young
or youthful.

Peræa, the farther part of Judæa
next to Egypt, and a small country
of Caria over-against Rhodes.

† Perædificatio, ōnis; f. the finish-
ing of a building.

† Perædicator, ōris; m. a builder
up.

Perædificatus, a, um; adj. built up.

Perædifico, are; to finish a building,
build up.

Peræquatio, ōnis; f. a making even.

Peræquatores, um; pl. m. gatherers
of poll-money.

Peræquè; adv. just alike.

Peræquo, are; to make equal, to fill
up.

Peræquus, a, um; adj. very even.

† Peræstus, are; to endure all the
summer.

Peræffabilis, e; adj. very affable.

Perægitatio, ōnis; f. a stirring about.

Perægito, are; act. to stir, assault,
shake, gall, hunt.

Per-ago, ègi, actum, agère; act. to
lead, bring to, finish, perform, con-
sider, digest, thrust through, work
out, make, follow, bring, live, re-
hearse, peruse. * Multas noctes per-
egit insomnes, he passed many nights
without one wink of sleep. * Pera-
gere reum, to condemn one. * Pera-
gere mortem vel fabulam ætatis,

to end one's life, to die. * Pera-
gere cibum, to digest meat. *
Omnia secum peragere, to run over
all things in one's mind, to scan and
weigh them well in one's thoughts.

* Peragere partes suas, to act one's
part.

Perægratè; adv. rangingly.

Perægratio, ōnis; f. a ranging, tra-
velling over.

Perægrator, ōris; m. a ranger.

Perægratus, a, um; part. travelled
or travelling over.

Perægro, are; act. to travel over,
range. * Peragrarè mente, to sur-
vey and ponder. * Peragrarè per
animos hominum, to dive into mens
thoughts. * Latebras suspitionum
peragrarè, to find out all the sur-
mises that can possibly arise.

† Perælbis, a, um; adj. very white.

† Peræltus, a, um; adj. very high.

† Peræmabilis, e; adj. very lovely.

Peræmantè; adv. very lovingly.

† Peræmator, ōris; m. a hearty lover.

Peræmbulatio, ōnis; f. a walking
over or about.

Peræmbulator, ōris; m. a walker a-
bout.

Peræmbulâtèrium, ii; n. a walk or
alley.

Peræmbulo, are; to walk about or
over.

† Peræmicè; adv. very friendly.

Peræmo, are; act. to love thoroughly.

† Peræmplè; adv. very largely.

Peræmplus, a, um; adj. very large,
spatly, magnificent.

† Peræmputatio, ōnis; f. a paring
or pruning very much off.

Peræangustè; adv. very narrowly.

Peræangusto, are; act. to drive into
a strait.

Peræangustus, a, um; adj. very nar-
row.

Peræanno, are; to last, live, or make
up a full year.

Perantia, a city of Ætolia.

Perantiquè; adv. very anciently.

Perantiquus, a, um; adj. very ancient.

Perappositè; adv. very fitly.

Perappositus, a, um; adj. very fit,
proper, much to the purpose.

† Peræratio, ōnis; f. a ploughing o-
ver, a writing or engraving.

Peræratus, a, um; part. of peraror;
written, engraved.

† Perærard-eo, ère; to burn through.

† Perærardesc-o, ère; neut. to begin
to burn through.

Perærardus, a, um; adj. very difficult
or high.

Perærardesc-o, ère; neut. to be parched
up.

Perærgutè; adv. very subtilly.

Perærgutus, a, um; adj. very subtil
in disputing, very shrill in sound.

Perærardus, a, um; adj. parched up,
very dry.

Perærmatio, ōnis; f. an arming cap-
a-pié.

Perærmo, are; adj. to arm cap-a-pié.

Peræraro, are; act. to plow over a field.

* Perærare pontum, to sail over the
sea. * Perærare tabellas, to write
over a letter.

Perærasper, a, um; adj. very roughly.

† Perærasperatio, ōnis; f. a provoking.

Perærasperè; adv. very roughly.

Peræraspergo, ère; act. to sprinkle over.

Perærasperiter; adv. very roughly or
ruggedly.

Peræraspero, are; to make rough, vex,
provoke.

Perærastutè; adv. very craftily.

Perærastutulus, a, um; adj. crafty, fly.

Perærastutus, a, um; adj. very crafty.

Peræratim; adv. bag by bag.

† Peræratrus, a, um; very black.

Perærattentè; adv. very attentively.

Perærattentus, a, um; adj. very atten-
tive.

Peræravare; adv. very covetously.

Peræravarus, a, um; adj. very covetous.

Peræradio, ire; to hear thoroughly.

Peræracchor, ari; dep. to rant away,
debauch away.

Peræracatè; adv. very happily.

Peræracatus, a, um; adj. very happy
or blessed.

Peræracellè; adv. very prettily.

Peræracellus, a, um; adj. very pretty.

Peræracellè; adv. very well.

Peræracellèvolè; adv. very friendly.

Peræracellèvolus, a, um; adj. very friend-
ly.

Peræracellègnè; adv. very bountifully.

Peræracellègnus, a, um; adj. very boun-
tiful.

Peræracellè; adv. to make very happy.

† Peræracellè, æ; f. a desire to drink
much.

Peræracellè-bo, bi, bitum, bère; act. to
drink up all.

† Peræracellè, ère; to be utterly undone.

Peræracellè; adv. very smoothly.

Peræracellè, a, um; adj. very smooth,
fair spoken, meal-mouth'd.

Peræracellè, a, um; adj. very good and
kind. * Peræracellè loco res erat,
'twas very well, nothing was amiss.

Peræracellèvis, e; adj. very short.

Peræracellèviter; adv. very shortly, in a
few words.

PERCA, æ; f. [πέρκα] a perch.

Peræraco, are; to defile all over.

Peræracellèfacio, ère; to heat thoroughly.

Peræracellèfactus, a, um; part. of per-
calecio; thoroughly heated.

Peræracellè, èri; neut. pass. to be
thoroughly heated.

Peræracellè-eo, ère; } to be thoroughly
Peræracellèsc-o, ère; } heated.

Peræracellè-eo, ère; to be grown hard;
also to know perfectly.

Peræracellè; adv. very craftily.

† Peræracellè-eo, ère; to be very white.

Peræracellè, a, um; adj. very white,
very candid or courteous.

Peræracellè, ōnis; f. a charming.

Peræracellè, icis; f. a sorceress;
also a singing wench.

Peræracellè, a, um; adj. very dear.

Peræracellè; adv. very warily.

Peræracellè, a, um; adj. very wary.

Peræracellè, an old name of Thrace.

Peræracellè

Percēlebrātio, ōnis; f. *a crying up all abroad.*
Percēlebrātus, a, um; part. *cried up.*
Percēlēbro, are; act. *to cry up, extol.*
Percēle-r, ris, re; adj. *very swift.*
Percelēritor; adv. *very swiftly.*
 † **Percelēro**, are; act. *to make great haste.*
Percello, percūli, perculsum, ēre; act. *to strike, overthrow, move, pierce, and abash, defer.* * **Plaustrum percūli**, I have run my waggon against a post and overturned it. * **Id me percūlit**, that astonishes me, I am agast at it.
Percent co, ēre; act. *to recount, run over.* * **Percentui cursim numerum legionum**, I run over in mustering the list of the legions.
Perceptio, ōnis; f. *a gathering, conceiving, unde standing.*
Perceptor, ōris; m. *a perceiver.*
Perceptum, i; n. *a speculation, notion.*
Perceptus, a, um; part. *of percipior; conceived, taken in, understood.*
Percerpo, ēre; [of per and carpo] *to gather all about.*
Perces, a river in Spain.
 † **Perciles**, a kind of sea-fish.
Percido, ēre; [of per and cado] *to beat vehemently, to pierce.*
Percien, iui, itum, ēre; *to disturb, move much, to be incensed.*
Percingo, xi, ctum; *to gird round.*
 † **Percino**, ēre; [of per and cano] *to sing out.*
Percipio, ēpi, eptum, ipere; act. [of per and capio] *to perceive, conceive, and receive, take in, understand.* * **Oculis percipere**, to see. * **Auribus percipere**, to hear. * **Fruſtus percipere**, to gather fruits.
Percisus, a, um; part. *cut all over.*
Percitus, a, um; adj. *disturbed, vexed, astonished.*
 † **Perciam**; adv. *very privily.*
Perciamo, are; act. *to cry out much.*
Percū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. [a claudo] *to shut fast.*
Percnopterus, i; m. *an eagle with little wings haunting lakes; the bald vulture.*
Percnos, i; a bald buzzard.
Percoarſio, are; act. *to straighten very close.* * **Percoarſare ſorum in ſtriam**, to cock the bay.
Percoctus, a, um; part. *of percoquo; well ſod, thorough ripe.*
Percognitus, a, um; part. *well or intimately known.*
Percogn-ſco, ōvi, itum, ſcēre; act. *to know intimately.*
Percolātus, a, um, ſtrained through.
Percōlo, are, *to ſtrain through.*
Perc-ōlo, olui, ultum, olēre, *to honour carefully and conſtantly, dreſs thoroughly, to finiſh.*
Percōnis, e; adj. *very civil and courteous.*
Percomitē; adv. *very civilly.*
Percommōdē; adv. *very conveniently.*
Percommōdus, a, um; adj. *very convenient.*
 † **Perconditē**; adv. *very cloſely.*
Perconditus, a, um; adj. *very cloſe.*
Percontatio, ōnis; f. *an inquiring, a queſtioning.*
Percontator, ōris; m. *an aſker o'*
Percontatrix, icis; f. *queſtions, a buſy-body.*
Percontor, ari, *to inquire, queſtion.*
 * **A cælo ad terram percontari**, to ask what one will.

Percontumaciter; adv. *very ſtoutly.*
Percontumax, gen. ācis; adj. *very ſtout and ſtubborn.*
Percope, a city by Pontus.
Percopioſe; adv. *very plentifully.*
Percopioſus, a, um; *very plentiful.*
Percō-quo, xi, ctum, quere; act. *to ſeeth, concoct, or ripen thoroughly, try to the utmoſt.*
Percote, a city of Troas.
Percotius, a, um; adj. *of Percote.*
Percotius, a famous ſoothſayer, a friend to the ſoothſayers, the father of Adraſtus and Amphius.
Percrebeſco, ēre; neut. *to be given out, to be generally reported, paſs for a common truth.* * **Percrebuit fama**, it was publickly reported.
 † **Percrepitus**, a, um; adj. *very old.*
Percrēp-o, ui, itum, are; *to crack aloud.*
Percruciātus, a, um; part. *of percrucior; greatly tormented.*
Percrūcio, are; *to torment ſore.*
Percrūdē; adv. *very rawly.*
Percrūdus, a, um; adj. *quite raw.*
Percū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. *to break a thin plate, to ſtamp or coin.* * **Ova percutere**, to hatch eggs.
Percuſus, a, um; part. *of percellor; ſmitten, ſtruck, touched, daſhed.*
Percultē; adv. *very trimly, neatly.*
Percultus, a, um; part. *of percolor; very well clothed or bred.*
Percunſatio, ōnis; f. *an inquiry, a queſtioning, a tarrying for.*
Percunſtor, ari; *to queſtion or inquire of.* * **Percunſtari aurem**, to try by the ear, to conſult the ear.
 † **Percupidē**; } adv. *very earneſt-*
Percupidō; } ly.
Percupidus, a, um; adj. *earnestly affected to.*
Percupio, ēre; act. *to deſire earneſtly, to long for.*
Percuriōſus, a, um; *very inquiſitive.*
Percūro, are; act. *to cure perfectly, to take great care about.*
Percurro, ri, and cūcurri, ſum, ēre; act. *to run through, to diſpatch ſpeedily.* * **Legendo percurrere**, to read over in haſte. * **Habili percurrit pollice chordas**, ſhe touches the lute well.
Percuſatio, ōnis; f. *the making an inroad, a plundering about.*
Percuſator, ōris; m. *he that makes an inroad.*
Percuſio, ōnis; f. *a running over.*
Perculo, are; *to make an inroad upon, to plunder about.*
Percuſor, ari; *to run over haſtily.*
Percuſus, a, um; [of percurror] *ever-run, paſſed through, well known and conſidered, peruſed.*
Percuſus, ſus; m. *a running over.*
Percuſſio, ōnis; f. *a ſtroke, or ſtriking at, the keeping time in muſick.*
Percuſſor, ōris; m. *a ſtriker, an aſſaſſin, ſlabber.*
Percuſſus, a, um; part. *of percutior; ſtricken, play'd upon, coined, caſt up.*
Percuſſus, ſus; m. *a ſtriking, keeping time, the pulſe.*
Percū-tio, ſi, ſum, tēre; act. [of per and quatio] *to ſtrike, to ſlab, aſſaſſinate, ſtamp or coin, to dig.* * **Hunc prope percutiam**, I'll give him a good blow. * **Percutere palpo**, to inveigle. * **Percutere ſœdus**, to ſtrike a league. * **Percutere foſſam**, to caſt up a trench.
Perdēcorus, a, um; adj. *very comely.*
Perdel-eo, ēre; *to blot out quite.*

Perdelirus, a, um; adj. *doting.* *
Perdelirum, an idle conceit.
Perdenſus, a, um; adj. *very thick.*
Perdeſpuo, ēre; *to deſpiſe greatly.*
Perdiccas, one of Alexander's companions and ſucceſſors.
Perdicia, a country and haven of Lycia.
Perdicium, ſi; n. [a perdix] *ſellitory.*
Perdifficilis, e; adj. *very difficult.*
Perdifficiliter; } adv. *hardly.*
Perdifficulter; }
Perdignē; adv. *very worthily.*
Perdignus, a, um; adj. *very or right worthy.*
Perdiligens, ntis; adj. *very diligent.*
Perdiligenter; adv. *very carefully.*
Perdiſco, didici, ēre; *to learn thoroughly, learn by heart.*
Perditē; adv. *deſtructively, extremely, exceſſively.* * **Perditē amare**, to be deſperately in love with.
Perditio, ōnis; f. *a perdition, loſing, lavifhing.*
Perditor, ōris; m. *a deſtroyer, loſer.*
Perditus, a, um; part. *a perdor; undone, ſpoiled, loſt, deſperate, lewd.* *
Perditus ære alieno, over head and ears in debt. * **Perdita valetudo**, a killing diſtemper.
Perdiū; adv. *a very long time.*
Perdives, itis; adj. *very rich.*
Perdius, a, um; adj. [a dies] *all the day long.*
Perdiuturnus, a, um; adj. *very long.*
Perdix, a huntſman who lay with his mother Polycaste; which occaſioned the proverb. * **Perdicis libido**; alſo the nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a high tower by him for inventing the ſaw, and was changed into a partridge.
Perdix, icis; f. & m. [απερδιξ, à ſono] *a partridge.* * **Perdix ruſtica**, a woodcock.
PERD-O, ſi, itum, ēre; act. [a per & do] *to loſe, deſtroy, ſpoil, to forget.* * **Qui me perdidit**, who has undone me. * **Perdere aquam**, to ſpend the time impertinently. * **Perdere fugam**, to loſe the opportunity of eſcaping. * **Perdidit rem paternam**, he has ſpent his eſtate. * **Perdidi funditus ſtomachum**, I cannot be angry for my life.
Perdōc-co, ui, tum, ēre; act. *to teach perfectly.*
Perdoctē; adv. *very ſkilfully.*
Perdoctus, a, um; part. *a perdoceor; very ſkilful.* * **Perdocta eſt probē**, ſhe it not now to learn.
Perdōl-co, ēre; neut. *to reſent a thing to purpoſe, to be transported with juſt indignation.*
Perdōmitus, a, um; *wholly ſubdued.*
Perdōm-o, ui, itum, are; *to ſubdue wholly.* * **Provinciam perdomare**, to bring the province into perfect ſubjection. * **Perdomare terram**, to manure land, to bring it into tillage.
Perdonium, ſi; n. *wine made of herbs.*
Perdormiſco, ēre; *to ſleep all night without waking.*
 † **Perduaxo**, ēre; *to deſtroy.*
Perdu-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. *to bring to an end, accompliſh, bring over, to beſmear, rub all over, perſuade.* * **Perducere ad exitum**, culmen or ſummum, to compleat a thing, put an end to it. * **Perducere in ſerum**, to continue a thing till evening, not to give it over till ſun-ſet. * **Perducere foſſas in altitudinem pedum quindecim**, to dig ditches fifteen foot deep.

Perductio, ōnis; f. a leading one.
 Perducto, are; act. to lead one off into a place, to lead one all the way.
 Perductor, ōris; m. Cic. a leader of one to another, a guide, a pimp, pander.
 Perductus, a, um; part. of perducor, Cæs. brought, led, conducted, continued.
 Perduellio, ōnis; m. Cæs. treason, rebellion; Liv. murder; Cic. * Perduelliones, persons guilty of treason, rebellion or murder.
 Perduellis, is; m. a rebel, traitor.
 Perdulcis, ce; adj. very sweet.
 Perduratio, ōnis; f. on hardening, a standing stiff, or holding out.
 Perdurator, ōris; m. an hardener.
 Perduratus, a, um; part. hardened.
 Perdurefc-o, ēre; to grow very hard.
 Perdur-o, āre; neut. to last or hold out, to endure, to abide patiently.
 Perdurus, a, um; adj. very hard.
 Perēdia, æ; f. Plaut. a great desire to eat, vox fictitia ab edo.
 Per-ēdo, es vel is; ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre; act. acc. to eat thorow, to eat all by fretting or corroding; Cic. to consume, waste, or make to pine away. * Quos duos amor crudeli tate peredit; Vir.
 Pēressuo, ēre; to flow over.
 Pēreger, gris, gre; gone abroad.
 Peregre; adv. [ā perager] abroad.
 Peregri; from home. * Animus est peregre, he does not mind what he is about.
 Pēgrinābundus, a, um; adj. travelling far abroad.
 † Pēgrinā, arum; pl. f. harlots.
 Pēgrinatio, ōnis; f. a travelling.
 Pēgrinator, ōris; m. a traveller.
 Pēgrinatrix, icis f. pilgrim.
 Pēgrinitas, ātis; f. strangeness.
 * Ad peregrinitatem reductus, has lost his freedom. * Peregrinitas infusa est per urbem nostram, barbarousness of language is spread all through our city.
 Pēgrinor, āri; dep. Cic. to travel abroad, to wander. * Peregrinator animus, his wits run a wool-gathering. * Peregrinator philosophia Roma Romæ, philosophy is a stranger at Rome. * Rem peregrinari, to seek far for a thing. * Vestræ aures peregrinantur, you hear nothing, your mind is elsewhere.
 Pēgrinus, a, um; adj. Cic. strange, foreign, outlandish. * Peregrinus in agendo, a novice unexperienced in business. * Quære peregrinum, look somebody else to put tricks upon, we are no such nineties.
 Pēgrinus, i; m. a foreigner; Ter.
 Pēgrinus, i; m. Peregrine, a man's name, and colleague of Aemilianus.
 Pēria, æ; f. a country of Thessaly.
 Pēlēgans, ntis; adj. very neat.
 Pēlēganter; adv. very neatly.
 Pēlēquens, ntis; adj. very eloquent.
 † Pēremptalia fulgura, lightnings which destroyed the signification of all other signs among the soothsayers.
 Pēremptorius, a, um; adj. peremptory, down-right, positive; Dig. dispatching, deadly, mortal; Apul.
 Pēremptus, a, um; part. of perimor, killed out-right.
 Pērendiē; adv. Cic. [qu. peremptā die] the day after to-morrow.
 † Pērendino, āre; to put off from day to day.
 Pērendinus, a, um; adj. Cic. two

days hence.
 Pērennatio, ōnis; f. an abiding constant.
 Pērennator, ōris; m. an abider.
 Pērennē; adv. constantly; Col.
 Pērennia, ium; n. solemn ceremonies of the augurs; Cic.
 Pērennis, ne; adj. [ab annus] continual, perpetual, all the year long.
 * Perennis fons, a fountain always running, that is never dry; Cic.
 † Pērenniservus, i; m. a constant drudge, a servant for term of life.
 Pērennitas, ātis; f. Plaut. durability. * Perennitas fontium, the continual running of fountains.
 † Pērenniter; adv. continually.
 Pērenno, āre; to abide constant, to endure for ever.
 Perennius, ii; m. captain of the life-guard of the emperor Commodus.
 † Perenticida, æ; m. a cut-purse.
 Pēreo, ii vel ivi, itum, ire; neut. [of per and eo] to perish, be gone, lost, to miscarry, die, wither, love excessively, to be bankrupt. * Perii, I am undone. * Percam, let me die. * Male percat Lesbia, a mischief take her. * Perit illi pudor, he is grown shameless. * Perit animo, or ab animo, his heart fails him; * act. to love desperately, or to one's ruin. * Perire mulierem, to die for love of a woman.
 Pēquito, are; reg. acc. cum vel sine præp. to ride over or all about.
 Pērratio, ōnis; f. a wandering over.
 Pērratus, a, um; part. a pererror; Vir. wandered over.
 Pērrer, āre; act. acc. to wander over. * Pērrere aliquem luminibus, to view one all over, to take special notice of any man's person.
 Pērrer, ari, atus, sum; pass. to be overflowed. * Arva pērrantur undis, the fields are overflowed with water; Ovid. Amor. ii. 16, 5.
 Pērudite; Liv. very learnedly.
 Pēruditus, a, um; adj. very learned.
 Pērsus, a, um; part. of pēredor; eaten up, weakened, worn out.
 Pērexericio, are; act. Plaut. to torment very exquisitely.
 Pērexiguus, a, um; adj. very small.
 Pērexilis, le; adj. very slender.
 Pērexpedite; adv. very nimbly.
 Pērexpeditus, a, um; adj. very quick and nimble. Cic.
 Pēfabrico, āre; act. to perfect a building, raise a battery against.
 Pēfacete; adv. very pleasantly.
 Pēfacetus, a, um; adj. very pleasant.
 Pēfacile; adv. very easily. Cic.
 Pēfacundē; adv. very eloquently.
 Pēfacundus, a, um; adj. very eloquent.
 Pēfamiliāris, re; adj. very familiar.
 Pēfamiliāritē; adv. very familiarly.
 Pēfātus, a, um; very foolish, silly.
 Pēfectē, ius, issimē; adv. Cic. completely, perfectly, fully, exactly.
 Pēfectio, ōnis; f. Cic. compleatness, perfectness, perfection, fulness; the compleating, or finishing of a thing; the making or framing of a thing.
 † Pēfectissimatus, ūs; the dignity of Pēfectissimus; adj. superl. Cic.
 Pēfectissimus, a, um; most perfect, compleat, dignified; a title of honour given to the Roman presidents of provinces.
 Pēfecturus, a, um; part. in fut. rus; that will finish or compleat, accomplish or achieve. Liv. Cic.
 Pēfector, ōris; m. Cic. a framer,

compleater.
 Pēfectus, a, um; part. of perficior. perfected, finished, compleat. * Pēfectus Græcis literis, a good Grecian.
 Pēfero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre; act. acc. to bring to one, to endure, to suffer to the end, to conduct quite thorow, to go longer with child than the due time. * Hæc ubi legati pertulere, when the ambassadors brought those terms or tidings. * Pēferre mandata, to bring an errand. * Pēferre magnum, to get a kingdom.
 Pēferox, ōcis; adj. very fierce.
 Pēfertur, imp. the news is come.
 Pēfervide; adv. very hotly.
 Pēfervidus, a, um; adj. violently scorching.
 Pēficio, ēci, ectum, icēre; act. acc. [of per and facio] to perfect, perform, obtain, dig-st, to dress, lie with a woman. * Cithara pēfecit Achillem, taught him to play. * Pēficere pelles, to dress skins. * Pēfecit, he brought it about, or to that pass.
 Pēfide; adv. Ulp. treacherously.
 Pēfidēlis, le; adj. very faithful.
 Pēfidia, æ; f. Cic. treachery, disloyalty.
 Pēfidiōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. traiterous, disloyal, perfidious.
 Pēfidiōse; adv. treacherously, &c.
 Pēfidus, a, um; adj. treacherous.
 † Pēfig-o, ēre; act. acc. to bore or thrust thorow.
 Pēfigūr-o, are; to fashion thoroughly.
 Pēfinio, ire; act. to finish perfectly.
 Pēfixus, a, um; part. of pēfigor; struck thorough.
 Pēflābilis, le; adj. open to the wind.
 Pēflāgiōsus, a, um; very wicked.
 Pēflātilis, le; adj. blowing strongly.
 Pēflātus, ūs; m. a blowing thorough, upon, or strongly; Plin.
 † Pēfl-o, ēre; neut. to weep greatly.
 Pēflo, āre; act. Vir. to blow vehemently, to beat upon.
 Pēfluō, āre; to wallow, to swarm.
 Pēfluō, xi, xum, ēre; neut. Ter. to leak, run out, run over, or thorow. * Dicta pēfluunt, they go in at one ear, and out at the other. * Pēfluere voluptatibus, to swim in pleasure and delights.
 Pēfluus, a, um; adj. flowing smoothly, gliding along. * Pēfluus incessus, a swimming gate.
 Pēfodio, ōdi, ossum, ōdere; act. acc. to dig thorow, break thorow.
 Pēfoliata, æ; f. the herb thortow-wax.
 † Pēfoliatum, i; n. row-wax, or thortow-teasel.
 † Pēforale, is; n. a piercer.
 Pēforata, æ; f. St. John's wort.
 Pēforatio, ōnis; f. a piercing thorough, perforation.
 Pēforator, ōris; m. a piercer.
 Pēforatus, a, um; pierced thorow.
 † Pēfore, it will come to be; dixit per fore accommodatum tibi; Cic. i. fore tibi per accommodatum.
 Pēformatus, a, um; part. compleated, thoroughly wrought.
 Pēformidābilis, le; adj. to be dreaded.
 Pēformidātus, a, um; adj. Sil. greatly dreaded.
 Pēformido, āre; greatly to dread.
 Pēforo, are; act. to pierce thorow.
 Pēfortiter; adv. Ter. very courageously, wonderfully, stoutly.
 Pēfossor, ōris; m. Plaut. a burgler, a breaker thorow, a stabber.
 Pēfossus, a, um; part. of pēfodior; dug, or pierced thorow.

Perfractè; adv. Cic. stoutly, stubbornly.
 Perfractio, ònis; f. a breaking thorough, or to pieces.
 Perfractus, a, um; part. of perfringor; Ovid. broken to pieces.
 Perfrēmo, ui, itum; to roar all over.
 Perfrētatio, ònis; f. Marcellus; a passing over sea.
 Perfrēto, are; act. to pass over sea.
 Perfrico, ui, itum, are; to rub well, or clean; also to powder. * Perfricare os & frontem, to harden one's face, or grow saucy.
 Perfrictio, ònis; f. [of perfrico] a rubbing hard.
 Perfrictio, ònis; f. Plin. [of perfrigeo] a great cold, a quaking fit.
 Perfrictus, a, um; part. of perfricor; well rubbed. * Homo perfrictæ frontis, a bræsen-fac'd fellow.
 Perfrīgēfacio, ēre; act. acc. to make one quake with fear.
 Perfrīgeo, xi, itum, gēre; neut. to be or have a cold.
 Perfrīgērātio, ònis; f. a great cooling.
 Perfrīgēro, are; act. Plin. to cool greatly, to refresh.
 Perfrīgēscō, ēre; to grow quite cold.
 † Perfrīgēdē; adv. very coldly.
 Perfrīgēdus, a, um; adj. very cold.
 Perfrīngo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. [of per and frango] to break thorough, break open, break in pieces, transgress, corrupt with bribes.
 Perfrūor, ēris, itus & ctus, sum, i; dep. cum abl. to enjoy, make use of, to accomplish.
 Perfūga, æ; c. Cæs. a deserter, revolter, a fugitive.
 Perfugio, ūgi, itum, ēre; neut. to fly for refuge or succour.
 Perfugium, ii; n. Cic. a refuge, a shelter, a retreat, an excuse. * Uti perfugio, to make an excuse.
 † Perfugo, are; act. acc. to drive quite away.
 Perfulcio, ire; act. to prop well up.
 Perfulgūro, are; neut. to shine bright.
 Perfunctio, ònis; f. an undergoing, dispatching. * Perfunctio laborum; Cic. a being quit of labour, a being at ease.
 Perfunctoriē; adv. Petron. slightly, carelessly.
 Perfunctorius, a, um; adj. slight, carelessly done, for fashion sake.
 Perfunctus, a, um; part. of perfungor; discharged, gone through, or undergone. * Perfunctus fato, dead.
 * Perfunctus consulatu, he that has been consul.
 Perfundo, ūdi, ūsum, ēre; act. to sprinkle, pour upon, to infuse. * Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to bring one before a judge. * Perfundere aliquem religione, to make one scrupulous. * Perfundere lætitia, to make one merry. * Perfudit me horror, a terrible fear seized me all over.
 Per-fungor, fungēris, functus sum, fungi; dep. cum abl. to discharge, execute, go through, undergo, be rid of. * Perfungi periculis, to get out of danger.
 Perfūro, ēre; to rave and rage.
 Perfūsiō, ònis; f. a besprinkling.
 Perfūsor, ōris; m. a besprinkler.
 Perfusōriē; adv. Ulp. slightly, confusedly, generally, equivocally.
 Perfusus, a, um; part. of perfundor, besprinkled, bedewed, besmeared, overspread. * Perfusus cruore; Liv. all of a gore blood. * Dulcedine perfusus, very blith and joy-

ous. * Perfusa gloria fūco, false, counterfeit glory.
 Perga, æ; f. a town of Pamphylia.
 Perge, } where Diana had a temple.
 Pergæa, } æ; f. Diana so called.
 Pergasia, }
 Pergasia, orum; pl. n. the Trojan towers, which, being very high, caused all buildings to be so called; also a place in Crete, where the sepulchre of Lycurgus is.
 Pergamēna, æ; f. [à pergamus] parchment, vellum.
 Pergamum, a city of Thrace.
 Pergamus, a city of Troas or Mysia, near the river of Caycus, where parchment was invented, and where Æsculapius practised physick, now called Pergamo.
 Pergantium, a city of Liguria.
 Pergūd-eo, ēre; to rejoice greatly.
 † Pergēnēro, are; act. to breed, or bear to perfection.
 Per-gigno, gēui, enitum, gignēro; to bear all over, to bear to perfection.
 Pergin' for Pergisne? dost thou continue?
 Pergitur, verb imp. they proceed.
 Pergisc-o, ēre; neut. to be plump, [as fatted fowl, &c.]
 † Perglūtinosus, a, um; adj. very gluey.
 Pergnarus, a, um, adj. very skilful.
 Pergo, perrexi, perrectum [of per and rego] to go on, proceed, to continue. * Pergam ire or iter, I'll hold on my journey. * Perge invium, play the man. * Pergo præterita, I mention not what is past.
 Pergracilis, le; very thin and slender.
 Pergræcor, āri; to revel, to play the merry Greek, or boon companion.
 Pergrandis, de; adj. very great, very tall or old. * Pergrandis natu, the eldest.
 † Pergraphicē; adv. very sprucely.
 Pergraphicus, a, um; very spruce.
 Pergrātē; adv. very gratefully.
 Pergrātus, a, um; adj. very welcome, thankful. * Pergratum mihi erit, I shall take it very kindly.
 Pergrāvis, vē; very heavy or grievous.
 Pergrāviter, adv. very heavily, very grievously.
 Pergūla, æ; f. [à pergo] a gallery, cover'd walk, penthouse, stall, arbor, a row of vines on each side of a walk, or latticed frame.
 Pergulānus, a, um; adj. perched or running on a latticed frame.
 † Pergulum, i; n. a shepherd's cottage.
 Pergus, } a lake in Sicily.
 Pergusa, }
 Perhibeo, ui, itum, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of per and habeo] to give out or in, to affirm, speak of. * Suo nomine perhibere, to call one by one's name. * Quod perhibent, as the saying is. * Testimonium perhibere, to bear witness.
 Pērhilum, i; n. a very little.
 Pērhōnōrificē; adv. very honourably.
 Pērhōnōrificus, a, um; adj. very honourable, right worshipful.
 Pērhorreo, ēre; } neut. to be afraid, and roar, be tempestuous. * Pērhorruit mare, the sea was boisterous.
 Pērhorridē; adv. very fearfully.
 Pērhorridus, a, um; adj. very frightful, over-grown.
 Pērhospitalis, le; adj. very friendly, very courteous to strangers.
 Pērhospitalitē; adv. very courteously.
 Pērhopitus, a, um; much frequented.

Perhūmane; } adv. very kindly.
 Perhumanitē; }
 Pērhumanus, a, um; adj. very kind.
 Pērhyemo, are; neut. to abide all the winter. Col.
 Pēriambus pes, a foot in verse of two short syllables.
 Pēriander, dri; m. a king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men.
 Pēribœa, æ; f. the daughter of Eurymedon, who bare Nausithous to Neptune.
 Pēriboëtus, a, um; much spoken of, renowned.
 Peribolum, i; n. a thick wall.
 Peribolus, i; m. a circuit or compass.
 Pēricardium, ii; n. Cels. the thin skin wherein the heart is wrapped, the heart purse.
 Pēricarpium, ii; n. a husk or hull, also a bracelet.
 Pēricarpum, i; n. a round root.
 Pēricharacter, ēris; m. an instrument to part the gum from the teeth.
 Pēricida, æ; c. [à pera & cædo] a cut-purse.
 Pericles, clis; m. a famous Athenian general.
 Pēriclitābandus, a, um; adj. ready to make proof.
 Pēriclitatio, ònis; f. an adventuring, hazzarding, trying.
 Pēriclitator, ōris; m. } an adventurer, hazzarder.
 Pēriclitatrix, icis; f. }
 Pēriclitātus, a, um; hazzarded; part. a
 Pēriclitōr, āri; dep. [à periculum] to be in danger or hazzard; also to hazzard, try. * Pēriclitari famā, to be like to lose one's credit. * Pēriclitari de summā imperli, to have the whole empire lie at stake. * Pēriclitari omnia, to hazzard all things.
 Periculum. See periculum, danger.
 Periclymēnon, i; a wood-bine, bearing the honey-suckle.
 Periclymēnus, i; m. the son of Neleus, and brother of Nestor, who had this gift of his grandfather Neptune, that he could turn himself into any shape whatsoever.
 Pericope, ēs, f. a cutting off or about.
 Pericranion, ii; n. Cels. the hairy scalp, the whole skin of the skull.
 † Pēriculor, āri; dep. to make trial.
 Pēriculōsē; adv. dangerously. * Pēriculōsē hyeme navigatur, 'tis dangerous being at sea in winter.
 Pēriculōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. dangerous, hazzardous, perillous.
 Pēriculum, i; n. Liv. [ab ant. perio] peril, danger, hazzard. * Haud periculum est, there is no fear. * Creare alicui periculum, or adducere in periculum, to endanger. * In periculo esse, to be endangered. * Pēriculum adire, to venture upon something that is dangerous. * Pēriculo se committere, to run a hazzard. * Pēriculum facere, to make trial. * Pēriculo tuo, at your peril. * Nihil tibi à me periculi est, I'll do you no harm. * Mihi famæ periculum est, my good name is in danger. * Veri periculum non ad me recipio, I dare not avouch it for truth.
 Peridoneē; adv. very fitly.
 Pēridōneus, a, um; adj. Tac. very fit.
 Peridrōmis, idis; f. Vitr. a walk.
 Pēridrō-

Peridromus, i; m. a walk or gallery.
 Perierbidi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Perigeum, i; n. the place wherein a star is nearest the centre of the earth.
 Perignarus, a, um; very ignorant.
 Perileucus, i; m. a precious stone with a white line about it.
 Perillus, a, um; adj. of Perillus.
 Perillus, li; m. a very ingenious workman of Athens, who made a brazen bull and presented it to Phalaris, the Agrigentine tyrant, for the tormenting of men, and for a reward was made to handse himself; also the name of an usurer and a lawyer.
 Perillustris, e; adj. very eminent.
 + Perimbecillis, e; } adj. very
 Perimbecillus, a, um; } weak.
 Perimede, es; f. the name of a witch in Theocritus.
 Perimedæus, a, um; adj. of Perimede.
 Perimele, es; f. an island in the Ionian sea.
 Perimeter, i; f. above mea-
 Perimetros, } sure.
 Perimetrum, i; n. the utmost line of any solid body, also a verse having a syllable too much.
 Per-imo, emi, emptum, imere; act. acc. [of per and emo] to kill outright, to destroy, forbid. * Perimere reditum, to cut off one's retreat. * Perimere consilium alicujus, to frustrate a man's intentions.
 Perimpl-eo, ere; act. to fill up.
 Perimula, æ; a city of Chersonesus Aurea.
 Perinæum, i; n. the seam parting the skin of the testicles.
 Perincertus, a, um; adj. very uncertain.
 Perincommode; adv. very inconveniently.
 Perincommodus, a, um; adj. very inconvenient.
 Perinconfesquens, tis; adj. very absurd, not at all consequent.
 Perinde; adv. like as if, alike. * Perinde diu, so long. * Perinde ut, according as. * Perinde ac, even as if. * Perinde quasi, as if forsooth. * Non perinde, not so much or well.
 Perindulgens, tis; adj. very fond or tender of, highly revering.
 Perinfamis, e; adj. very infamous, having a very bad report.
 Perinimus, a, um; adj. very weak.
 Peringeniosè; adv. very wittily.
 Peringeniosus, a, um; adj. very witty.
 Periniquè; adv. very unjustly.
 Periniquus, a, um; adj. very hard, unreasonable, unequal, partial, discontented.
 Perinjuriè; adv. very wrongfully.
 + Perinjurius, a, um; adj. very injurious.
 Perinjurius, a, um; adj. very oppressive.
 Perinsignis, e; adj. very famous and remarkable.
 Perinsignitè; adv. very notably.
 Perintege, gra, grum; adj. very pure, intire, uncorrupt.
 Perintegrè; adv. very intirely, &c.
 Perinthus, a city of Thrace, called also Heraclea.
 Perinvalidus, a, um; adj. very weak.
 Perinvisus, a, um; adj. extremely hated.
 Perinvitè; adv. very unwillingly.
 Perinvitus, a, um; adj. very unwilling.
 + Per-io, ire; to teach, try, endeavour.

Periöcha, æ; f. the argument or contents.
 Periödicè; adv. a continued course.
 Periödicus, a, um; adj. moving in a regular compass, and having set intervals, periodical.
 Periödu, i; f. a period, a certain or full term of time or sense, the respite between the fits of an ague.
 Periöcci, neighbours dwelling together, inhabitants under the same parallel or meridian.
 + Perior, iri; to try.
 Periosteum, i; n. the thin skin about bones, by the virtue of which they are supposed to feel.
 Peripatetici, orum, the Peripatetick or Aristotelean philosophers who were wont to dispute walking.
 Peripätus, i; the place at Athens where Aristotle taught.
 Peripätus, us; m. a walking; also a walking disputation.
 Peripetasmata, um; n. pl. the hangings of a room.
 Periphas, a Thessalian, the father of Lapitha; also one of Pyrrhus's companions.
 Periphëria, æ; f. the circumference of a circle.
 Periphoretus, ti; m. the surname of one Artemon, so effeminate, that he never stirred out but in his coach.
 Periphosius, a haven of Libya.
 Periphraësis, is; f. a circumlocution, or using more words than needful.
 Peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs, with short breath.
 Peripneumonicus, a, um; adj. troubled with an inflammation of the lungs, and shortness of breath.
 Peripsema, ätis; n. dust of fling.
 Periscelis, idis; n. a garter, an apron or pair of breeches.
 Periscii, orum; m. those whose shadows are cast round about them.
 Perisseuma, ätis; n. abundance, superfluity.
 Perissologia, æ; f. superfluous and impertinent speech.
 Peristere, a city of Phoenicia.
 Peristereos; f. } a pigeon-house;
 Peristercon, i; n. } also the verb ver-vain.
 Peristerides, small islands in the Aegean sea against Smyrna.
 Peristerotrophium, ii; n. a pigeon-house.
 Peristhenes, a city of Pontus.
 Peristroma, ätis; n. tapistry.
 Peristylum, ii; } n. a cloister, piazza.
 Peristylum, i; } æa.
 Perite, ius, ismè; adv. skilfully.
 Peritia, æ; f. skilfulness.
 + Perito, äre; to perish, die.
 Peritonæum, i; n. the caul.
 Periturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of pereo, about to perish.
 Peritus; a, um; part. ab ant. perior; skilful, knowing.
 Perjucundè; adv. very pleasantly.
 Perjucundus, a, um; very pleasant.
 Perjuratio, önis; f. a forswearing.
 Perjuratiuncula, æ; f. a false oath for some petty advantage.
 + Perjurator, öris; m. a forswearer.
 + Perjuratus, a, um; adj. perjured.
 + Perjurè; adv. in a forsworn manner.
 Perjurius, a, um; forsworn often.
 Perjurius, ii; n. perjury, breaking one's oath.
 Perjuro, äre; neut. to swear falsely, to forswear.
 Perjurus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; forsworn.

Perizoma, ätis; n. an apron, pair of drawers or breeches.
 Perizonium, ii; n. an apron.
 Perlabor, plus, ium, bi, to slide over, swim over. * Volucris perlabitur auras, the bird cuts through the air with its wings.
 Perlætus, a, um; adj. very joyful.
 Perlapsus, a, um; part. a perlabor; slid down, passed by.
 Perlätè; adv. very broadly, very far abroad.
 Perlator, öris; m. a bearer bringer.
 Perlätus, a, um; adj. very broad.
 Perlätus, a, um; part. of perferor; brought, conveyed, told.
 Perlautus, a, um; adj. very dainty.
 Perlécëbra, æ; f. an enticement.
 + Perlecätio, önis; f. a frequent enticing.
 + Perlecätator, öris; m. a frequent enticer.
 Perlecto, äre; [a pellicio] to entice often, to draw by many enticements.
 Perlectus, a, um; part. read over.
 Perl-ëgo, ëgi, ectum, ëgere; act. to read quite over, to survey. * Perlegere oculis, to look steadfastly on.
 Perlëpidè; adv. very drolingly.
 Perlëpidus, a, um; adj. very droling.
 Perlëvis, e; adj. very light. * Perlevi momento fortunæ, at the least change of fortune.
 Perlëvitè; adv. very lightly.
 Perlëbens, tis; very willing.
 Perlëbentè; adv. very willingly.
 Perlëberalis, e; adj. very bountiful.
 Perlëberälitè; adv. very bountifully.
 Perlëbet; imp. it pleaseth very well.
 + Perlëbratio, önis; f. an exact weighing.
 + Perlëbrator, öris; m. an exact weigher.
 Perlëbrätus, a, um; part. of perlëbror, exactly levelled.
 Perlëbro, äre; act. to weigh exactly; to sing with an aim.
 + Perlëcentè; adv. very licentious.
 Perl-icio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [a lacio] to cajole by fine speeches, allure, entice, wheedle, draw in by flattery, or win by enticements.
 Perlërior, i, ectus, sum; pass. to be cajoled, allured, or enticed.
 + Perlëd-o, ëre; to beat or hurt sore.
 Perlëgatio, önis; f. a binding fast.
 Perlëgator, öris; m. a binder.
 Perlëgo, äre; to bind fast.
 Perlënio, ivi, itum, ire; act. acc. to rub or anoint all over.
 Perlënior i, itus, sum, pass. to be rubbed or anointed, or smeared all over.
 Perlëno, perlevi and perlëni, itum, ëre; act. to dawb over.
 + Perlëqu-co, ëre and perlëquesco, ëre; neut. to melt.
 + Perlëquidus, a, um; adj. very thin.
 + Perlësus, a, um; part. of perlëdor; dashed.
 Perlëtätus, a, um; part. of perlëtor; offered with tokens of success.
 Perlëto, äre; act. acc. to sacrifice with tokens of success.
 Perlëtus, a, um; part. of perlënor; daubed, painted.
 Perlëngè; adv. very far, a great way off.
 Perlënginquus, a, um; very far off.
 Perlëngus, a, um; adj. very long, far away, thence.
 Perlëquor, ëris; dep. to speak out, make an end.
 Perlëbens, ntis; adj. very willing.
 + Perlëbentè; adv. very willingly.

Perlubet ; verb. imp. *I have a very great mind.*

Perlucens, ntis ; *very bright.*

Perluc-eo, ěre ; neut. *to be transparent, to shine through ; to be very conspicuous.*

+ Perlucesc-o, ěre, *to shine through.*

Perlucidē ; adv. *transparently.*

Perlucidulus, a, um ; adj. *neatly or prettily transparent.*

Perlucidus, a, um ; adj. *transparent.*

+ Perlustor, āri ; dep. *to wrestle.*

Perlustuōse ; adv. *very mournfully.*

Perlūdo, si, sum, dēre ; neut. *to play about, play all day long.*

+ Perlūg-eo, ěre ; *to mourn greatly.*

+ Perlumbo, ěre ; *to break the loins.*

Perlūo, ui, litum, ěre ; act. acc. [*of per and lavo*] *to wash over, make clean.* * Vivo perlue rote manus, *wash your hands in running water.*

Perlūsorius, a, um ; adj. *deceitful.* * Judicium perlusorium, *a false, mock sentence.*

Perlustratio, ōnis ; f. *a surveying.*

Perlustro, are ; act. acc. *to survey, view, ponder.* * Exercitum perlustrare, *to muster an army.*

Perlutus, a, um ; part. of perluo ; *washed over.*

+ Perluviz, ārum ; pl. f. *things or basins to wash the feet in.*

Permacer, cra, crum ; adj. *very lean and dry.*

+ Permadefac-io, ěre ; act. acc. *to make throw wet.*

Permād-eo, ěre ; } neut. *to be wet*
Permadesc-o, ěre ; } *to the skin, to be thoroughly soaked.*

Permādidus, a, um ; adj. *thorough wet.*

Permagnus, a, um ; adj. *very great.*

Permānāter ; adv. *spreadingly.*

Permān-eo, si, sum, ěre ; neut. *to abide constantly.*

Permānesc-o, ěre ; *to come to one's knowledge, to begin to come abroad.*

Permār-o, āre ; neut. *to run abroad, be diffused, spread.* * Ne ad patrem hoc permanet, *lest it come to my father's ear.*

Permānsio, ōnis ; f. *a continuing.*

Permānsurus, a, um ; part. fut. in rus, of permāneo ; *like to continue.*

Permarinus, a, um ; adj. *of the sea.*

Permātūresc-o, ěre ; neut. *to come to be full ripe.*

Permātūro, āre ; act. acc. *to make full ripe.*

Permātūrus, a, um ; adj. *very ripe.*

Permeābilis, e ; adj. *passable.*

Permeatio, ōnis ; f. *a passing over.*

Permediocris, cre ; adj. *very indifferent.*

Permediocritē, adv. *very indifferently.*

Permensus, a, um ; part. of perme-tior, *measured or having measured over.* * Iter durum permensus, *having gone a wearisome journey.*

Permeo, āre ; act. acc. *to pass over or through, to over-run.*

Permerdo, āre ; act. *to defile all over.*

Pemer-co, ěre ; neut. *to serve to the end of the war.*

Permessus, *a river of Egeotia, called also Permessis, idos ; m.*

Permēt-ior, permensus, sum, iri ; dep. acc. Cic. *to measure or go over.*

Permētuo, ěre ; act. *to fear greatly.*

Permilitatio, ōnis ; f. *a passing thorow all offices in war.*

Permilito, āre ; neut. *to serve in all the war.*

Perming-o, ěre ; act. *to begin.*

Perminuo, ěre ; act. *to lessen.*

Perminutus, a, um ; adj. *very small.*

Permirē ; adv. *very wonderfully.*

Pemirus, a, um ; adj. *very wonderful.*

Permiscēo, cui, tum, and xtum, cēre ; *to mix or blend together, to raise a great tempest.* * Permiscere omnia, *to keep a great coil.* * Permiscere connubio, *to be married.*

+ Permiscibilis, e ; adj. *to be mingled.*

+ Permiscuē ; adv. *confusedly.*

+ Permisēre ; adv. *very miserably.*

Permiserrimus, a, um ; adj. superl. *exceeding miserable.*

+ Permissibilis, e ; adj. *tolerable.*

Permissio, ōnis ; f. *a permission, leave, a sending forth ; also a leave to distrain.* * Permissio extra corpora, *attachment of goods but not on the body.*

Permissor, ōris ; m. *a permitter.*

+ Permissum, i ; n. *permission.*

Permissus, a, um ; part. of permittor ; *allowed, granted.* * Uti permissio, *to take that which is granted.*

Permissus, ūs ; m. *a permission.* * Permissu tuo, *by your leave.*

Permistē ; adv. *pelmel, higgledy, pig-gledy, altogether ; confusedly.*

Permistio, ōnis ; f. *a mingling together, a disorder.*

Permistor, ōris ; m. *a mingler.*

Permistus, a, um ; part. of permiscēo, *mingled, confused.*

Permitis, te ; adj. *thorow ripe, mellow.*

Permittitur ; imp. *leave is given.*

Perm-itto, issi, issum, ittere ; act. acc. *to permit, give leave, allow, yield, deliver, set down, send forth, commit.* * Habenas equo permittere, *to lay the reins on the horse's neck.* * Equum permittere, *to put on with full speed.* * Permittere carinas turbinibus, *to run a-drift.* * Legato exercitum permittit, *he leaves the command of the army to the lieutenant-general.* * Permittere maribus fœminas, *to let the females to the males.*

+ Permixtē ; adv. *confusedly.*

Permōdestē ; adv. *very modestly.*

Permōdestus, a, um ; adj. *very modest.*

Permōdicē ; adv. *very meanly.*

Permōdicus, a, um ; adj. *very little.*

Permōlestē ; adv. *very importunately.*

+ Permōlestō, are ; act. acc. *to molest or trouble much.*

Permōlestus, a, um ; adj. Cic. *very troublesome.*

Permōlitor, ōris ; m. *a grinder.*

+ Permollio, ire ; *to soften thoroughly.*

+ Permollis, e ; *very soft and tender.*

Permolliter ; adv. *very softly and easily.*

Permōlo, ěre ; act. acc. *to grind thorowly ; to lie with women.*

+ Permōn-co, ěre ; *to warn thorowly.*

+ Permord-co, ěre ; *to bite thorowly.*

+ Perm-ōrior, ōri ; *to die utterly.*

Permōtio, ōnis ; f. *a strong moving, a passion.*

Permōtor, ōris ; m. *a great mover.*

Permōtus, a, um ; part. of permove-or, *greatly moved.* * Permōtus mente, *distracted.*

Perm-ōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere ; act. *to move greatly, encourage.*

Permūl-ceo, si, sum and ctum, cēre ; *to stroke, assuage, to soothe.*

Permūlctus, a, um ; part. of per-mulso, *mulceor ; appeased ; stroked, cajoled.*

Permūlgor, cri ; pass. *to be milked.*

Permūltō ; } adv. *very much.*

Permūltum ; } *very much or many.*

Permūltus, a, um ; *very much or many.*

Permūndē ; adv. *very cleanly.*

Permūndus, a, um ; *very neat.*

+ Permūng-o, ěre ; act. *to cleanse.*

Permūn-io, ire ; act. *to fortify strongly.*

Permūnitus, a, um ; part. of permu-nior ; *strongly fortified.*

Permūtābilis, e ; adj. *changeable.*

Permūtatio, ōnis ; f. *a change to the contrary, great alteration, a rout, stir.*

Permūtator, ōris ; m. *a changer.*

Permūtatus, a, um ; *quite changed.*

Permūto, āre ; act. acc. *to change, exchange.* * Permutare rempub-licam, *to disturb or alter the state.* * Permutare aliquid pretio, *to purchase any thing at a rate.* * Permutare pecuniam Athenis, *to have money returned at Athens by letters of exchange.*

PERNA, æ ; f. [πέρνα] *a gammon of bacon, a hand, spring, or leg of pork ; a muscle-fish.*

Pernāto, are ; *to swim through.*

Pernāvīgatio, ōnis ; f. *a sailing over.*

Pernāvīgator, ōris ; m. *a sailer over.*

Pernāvīgatus, a, um ; part. *sailed over.*

Pernāvigo, āre ; *to sail over.*

Perne, es ; f. *a city of Thrace.*

Pernecessariō ; adv. *very necessarily.*

Pernecessarius, a, um adj. *absolutely necessary, very familiar.*

Pernēco, āre ; *to kill outright.*

Pernēgatio, ōnis ; f. *a stiff denial.*

Pernēgator, ōris ; m. *a stiff denier.*

Pernēgatur ; imp. *they flatly deny.*

Pernēgo, āre ; act. acc. *to deny stiffly or utterly.*

Pern-eo, ěre, act. acc. *to spin out all one's task.*

Perniciābilis, e ; adj. *ruining.*

Perniciālis, e ; *destructive, deadly.*

Pernicies, ei ; f. [à nex] *a destruction, ruin, death.*

Perniciōr, ius, gen. ōris ; adj. com-par. *swifter or more swift.*

Perniciōse ; adv. *destructively.*

Perniciōsus, a, um ; adj. *destructive, deadly.*

Perniciōsimus, a, um ; adj. *most swift.*

Pernicitas, ātis ; f. *quickness, fleet-ness, swiftness.*

Pernicitē ; adv. *very swiftly.*

Perniger, a, um ; adj. *very black.*

Pernimium ; adv. *very much, more than enough.*

Pernio, ōnis ; m. [à perna] *a kibe, chilblane.*

Perniunculus, i ; m. *a little chilblane.*

PERNIX, icis ; adj. [à πέρνα, calx] *fleet, swift, stubborn.*

Pernobilis, e ; adj. *very noble.*

Pernōbilitē ; adv. *very nobly.*

+ Pernōc-eo, ěre ; neut. *to hurt much.*

Pernōctatio, ōnis ; f. *a spending the whole night.*

Pernōctator, ōris ; m. *he that spends all the night.*

Pernōcto, āre ; neut. *to spend or abide the whole night.* * Pernōctare foris ; *to keep abroad all night.* * Cum curis pernōctare, *to be troubled with cares all night long.*

Pernosc-o, pernovi, pernotum, ěre ; act. *to know thorowly, see into.*

Pernotesc-co, ěre ; *to be perfectly known.*

Pernox, ctis, adj. *enduring all night.*

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† Pernūbilo, āre; to make very dark.
 † Pernūgor, ari; to trifle greatly.
 Pernumeratio, ōnis; f. a reckoning all.
 Pernumerātor, ōris; m. a reckoner.
 Pernūmero, are; act. Liv. to reckon all, tell out. Reg. accus.
 Pernūper; adv. very lately. Plaut.
 Pero; f. the daughter of Heleus, and sister of Nestor.
 Pēro, ōnis; m. Juv. [ā pera, vel ā περὶ, fibula] a high-shoe. * Crudus pero, a brogue.
 Pērobicūre; adv. Gell. very darkly.
 Pērobicūrus, a, um; adj. Cic. very dark and vile, intricate, or hard to be understood.
 Perōdiōse; adv. very hatefully or tediously.
 Perōe, a fountain in Boeotia.
 † Pēroficiōse; adv. very dutifully.
 † Pēroficiōsus, a, um; very dutiful.
 Perōl-co, ēre; neut. to smell rankly of.
 † Pērona, æ; f. the shin-bone.
 Pēronātus, a, um; wearing high-shoes.
 Peronticum, i; n. a city of Thrace.
 Pēroportūne; adv. very seasonably.
 Pēroportūnus, a, um; adj. Cic. very seasonable.
 Pēroptātō; adv. Cic. very desiredly.
 † Peropto, āre; act. to wish heartily.
 Perōpus est, there is great need.
 Pēroratio, ōnis; f. Quint. the conclusion of an oration.
 Pērorātus, a, um; part. concluded.
 Pēroriga, æ; m. Var. [ab auriga] the groom that puts the stallion and mare together.
 † Pēror-ior, īri; to begin, to arise.
 Pēroriātē; adv. very neatly.
 Pēroriātus, a, um; part. of perorior; compleatly trimmed.
 Pērorno, āre; act. acc. Tac. to dress, or trim compleatly.
 Pēroro, āre; act. acc. Cic. to plead fully, make a formal speech; also to conclude. * Perorare in aliquem, to make a sharp oration against one, declaim invectively against.
 Perosi, a people of Æthiopia, who live wild like beasts.
 Pērosus, a, um; part. of perodi; hating perfectly.
 Peroses, a king of Persia, 457.
 Perpāco, āre; to subdue perfectly, to reduce into quiet and settlement.
 Perpallidus, a, um; adj. very pale.
 Perparcē; adv. Ter. very sparingly.
 Perparcus, a, um; adj. very near and sparing.
 † Perparvifacio, ēre; act. acc. to value at a low rate.
 Perparum; } adv. very little.
 Perparvulum; }
 Perparvulus, a, um; adj. Cic. very diminutively small.
 Perparvus, a, um; adj. very small.
 Perpauculus, a, um; exceeding few.
 Perpaucus, a, um; adj. Cic. very few.
 Perpāvēfacio, ēre; to make fore afraid.
 † Perpāvēfact-us, a, um; part. of perpavefacio, greatly frightened.
 Perpaululum; adv. exceeding little.
 Perpaulum; adv. Cic. very little.
 Perpauper, ēris; adj. very poor.
 Perpauillum; adv. exceeding little.
 Per-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellere; act. to move, to persuade, constrain. * Perpellere ad deditionem, to force a place to surrender.
 Perpendiculāris, re; perpendicular.
 Perpendiculātor, ōris; m. a measurer by a level.

Perpendiculum, i; n. a level, plumb-line. Ad perpendiculum, by line and level.
 † Perpendiolum, i; n. a hook to hang things on.
 Perpendo, di, sum, dēre; act. Cic. to weigh, examine, and consider diligently.
 Perpenna, æ, m; a Roman who followed Marius's party, and slew his friend Sertorius at a feast, that so he might have all Spain to himself.
 Perpenfa, æ; f. the herb cabaret, or hazzle-wort.
 Perpensatio, ōnis; f. Gell. an exact weighing.
 Perpensator, ōris; m. an exact weigher.
 Perpense; adv. considerately.
 Perpensilis, le; adj. very light.
 Perpensilitas, ātis; f. lightness.
 Perpenso, āre; to weigh exactly.
 Perpensus, a, um; part. of perpendo; exactly weighed, pondered.
 Perperam; adv. wrong, amiss. Cic.
 Perperitudo, inis; f. rudeness, foolishness. Accius.
 † Perperitus, a, um; adj. very skilful.
 † Perpero, āre; to deprave, act rashly or foolishly.
 PERPERUS, a, um; adj. ἀνέπερος lewd, rude, vain, awkward at.
 PERPES, ētis; adj. [ā pes, vel πέτος, volo] intire, contigual. * Perpetem noctem dormire, to sleep all night long.
 Perpestio, ōnis; f. Cic. a constant suffering, a going thorough.
 Perpestitius, a, um; adj. used to, and set for suffering hardship.
 Perpestus, a, um; part. of perpetior; having suffered constantly.
 Perpetim; adv. [ā perpes] incessantly.
 Perpetior, ēris, sus, sum, pēti; dep. Ter. [ā patior] to bear constantly. * Perpestu difficile; hard to be born. * Ultima perpeti, to endure the utmost extremities.
 † Perpeto, ēre; to ask importunately.
 † Perpetratio, ōnis; f. a committing or doing.
 Perpetrator, ōris; m. a doer, committer.
 Perpetratus, a, um; part. done, committed, brought to a full end.
 Perpetro, āre; [of per and patro] to do, commit, execute, dispatch.
 † Perpetualis, le; adj. holding continually.
 Perpetuarius, a, um; adj. perpetual, without intermission.
 Perpetuatio, ōnis; f. a continuing always.
 Perpetuitas, ātis; f. Cic. constancy, everlastingness. * Ad perpetuitatem, for ever, without end.
 Perpetuō; } adv. Plaut. continually.
 Perpetuum; } ally. * Perpetuō perii, I am undone for ever.
 Perpetuo, āre; act. Cic. to hold out continually. * Perpetuare verba, not to give over talking.
 Perpetuus, i; m. a Roman consul with Cornelianus.
 Perpetuus, a, um; adj. [a per & pes] continual, uninterrupted, everlasting. * Mensa perpetua, a long side table. * Perpetuo bovis tergo, with a whole chine of beef. * Non est perpetuum, it is not always true. * In perpetuum, for ever and ever. * Perpetui montes, a long range of hills.

Perpicus, a, um; part. painted all.
 Perpiger, ra, rum; adj. very slow.
 Perpinguis, gue; adj. very fat.
 Perplac-co, ēre; neut. to please much, or very well.
 Perplector, ēris, ti; to bind hard, tie fast.
 † Perpl-co, ēre; act. to fill up.
 Perplexabilis, le; adj. Plaut. obscure, hard to be interpreted.
 Perplexabilitē; adv. Plaut. by dark and dubious speeches.
 Perplexē; Liv. } ad. darkly, ambiguously, precisely.
 Perplexim; Plaut. }
 Perplexio, ōnis; f. intricacy.
 Perplexitas, ātis; f. ambiguity.
 Perplexor, ari; dep. Plaut. to entangle, to make things at an uncertainty, to speak or answer ambiguously.
 Perplexus, a, um; part. of perplexor; entangled, snared, intricate, ambiguous. * Perplexum iter, a difficult way to find.
 † Perplicatio, ōnis; f. a twisting together.
 Perplicatus, a, um; part. of perplicor; Lucr. twisted, intangled.
 Perpluo, ēre; neut. to receive the rain running in and through a roof. * Cœnaculum perpluit, the rain comes in at the garret. * Act. to conduct or let into; cum acc. Plaut.
 Perplures, ium; adj. pl. very many.
 Perplurimum; adv. exceeding much.
 Perplus ūris; adj. 3 art. much more.
 Perpollendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus; to be finished or perfected.
 Perpolio, īre; act. to polish very smooth.
 Perpolitē; adv. compleatly, exactly.
 Perpolitio, ōnis; f. a compleating, polishing.
 Perpolitor, ōris; m. a compleat polisher.
 Perpolitus, a, um; part. of perpolior; Cic. polished very smooth, exact, excellent. * Perpolitus literis, a very excellent scholar.
 Perpōpūlātus, a, um; part. Liv. having plundered all about; ā
 Perpōpūlor, āri; dep. acc. Liv. to plunder all about, harass all over.
 Perpōtatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a hard tipping, a drinking the house dry.
 Perpōtator, ōris; m. a hard tippler.
 Perpōt-o, āre; neut. Cic. to tipple it out. * Totos dies perpotabat, he lay soaking all day long.
 Perpr-imo, effi, effum, imēre; [of per and premo] to lie hard upon. * Perprimere cubilia, to snug close.
 Perprosper, a, um; adj. very prosperous.
 Perprospere; adv. very prosperously.
 Perprurisc-o, ēre; neut. to itch much or all over.
 Perpulcher, ra, rum; adj. very fair.
 Perpulchrē; adv. Ter. very well.
 Perpurgatio, ōnis; f. Cels. a thorough cleansing.
 Perpurgator, ōris; m. a thorough cleanser.
 Perpurgatus, a, um; part. of perpurgor; thoroughly cleansed. * Perpurgatis auribus, very attentively.
 Perpurgo, āre; act. acc. to cleanse thoroughly, to make clean riddance of, finish, resolve doubts.
 Perpusillum; adv. Cic. a very little.
 Perpusillus, a, um; adj. very little.
 Perpūto, āre; act. to cast up evidently, make out plainly, to cut off all.
 Perquam; adv. Cic. very much. * Populi perquam indignis inodis, I beat him very shamefully. * Perquam velim, I would fain.
 Perquiesc-o, ēre; neut. to be well at rest.
 Perquiro,

Perquiro, perquisivi, itum, rere; act. acc. [of per and quæro] to search out narrowly, to survey strictly, inquire diligently. * Perquiritur, search is made for.

Perquisitè; adv. carefully, with diligent inquiry about.

† Perquisitor, oris; m. } a diligent

† Perquisitrix, icis; f. } searcher.

Perquisitus, a, um; part. of perquiror; diligently searched.

Perrarò; adv. very seldom.

Perrarus, a, um; adj. very rare, thin or few.

Perrèpo, pti ptum, pte; to creep over.

Perreptatio, onis; f. a crawling over.

Perrepto, are; act. to crawl over, to go about searching and seeking.

Perrhœbe, a town in Thessaly.

Perrhœbi, the people of Perrhœbe, who were driven from thence by the Lapithæ, and seated themselves in the mountains by Pindus, which country from thence is called Perrhœbia, and Pindus Perrhœbæ.

Perrhœsia, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.

† Perrideo, ère; to laugh heartily.

Perridicùle; adv. very ridiculously.

Perridiculus, a, um; very ridiculous.

Perrisio, onis; f. a hearty laughing.

† Perrisor, oris; m. a laugher, scoffer.

Perrodo, odi, sum; to gnaw through.

Perrôatus, a, um; asked throughout.

Perrôgo, are; act. acc. to desire earnestly, to take votes or voices in council or judicature.

Perrumpo, ùpi, uptum, umpere; act. acc. to break asunder, break through by force, to over-power. * Perrumpere agmen hostium, to force away through the enemies main body. * Perrumpere leges, to break the laws, transgress. * Perrumpere periculum, to escape danger.

† Perruptio, onis; f. a breaking through.

† Perruptor, oris; m. a breaker through.

Perruptus, a, um; broken through.

Perfa, æ; f. a city of Euphrates; also the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, an inhabitant of Persia, and one of Plautus's comedies.

Perfacra, cræ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Perfæpè; adv. very often.

Perfæpolis, lis; f. a city of Persia built by Perseus, which Alexander in a drunken fit commanded to be demolished.

Perfalsè; adv. very falsely or wittily.

Perfalsus, a, um; very salt or witty.

† Persalutatio, onis; f. a visiting, a saluting all round.

† Persalutator, oris; m. he that salutes a whole company.

Persaluto, are; act. acc. to salute the whole company round.

† Persanatio, onis; f. a perfect curing.

Persanator, oris; m. a perfect curer.

Perfancie; adv. very holily or solemnly.

Persano, are; act. to cure perfectly.

Persapiens, ntis; adj. very wise.

Persapienter; adv. very wisely.

Perfamenia, a country between Persia and Armenia.

Perficienter; adv. very knowingly, warily, judiciously.

Perfendo, idi, isum, indere; act. acc. to rend quite through.

Perfissus, a, um; part. of perficindor; rent in two, or from top to bottom.

Perfcribo, pfi, ptum, bere; act. acc. to write all from the beginning to

the end, to prescribe. * Perscribere pecuniam, to set down money, or by bills to return it. * Perscribere in tabulas publicas, to register.

Percriptio, onis; f. an enrolling, registering, a deed of a man's own hand; also a paying.

Percriptor, oris; m. a notary, register.

Percriptum, i; n. a deed, record.

Percriptus, a, um; part. a percribor; written, registered.

Perscrutator, oris; m. a diligent searcher.

† Perscruto, are; act. } to search all

Perscrutor, ari; dep. } over. * Perscrutari literas legis, to sift and thoroughly examine the law terms.

Persea, æ; f. an Egyptian tree like a pear-tree, always green and laden with fruit.

Persea, a fountain in Mycenæ in Peloponnesus.

Perscatio, onis; f. a lancing.

Perscator, oris; m. a lancer.

Persc-o, ui, tum, are; act. acc. to lance. * Perseuisti vomicas reipublicæ, you have lanced the wens of the commonwealth.

Persector, ari; dep. to run closely, run over.

† Perfectus, a, um; part. of persector; cut through, open.

Perscutio, onis; f. a prosecuting.

Perscutor, oris; m. a prosecutor.

Perscutus, a, um; part. of persequor; pursuing or pursued.

Perfideo, edi, esum, edere; neut. to sit it out, sit long by it.

Perfignis, e; adj. very slack or slow.

Perfigniter; adv. very slowly or cowardly.

Persis, a sea nymph.

† Persenesco, ère; to grow very old.

Persenex, is; c. very old or aged.

Persentio, si, sum, tire; act. to feel at the heart, perceive, discover.

Persentisco, ère; to perceive plainly.

Persèphone, ès; f. the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called in Latin, Proserpina.

Persèquens, ntis; part. of persequor, and adj. pursuing. * Persèquens flagitii, he that loves to be doing mischief.

Persèquentissimus, a, um; adj. superl. very earnest in pursuit.

Persequor, cutus sum, qui; dep. to follow close, to pursue till one obtains, to sue for, effect, prosecute, or persecute. * Promissa factis persequi, to second promises with performances.

* Persequi viam, to keep on one's way. * Persequi scriptura, to write down, or commit to writing.

* Persequi artem aliquam, to endeavour diligently to attain to the knowledge of an art. * Persequi mandata alicujus, to do what we are commanded.

* Jus suum persequi, to maintain his own by law. * Inimicitias paternas persecutus est, he removed the injuries done to his father.

* Persequi promissa alterius, to mind a man of his promise, to desire him he would be as good as his word.

Persero, evi, atum; to sew all over, publish all abroad.

† Perservio, ire; to serve still.

Perfes, æ; m. [à Persia] a good bound and fighting dog withal.

Perfes, a king of Macedonia, who was taken by Æmilius, and led in tri-

umph with his sons, and at last died in prison. He was wont to say he came of Achilles's race, but Livy says he was spurious; also the son of Sol and Persia, and another the brother of Hesiod.

Persèveranter; adv. constantly, firmly, steadfastly.

Persèverantia, æ; f. steadfastness, constancy, holding out to the last.

Persèveratio, onis; f. a holding on, constancy.

Persèverator, oris; m. a constant abider.

† Persèverè, very severely or constantly.

Persèvero, are; neut. to continue steadfast, stand out, go on. * Persèveratum est, they held out.

* In eadem sententia persèverare, not to alter his opinion.

Persèverus, a, um; adj. very constant or steadfast, very harsh and cruel.

Perseus, i; m. the son of Jupiter by Danae; Mercury gave him buckles of proof, and a sword, and Minerva a brazen shield; he cut off Medusa's head, and placed it in his shield, with which he turned Atlas king of Mauritania into a stone, for denying him entertainment. He delivered Andromeda from a sea monster that should have devoured her, and married her himself.

Persèus, a, um; adj. of Perseus.

Persia, æ; f. a famous eastern kingdom, called by the inhabitants Faristan and Farsistan.

Perfæ, arum; m. pl. the Persians.

† Persibè, very craftily.

† Persibus, a, um; adj. very acute or witty.

Persica, æ; f. a peach-tree.

Persicaria, æ; f. peach-wort, dead arse-finart.

Persicum, i; n. a peach.

Persicus, a, um; adj. of Persia, very sharp, princely, royal. * Malum Persicum, a peach.

Persicum mare, } part of the red sea

Persicus sinus, } between Arabia, Carmania, Persia, and Susiana.

Perfideo, edi, esum; [of per and sedeo] to stick close, sit by.

Persido, ère; neut. to sink down or into, pierce deep, soak in.

† Persignatio, onis; f. a sealing up.

Persignator, oris; m. a sealer.

Persigno, are; act. to seal up.

Persimilis, e; adj. very like.

† Persion, raging nightshade.

Persis, idis; f. the country Persia.

Persisto, perstiti, perstitum, ère; neut. to stand it out.

Persius, a very learned Roman.

Persius Flaccus, a Tuscan poet, that flourished under Domitius Nero.

Perfolata, æ; f. [à fol] the burdock.

Perfolennis, e; adj. very solemn.

Persolèo, ère; neut. to be wont.

Persolido, are; to harden thoroughly.

Persolvo, vi, utum, vere; act. to pay to the full. * Grates persolvere dignas, to pay sufficient thanks. * Questionem persolvere, to answer a question. * Persolvere ab aliquo, to borrow of one and pay another.

* Pœnas reipublicæ persolvere, to suffer for abusing the commonwealth. * Persolvere promissum, to be as good as one's word.

Persolus, a, um; adj. all alone, sumptuous, costly.

Persolutus, a, um; adj. accomplished.

PERSONA,

PER

discourse. * Pertendere cum aliquo, to be at variance with any body.
* Animo pertendens, obstinately bent or set upon.
Pertentatio, ōnis; f. an attempting.
Pertentator, ōris; m. an attempter.
Pertento, are; act. to attempt, to feel or sound one's mind. * Tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, joys secretly tickle the heart. * Tremor pertentat equorum corpora, a trembling seizes the horses all over.
Pertentor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be thoroughly tried.
Pertenuis, e; adj. very thin or fine.
* Pertenuis spes, very small hopes.
† Pertenuiter, adv. very thinly.
Pertērebratio, ōnis; f. a boring through.
Pertērebrator, ōris; m. a borer through.
Pertērebro, are; act. acc. to bore or pierce through with a wimble.
Perterg-eo, ere, i, si, sum; act. to wipe down.
Pert-ero, rivi, ritum, erere; act. to rub away or into pieces. * Limā perterrere, to file through.
Perterrēfacio, ere; act. to put one in a great fright.
Perterreſho, iēri; neut. pass. to be sore affrighted.
Perterreco, ere; act. to put one into a bodily fear, to fright extremely.
† Perterritēpus, a, um; adj. giving a fearful crack.
Perterritus, a, um; part. of perterreor; frightened, in a lamentable fear.
Pertex-o, ere, ui, tum; act. to finish a piece of cloth, to work off, conclude.
Pertica, æ; f. a pole, Roman perch of two yards, a vine-prop. * Eūdem perticā, all under one.
Perticālis, e; adj. fit to make a perch of.
Pertimēfactus, a, um; adj. thoroughly affrighted.
Pertimeo, ere; i neut. to fall in.
Pertimesco, ere; i to a great fright.
* Imperium pertimescitur etiam in levi personā, domination in an inconsiderate person is dreadful.
Pertinācia, æ; f. wilfulness, stubbornness, obstinacy, forwardness, p. r. severance, resolution, constancy, stoutness.
Pertināciter; adv. stoutly, resolvedly, stiffly, toughly.
Pertin-ax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. [ā ix] holding fast, greedy, obstinate, steadfast, constant, implacable.
Pertinax recti, a stout maintainer right. * Odium pertinax, mor hatred.
Pertineo, ere; neut. [of per and teneo] to reach from one thing to another, to belong. * Eō pertinet oratio, the oration drives at that.
Pertinet, ebat, uit; imp. it pertains, behoveth, &c. * Pertinet ad rem, 'tis to the purpose. * Pertinet ad me, it behoves me.
Pert-ingo, igi, actum, ingere; neut. to touch, be close together, reach to. * Vena ab oculis pertingit ad cerebrum, a vein reaches up from the eyes to the brain.
† Pertolēratio, ōnis; f. a constant bearing or suffering.
† Pertolēratio, ōris; m. a constant bearer.
Pertolero, are; act. to bear constantly.
† Per-oilo, ere; act. to lift up.
† Pertondeo, ere; act. to clip or shear all about.
Pertorqu-eo, ere, si; act. to draw quite away, torment sore.

† Per-

† Pertractābilis, e; very tractable.
 † Pertractatō; adv. thoroughly.
 Pertractatio, ōnis; f. an entire handling, pondering or treating. * Pertractatio poetarum, the frequent reading of poets.
 † Pertractator, ōris; m. a handler.
 Pertractatus, a, um; part. of pertractor; thoroughly handled.
 Pertracto, āre; act. acc. to handle all over or thoroughly, to consider fully. * Pertractare philosophiam, to treat or discourse of philosophy.
 Pertrahō, xi, ctum, hēre; act. to draw unto. * Pertrahere vitam, to draw out one's life to a full length.
 Pertranseo, ire; to pass fully throughout.
 Pertranslucidus, a, um; adj. transparent, wholly transmitting the light.
 † Pertrecto, āre; to handle or consider thoroughly.
 Pertrēpidus, a, um; adj. very fearful.
 Pertribuo, ui, ūtum; to give, attribute, give completely or generally.
 † Pertributio, ōnis; f. a complicated giving.
 Pertristis, e; adj. very sad, severe, doleful.
 Pertritus, a, um; part. of perteror; rubbed or worn away.
 † Pertumacitas, ātis; f. forwardness.
 Pertumeco, ēre; } to swell much.
 Pertumescō, ēre; }
 Pertumultuosē; adv. with very great uproar.
 † Pertumultuosus, a, um; adj. full of trouble.
 Pertundo, pertūdi, ūsum; act. to make a hole in a vessel. * Crumenam pertundere, to cut a purse.
 Perturbatē, adv. disorderly.
 Perturbatio, ōnis; f. a disordering, passion of the mind. * Caeli perturbatio, tempestuous weather.
 Perturbator, ōris; m. } a disorderer.
 Perturbatrix, icis; f. } rer.
 Perturbatus, a, um; part. of perturbor; disturbed, disordered, mingled.
 Perturbo, āre; act. acc. to disturb, disorder, to turn topsy-turvy. * Perturbare colores, to mix colours. * Præcipitem aliquem perturbare; ad Herenn. to tumble any one headlong.
 † Perturgeo, ēre; to swell, be proud.
 Perturpis, o; adj. very foul, base or unhandsome.
 † Pertussio, ire; to have the phthisic.
 Pertussis, is; f. a phthisic.
 Pertusus, a, um; part. of pertundor; pierced, broken, full of holes. * Calix pertusus, a cup that runs. * In pertusum dolium dicta ingerere, to let one's labour, to sling stones against the wind.
 Pervado, si, sum, dēre; neut. Cic. Liv. act. cum acc. Sall. to come all over, seize upon, get up to. * Ea fama pervasit forum, that rumour spread over the exchange.
 Pervagatio, ōnis; f. a wandering up and down.
 Pervagatus, a, um; part. having overrun or over-spread, very common.
 Pervagor, ari; dep. acc. to overrun, spread abroad, be published.
 Pervagus, a, um; adj. roving all about.
 Pervālidē; adv. very strongly.
 Pervālidus, a, um; adj. very strong.
 † Pervariatio, ōnis; f. an utter changing.
 Pervariator, ōris; m. a changer.
 Pervariē; adv. exceeding diversely.

† Pervario, āre; to change quite.
 Pervarius, a, um; adj. perfectly diverse.
 Pervastatio, ōnis; f. a wasting all about.
 Pervasto, āre; act. to lay waste in all parts.
 Pervectus, a, um; part. of pervector; conveyed home.
 Pervcho, xi, ctum, hēre; act. acc. to convey home. * Ad exitus pervehimur optatos, we are brought to our desired successes.
 Pervello, i, or ulsi, ulsum, lēre; act. to pluck down or away, pluck off, grieve, pinch. * Pervellere jus civile, to speak against the civil law, bring it into disrepute. * Pervellere stomachum, to get a stomach, to provoke appetite.
 † Pervēlox, ōcis; adj. very swift.
 Pervēnio ire, i, tum; neut. to come to a place, to get up, attain unto, recover. * Pervenire ad primos tragædos, to come to be as good a tragedian as the best of them. * Pervenire ad nummos, to have his debt paid him. * Pervenit mihi hæc res, I know it, 'twas told me.
 Pervēnor, āri; dep. to beat or hunt all over, seek diligently after.
 † Perventio, ōnis; f. an arriving.
 Pervērecundus, a, um; very bashful.
 Perversē, adv. the wrong way, perversely, crossly. * Perversē videre, to see things with the wrong side upwards.
 † Perversio, ōnis; a perverting.
 Perversitas, ātis; f. perverseness, crossness, forwardness.
 Perversus, a, um; adj. cross, ill-natured, preposterous, askint. * Vestis perversa, an odd dress occasionally used. * Scuta perversa, a scutcheon reversed.
 Perverto, ti, sum, tēre; act. to overthrow, turn topsy-turvy, undermine, to pervert, spoil, draw aside to evil.
 † Pervesperī, very late in the evening.
 † Pervestigatio, ōnis; f. a searching out thoroughly.
 Pervestigator, ōris; m. } a searcher.
 Pervestigatrix, icis; f. } out.
 Pervestio, āre; act. to search or trace out thoroughly.
 Pervetus, ēris; adj. } very old.
 Pervetustus, a, um; }
 Pervicacia, æ; f. stoutness, constancy, obstinacy, wilfulness.
 Pervicaciter, adv. stoutly, stubbornly.
 Pervicax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. (à vinco) stout, stubborn, bent upon one's will. * Pervicax iræ, not easily appeased.
 Pervidēo, idi, sum, dēre; act. acc. to see through. * Sua pervidere mala, to overlook one's own faults.
 Pervigeo, ēre; neut. to be very prosperous, be of great virtue and strength.
 Pervigil, gen. illis; adj. 3 art. Sen. watching all night. * Pervigil ignis, fire that's never put out.
 Pervigilatio, ōnis; f. a watching all night.
 Pervigilator, ōris; m. a watcher all night.
 Pervigilia, æ; f. } a night revel, a
 Pervigilium, ii; m. } night sacrifice;
 also a vigil before a feast.
 Pervigilo, āre; neut. to watch or be awake all night long.
 Pervigilis, e; adj. dog-cheap.
 † Pervinca, æ; f. the herb periwinkle.
 Pervinco, ici, incum, incere; act. to overcome, get the better at last, to

prevail with great importunity. *
 Pervincere aliquid dictis, to prove a thing by reasoning. * Pervincendum est hoc tibi, you must go through with it, not leave off till it be done.
 Perviridis, e; adj. very green.
 Pervivo, xi, ctum, vēre; to live out a great while, to live to a certain term.
 Pervius, a, um; adj. [à via] passable. * Non ullo pervia vento, not open to any wind. * Angiportum non est pervium, the ally is no thoroughfare.
 Pērūla, æ; f. [à pera] a little strip or satchel, a purse.
 Perunctio, ōnis; f. an anointing all over.
 † Perunctor, ōris; m. an anointer.
 Perunctus, a, um; anointed all over.
 Pērungo, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to anoint all over.
 † Pervolgatio, ōnis; f. a making common.
 Pervolgo, āre; act. to make common, pass through, frequent.
 † Pervolatio, ōnis; f. a flying to or over.
 Pervolito, āre; act. acc. to fly to and fro, all over.
 Per-volo, vis, velle; to desire vehemently.
 Pervolo, āre; to fly to, by, or over, to run nimbly to.
 Pervolvo, vi, vōlūtum, vēre; act. to roll along, peruse. * Pervolvitur animus, the mind is very busy. * Pervolvere librum, to read over a book with heed and care.
 Pervolvor, ēris, i, utus sum; pass. to be rolled, to be deeply intent upon.
 Pervoluto, āre; act. acc. to tumble over and over, read it diligently.
 Pērubānus, a, um; adj. very civil and witty.
 Pērug-ed, ēre; act. to break or thrust through, pursue hard.
 Pēr-ūro, uffi, ūsum, urere; act. acc. Liv. to burn up or all over, to scorch. * Peruri funibus, to be galled with scourges. * Perurere cor alicujus, to vex one to the heart.
 Peruror, ēris, i, utus sum, pass. to be burnt up, to be scorched; to be blessed; to be bit and nipt with cold.
 Perusæ; f. a city of Etruria.
 Perusinus, a, um; adj. of Perugia.
 Pērustus, a, um; part. à peruror, burnt up, scorched. * Perustum pectus curis, a mind tortured or racked with vexations and cares.
 Perutilis, le; adj. very profitable.
 Perutiliter; adv. very profitably.
 Pervulgatus, a, um; part. made common, published. * Pervulgatum in vulgus, talked all the town over.
 Pervulgo, āre; act. acc. Cic. to make common, publish, prostitute.
 PES, ēdis; m. Cic. [pēs] a foot; also a louse, the ear of a boat, and a rope fixed to the corner of a sail to fasten it. * Pes alaudæ, lark's herb. * Pes gallinaceus, fumitory. * Pes milvi, kite's heel. * Pes vinaceorum, the stalk or tail of grapes. * Pedem efferere, to go abroad. * Men' pedem posses sperāsti? did you think that I could stir it out? * Neque pes, neque caput comparet, it hath neither head nor tail. * Servus ad pedes, or à pedibus; a foot-boy. * Pedem conferre, to go to a place. * Pedem referre, to retreat. * Duo se pede metiri, to measure his feet.

foot by his own last. * Unà omnes fecere pedem, all joined to hoist and display the sail. * Vincit pede & soluto, in verse and prose. * Pedem dare, to aid, succour. * Omni pede niti, to give all the assistance one can. * Presso pede, softly, without the least noise. Pescennius, ii; m. a great friend of Cicero's. Pescennius Niger, a Roman emperor, whose life is written by Aelius Spartianus. Pescendia, arum; a people of Ethiopia. Pelici, orum; a people of Spain. Pessarius, a, um; adj. [à pessus] of a suppository. † Pessellum, ii, n. a little bar or bolt. Pessimè, adv. superl. very hard. Pessimus, a, um; adj. superl. à malus, peior. very bad or wicked, the worst. See Malus. Pessinus, untis; f. a city of Galatia on the borders of Magna Phrygia, where Cybele had a temple, from thence called Pessinuntia. Pessium, ii; n. a city of the Jazyges Metanastæ. Pessulatus, a, um; adj. bolted. PESSULUS, ii; m. Vitr. [πεσσάλω] a door, bar or bolt. * Pessulum ostio obdere, to bolt a door. * Pessulum reducere, to unbolt. PESSUM; adv. Sall. [ὀμίω, vel à pes, vel βυζός fundus] downward, downright. * Pessum premere, to sink one down. * Pessum ire, to sink one toward the bottom. Pessundo, edi, atum, are; act. cum accus. Sen. [of pessum and do] to press down, fling down, cast under foot. * Pessundare iracundiam, to bring down one's passion. PESSUS, i; n. Cels. [πεσός] a pessary or other suppository of soft wool. Pestifer, ra, rum; adj. bringing the plague or other calamities. Pestiferè, adv. destructively. Pestiferus, a, um; adj. pernicious. Pestilens, gen. ntis; adj. contagious, subject to the plague. Pestilentia, æ; f. the pestilence, a plague, infection, unwholesomeness. † Pestilentiosus, a, um; adj. bringing the plague. † Pestilis, le; adj. infectious, foultry. Pestilitas, atis; f. the plague, an infectious time. PESTIS, is; f. Cic. [ab Heb. pashat, spoliavit] the pestilence or plague, any calamity, mischief, bane, a pestilent or dangerous fellow. * Vellent populo pestem minitante, threatening to plague the Veian people. * Pestis adulta, a plague-sore ready to break. * Pestis tenet, you are plaguy mad. * Abi in malam pestem, go and be hang'd. Pefuri, orum; a people of Lusitania. Petalæ, arum; a people of Eubæa. Petalæ, arum; f. four islands in Euripus Euboicus. Petalides, dum; f. fat hogs, g. Petalissimus, i; m. a Syracusan banishment for five years, by writing names on olive leaves, g. Petalitis, idis; f. the herb harts-horn, g. Petalum, ii; n. a leaf, a thin plate, oil of spikenard leaf, g. † Petaloides urina, urine with sediment like fishes scales.

Petalum, i; n. a leaf; also square marble, g. Petalurgus, i; m. a gold-beater, g. Petalus, li; m. one of those that were slain by Perseus in Cepheus's court. † Petaminarius, ii; m. one that leaps so as that he seems to fly. Petasatus, a, um; adj. wearing a broad brim'd hat. Petasites, is; f. lag-wort, butterbur, g. Petaso, onis; m. [à petasus] a spring, hand or leg of pork, a gammon of bacon. Petasunculus, i; m. a little gammon of bacon. PETASUS, i; m. [πέτασος] a broad-brim'd hat, the round covering of a house; also a round ball on the top of a building. Petaurista, æ; m. a dancer on the ropes, g. † Petaurum, i; n. a rope to dance upon, a roost for poultry, a shingle, a hoop used by tumblers. Petaurus, i; m. a dancer on the ropes, g. † Petax, æcis; adj. [à peto] desirous. Petelia, the metropolis of the Lucani called Pelicastro, in the foot-way from Rome to Greece. Pêteon, a city of Bœotia. Petesso, } to look after, demand
† Petisso, } earnestly. Petesucus, ci; f. a city of Egypt. † Petigo, inis; f. the itch. Petilia, a city of Magna Græcia. Petilius, ii; m. [à petilia] a kind of wild rose. PETILUS, a, um; adj. [λεπτός, vel à πέταλον, folium] dwindling, very small, hard, dry. * Petila crura spindle shanks. Petimen, inis; n. [à peto] the scion in a horse's shoulder. Petiolus, i; m. [à pes] a stalk of fruit, a small spindle leg. Petirgala, læ; f. a city of India within Ganges. Petisia, orum; pl. n. [ab invent.] pippins. Petitio, onis; f. Cic. a petition, request, standing for, an assailing. * Implere petitionem, to prove what one sues to be his right. Petitiuncula, æ; f. Ter. a small request. † Petitiuus, a, um; adj. desiring often. Petitor, oris; m. } a suer, a demand
Petitrix, icis; f. } der, candidate. Petitorius, a, um; adj. requesting or suing. * Judicium petitorium, an action for debt. Petitum, i; n. a request or demand. Petitus, us; m. a desire; also an inclination. * Petitu tuo, at your request. Petitus, a, um; part. à petor, desired, assaulted, fetched. * Altè petitem procemium, a tedious preamble. † Petivolum, i; n. a mark to shoot at. PET-O, ivi and ii, itum, ère; act. cum acc. Vir. [ἐπειρώ] to ask, desire, request, reach at, inclore, sue for, fetch, aim directly at, seek, go to, lay claim to. * Petere fugam, to take to flight. * Petere pectus gladio, to make a pass at one's breast. * Cæsim petere hostem, to slash with the edge of a sword. * Cornu petere, to hunch or gore. * Saxi petere, to sling stones at one. * Vultus petere, to fly at one's face. * Evandrum petimus, we

look for Evander. * Petere veneno, to attempt to poison. * Cursu petere, to run unto. * Petere blanditiis, to cote. * Auribus & oculis petere, to hearken and look after. * Petere altè suspirium, to fetch a deep sigh. Petoritum, i; n. [à τήρομαι, Æol. πέρωμαι, quatuor] a waggon. Petorli, orum; pl. m. a great and populous nation of Lydia. Petosiris, a famous Egyptian mathematician. Petovio, } the city Pet-
Petobio, } tow in upper
Petovium, i; n. } Pannonia. Petra, æ; f. the metropolis of the Nabathæi, whence that part of Arabia is called Petrea; also a town in Sicily; also a town in Macedonia, and other places. PETRA, æ; f. Liv. [πέτρα] a rock, great stone. Petrea, æ; f. the name of a sea nymph. Petreæon, a city of the Lazi in Scythia. † Petrarium, ii; n. a stone quarry. † Petricia, æ; a woman at a shew representing a drunken woman. Petreius, ii; m. a lieutenant of Cæsar's in Gallia, who afterwards followed Pompey, and was put to death by Cæsar. Petrelæum, i; n. oil running naturally through a stone, g. Petrenses, ium; pl. m. } the people of
Petri, orum; pl. m. } Petra in Sicily. † Petreas, a, um; adj. stony, rocky. † Petricosus, a, um; adj. stony. Petrificatio, onis; f. a disease in the eyes or eye-lids. Petrinum, ni; n. a town and castle in Campania. † Petro, onis; m. a clown, a rustic, a ram; old. Petroburgum, gi, n. Peterborough in Northamptonshire. Petrocoril, } orum; pl. m. a people
Petrogori, } of Aquitain, called Les Perigourains. Petronia, æ; f. the wife of Vitellius; also a river in Italy. Petronius, i; m. the governor of Egypt under Augustus; and several other men. Petronius Arbitr, an elegant, but obscene poet under Nero. Petrosaca, æ; f. a small country of Arcadia. Petroselinum, i; n. parsley, g. Petrosia, læ; f. an island of Cilicia. Petrosus, a, um; adj. rocky, craggy. Petrus, tri; Peter the Cruel, king of Portugal, who slew all the nobility, and his own relations, A. D. 1348. also a king of Hungary, A. D. 1042. also a king of Arragon, A. D. 1287. and other men. Petrus Altitadorenensis, an emperor of the Greeks. Petrus Lombardus, a famous divine bishop of Paris, under Ludovicus Crassus. Petuaria, Beveriy in Yorkshire. Petubastis, a king of Egypt. Petulans, gen. ntis; adj. abusive, saury, malapert, bold and lustful. Petulanter; adv. saucily, lustfully. Petulantia, æ; f. Pœdr. sauciness, boldness, malapertness, lustfulness, (6) K over-

over-rankness; the raging of a dis-
temper.
Pētūcus, a, um; adj. butting with
horns, running at, wanton.
† Pētūlor, ari; dep. to woe.
† Petulus, i; m. a blinker, one that
looks askint.
Petum, ti; n. } [Americ. petun]
Petunum, ni; n. } tobacco.
Petūcum, part of the city of Rome.
Peuce, ēs; f. an island of lower My-
sia at the mouth of the river Ister.
Peucedānus, ni; m. } horse-strong,
Peucedānum, ni; n. } horse-strange,
fow-fennel, sulphur-wort.
Peucetia, æ; f. Apulia, so called to
distinguish it from the other called
Daunia, now Terra de Bari.
Peucetius, a, um; adj. of Peucetia.
Pexātus, a, um; adj. wearing frieze
garments, or high napped cloth.
Pexim; adv. neatly, decently.
Pexitas, āis; f. the highness of the
nap.
† Pexito, are; act. to comb often.
Pexo, are; act. [à pecto] to comb.
Pexus, a, um; part. of pecto, trim-
med, combed, having a high nap;
also gross and rude. * Pexa toga,
a frieze gown. * Pexæ vestes,
thick rough garments made of hair
or coarse wool.
Pezita, æ; m. a puff or mushroom
without any stalk, g.

P ante H.

P. H. abbreviat. for positus hic, or
publicus honor.
Phabiranum, ni; n. the city Bremen
in Saxony.
Phacion, a town in Thessaly.
Phacius, a, um; adj. of Phacion.
Phæacia, æ; f. an island in the Io-
nian sea, called also Corcyra.
Phæaces, the people of Phæacia, noted
for their idleness and luxury.
Phæcāsiātus, a, um; adj. wearing a
white sacerdotal shoe.
Phæcāsiūm, ii; n. Eccl. a bishop's
white shoe, g.
Phædimus, mi; m. a famous runner;
an elegiac poet of Byzantium.
Phædon, an Athenian, slain at a
feast by the thirty tyrants, his daugh-
ters were virgins, who, embracing
one another, threw themselves head-
long into a well; also a philosopher
of Elis, to whom Plato dedicates
his book De Immortalitate Animæ.
Phædra, dræ; f. the daughter of
Minos king of Crete, and a wife to
Theseus, who fell in love with her
son-in-law Hippolytus, and, upon
his refusing of her, falsely accused him
to her husband, who, calling upon
Neptune for vengeance, was the
cause of his destruction.
Phædrus, dri; m. one of Plato's scho-
lars, under whose name he put out
his book Phædrus, and other men.
Phæmonoe, } ēs; f. the first prophets
Phæmonoe, } of Apollo at Delphos,
said to invent the heroic verse.
Phæniāna, æ; f. } a city of Rhætia,
Phæniāna castra, } called now Be-
lenhusium.
Phænicias, æ; m. the south-east
wind, g.
Phæniomezōn, i; n. an appearance.
Phænomerides, an epithet of the La-
conian women.
Phænomeris, idis; f. a kind of wo-
men's garment, g.

Phaëthon, ontis; m. the son of Sol
and Clymene, who desiring his fa-
ther to let him guide the chariot of
the sun, for one day, set the world
on fire, and was struck with a
thunder-bolt into the river Erida-
nus; Ovid.
Phaethonteus, a, um; adj. of
Phaethon.
Phaethontis, tidis; f. } Phaethon's
Phaethontides, } sisters.
Phagēdæna, æ; f. a wolf or canker
in a woman's breast, g. Celf.
Phagēdænicus, a, um; adj. belonging
to, or having a wolf or canker.
Phager, ri; m. } a sea fish, g.
Phagrus, ri; m. }
Phagesia, æ; f. a gormandizing
feast, g.
Phago, ōnis; a notorious glutton,
who in one day at the table of Au-
relianus eat up a whole boar, an
hundred loaves, a weather, and a
porter, and drank a whole hoghead
of wine.
Phagolœdōrus, delighting in railing,
g.
Phagres, a city of Thrace.
Phagresius, a, um; } adj. of Pha-
Phagreseus, a, um; } gres.
Phagrorion, } a country in the
Phagroriopolis, } bay of Arabia by
the Red-sea.
Phalachra, the top of mount Ida, where
Paris had his timber to build his
ships.
Phalacrus, i; m. the son of Æolus.
Phalacros, bald or bare, g.
Phalacrocor-ax, ācis; m. a cormorant.
Phalacron, a promontory of Corcyra.
† Phalæ, arum; pl. f. scaffolds,
wooden towers.
Phalæcium, i; n. [à Phalæcus, in-
vent.] a phalacian verse.
Phalæsia, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.
Phalang-æ, arum; f. pl. rowlers by
which ships are drawn ashore, g.
Phalangarii, orum; n. pl. they that
with ship-rowlers bring up ships.
Phalangit-æ, arum; pl. m. Just. an
army ordered like the Macedonian
phalanx, soldiers in the main body.
Phalangites, æ; m. an herb that cures
the biting of the venomous spider.
Phalangium, i; n. a venomous spider.
† Phalang-o, are; act. to carry upon
rowlers; Reg. accus.
Phala-nx, ngis; f. Curt. the battalia
or main body of an army, taken from
the Macedonian militia; also a
rowler to put under ships, and the
space between the knuckles, g.
Phalanx; m. the brother of Arachne.
Phalara, ræ; f. a city of Thessaly,
and other places.
Phalarica, cæ; f. a javelin. * Pha-
larica apua, a smelt, g.
Phalāris, a Sicilian tyrant who burnt
Perillus in the brazen bull which
he had made for the tormenting of
others; also a city of Tuscany.
Phalar-is, idis; f. a moor-hen; also
the herb bearing canary seed, g.
Phalaferna, næ; f. a city of Crete.
PHALER-Æ, arum; pl. [of τὰ φάλαρα]
the trappings of a horse. * Ad popul-
um phaleras, those toys please the
multitude, don't take me for a fool.
Phalērāt-us, a, um; adj. having
rich trappings. * Dicta phalerata,
splendid and pompous sayings.
Phalereus, i; m. one that was given
over by the physicians, by reason of
an incurable imposthume, and, seek-

ing death by going to the wars, re-
ceived a wound in his breast, which
cured him; and other men.
Phalēr-o, are; act. cum accus. Plaut.
to adorn with trappings.
Phaleron, a haven of Attica and
Thessaly.
Phallic-a, orum; n. pl. the rites of
Bacchus at Athens, instituted by
Pegasus Eleutherienus.
Phallicus, a, um; adj. lascivious, g.
Phalliphōria, orum; n. pl. the sacri-
fice of Isis, wherein impure symbols
were secretly carried in an idola-
trous procession, g.
Phallus, i; m. a man's yard.
Phalora, ræ; f. a city of Thessaly.
Phalorensis, e; adj. } of Phalora.
Phalerites, is; }
Phalorias, æ; f. a city of Locris.
Phaloricus, a, um; adj. of, from, or
belonging to Phalorias.
Phanæ, a promontory of China, called
also Mons Phaneus.
Phanagoria, æ; f. a city of Sarmatia
in Asia.
Phanaticus, a, um. See Fanaticus.
Phaneas, æ; m. a noble Carthagini-
an, who in the third Punic war
fell off to the Romans.
Phanesii, orum; pl. m. a northern
people said to have ears so broad,
that they covered their whole bodies.
Phaneta, æ; m. a god so called when
he appeared among the Grecians;
also the sun.
Phaneus, i; m. a mountain in Chios,
where very good wine grows.
Phania, æ; m. a certain man who
made men believe he was much
richer than he was; whence the
proverb, Phaniæjanua.
Phanodemus, mi; m. an historian
who wrote the antiquities of At-
tica.
Phanoteus, i; f. a city of Phocis.
Phantasia, æ; f. the phansy or ima-
gination, g.
Phantasma, ātis; n. an apparition,
spirit, phansy, g.
Phantasticus, a, um; adj. phantasti-
cal, imaginary, g.
Phantia, æ; f. a city of Troas.
Phanum. See Fanum.
Phanus, ni; m. one that suspected his
wife, and so ordered his doors, that
they could not be opened without
making a noise; but she, admitting
her friends another way, occasioned
the proverb, Phani ostium, to sig-
nify something kept in vain.
Phaon, nis; m. a young man of Lesbos,
said to be made beautiful by an
ointment given him by Venus, which
caused Sappho to fall in love with
him.
Phar-æ, arum; pl. f. a city of Crete,
and another of Messene.
Pharæus, a, um; adj. of Pharæ.
Pharaites, of Pharæ in Crete.
Pharamundus, di; m. Pharamund
the twenty-fourth king of France,
who removed his seat from the ex-
tern to the western part of France,
and made the Salic law.
Pharan, indecl. a city of Arabia
Petræa, and a mountain by the
gulf of Arabia.
Pharao, ōnis; m. the general title
of the kings of Egypt.
Pharaonis avis, a Turkey or Guinea
hen.
Pharathus, thi; f. a city of Galilee.
Pharbelus, li; f. a city of Egypt.
Phar-

Pharbetus, a city of the Eretrienſes.
 Pharcedon, a city of Theſſaly.
 Pharenſes, ium; pl. a people of Aſia by the river Mela.
 Phares, etis; of Phare in Bœotia.
 PHARETR-Ā, æ; f. Vir. [φάρετρα] a quiver.
 Pharetratus, a, um; adj. wearing a quiver.
 Pharia, æ; f. an iſland againſt Dalmatia, called Liſna.
 Pharienſes, ium; pl. the people of Pharia.
 Phario, a river of Armenia.
 Pharis, a city of Laconia.
 Phariſæ, } the citizens of Pha-
 Pharietæ, } riſ.
 Phariſaicus, a, um; adj. Erasm. phariſaical, hypocritical.
 Phariſæi, ōrum; pl. phariſees, Jewiſh ſeparatiſts, pretending to extraordinary holineſs.
 Pharmaceutice, ōs; f. the art of ſelecting, preparing, and mixing medicines, g. pharmacy.
 Pharmaceutria, æ; f. a ſorcereſs, g.
 Pharmacia, a bay by Boſphorus Thracius in Europe, called now Therapia.
 Pharmacitis terra, pit-coal, g.
 Pharmācōpœus, i; m. an apothecary that makes medicines, g.
 Pharmācōpōla, æ; m. an apothecary that ſells medicines, g.
 Pharmācōpōlium, ii; n. an apothecary's ſhop.
 Pharmacotrophi, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Aſia ſeeding upon poiſon.
 PHARMĀCUM, i; n. Phædr. [φάρμακον] a drug or potion, either medicinal or poiſonous.
 Pharmacuſæ, ōrum; pl. f. two ſmall iſlands by Attica.
 Pharnace, ōs; f. the mother of Cinyras king of Cyprus.
 Pharnaceon, i; n. a kind of centaur.
 Pharnaces, a people of Egypt, whoſe eyes are miſchievous.
 Pharnaces, the ſon of Mithridates, ſlain by Cæſar.
 Pharnacia, } æ; f. a country and city
 Pharnacea, } of Pontus.
 Pharnacium, i; n. a city of Phrygia.
 Pharnuchus Aſiberus, or Naſiberus, he wrote an hiſtory of Perſia.
 Pharodeni, } orum; pl. m. a people
 Pharodini, } of Germany.
 Pharos, a long iſland of Egypt, in which is a tower of the ſame name, built by Soſtratus Cnidius.
 Pharpariades, part of mount Taurus.
 Pharsalos, a town in Theſſaly by the river Enipeus.
 Pharſalia, æ; f. all Theſſaly.
 Pharſalicus, a, um; adj. of Theſſaly.
 Pharus, i; d. gen. a peer or lanthorn by the ſhoars ſide, a beacon.
 Pharuſi, } orum; pl. m. a people of
 Phauuſi, } Africa beyond Mauritania.
 Pharycadon, a city on the river Pe-neus.
 Pharyge, ōs; f. a city of Locriſ, called in Homer Tarphe.
 Pharygæa, æ; f. Juno ſo called.
 Phaſaelis, a city of Judea.
 Phaſania, æ; f. a city of Africa.
 Phaſanii, the people of Phaſania.
 † Phaſalarium, ii; n. a place where French-beans grow.
 Phaſelinus, a, um; adj. of French-beans. * Phaſelinum oleum, oil made of theſe beans.
 Phaſelis, a city inhabited heretofore by

the Lycii, then by the Pamphili, afterwards by the Cilicians, at laſt was demolished by P. Servilius; the inhabitants were wont to ſacrifice ſalt-fiſh without any blood, which occaſioned the proverb Phaſelitarum ſacrificium.
 PHĀSELUS, i; d. gen. Sall. [φάσηλος] a pinnace, yacht, or pleaſure-boat.
 Phaſelus, li; m. } [φάσελος, φαſſo-
 Phaſeolus, li; m. } λογ] a French-bean.
 Phaſeluſſæ, two iſlands of Libya.
 Phaſanion, ii; n. ſword-graſs or gladder, g.
 Phāſiāna, æ; f. a pheasant hen.
 Phaſianarius, ii; m. a pheasant-keeper.
 † Phaſionophonus, i; m. a goſs-hawk.
 Phāſiānus, i; m. Col. [ἀ φαſis] a pheasant-cock.
 Phāſis, is, and idis; m. a famous river of Colchis, and another in Taprobane.
 Phaſma, ātis; n. an apparition, an hobgoblin, g.
 † Phaſſachates, a kind of agat.
 Phaſtea, æ; f. a city of the Sacæ.
 Phaſterneſos, a deſert iſland about Cheronneſus in Thrace.
 Phaſnites, part of Egypt.
 Phaſulia, æ; f. Col. a large olive with a ſmall kernel, g.
 Phaſemoniris, a country of Pontus in Cappadocia.
 Phea, or Pheia, æ; f. a city of Elis.
 Phebol, an iſland by the gulf of Arabia.
 † Pheconobium, ii; a wild lettuce.
 Phædius, i; m. one who died for his country, and was pronounced the wiſeſt and happieſt man by the oracle at Delphos.
 Phegea, æ; f. a city of Arcadia, called before Erymanthus, and afterwards Pſophis.
 Phegeus, the father of Alpheſibœa.
 Pheleſſæi, a people near the Umbri.
 Phellandriion, ii; n. on herb good to break the ſtone, g.
 Phellæus, i; a mountain of Attica, and of any rocky place, having ſat mould fit for olives.
 Phellodrus; f. a kind of cork-tree like an oak, g.
 Phellus, i; m. cork, g.
 Phellus, two countries of Lycia.
 Phemius, Homer's maſter; and another who wrote of the Grecians return from Troy; alſo the father of Hægeus.
 Phemonoe, ōs; f. See Phæmonoe.
 Pheneum, i; n. a town in Arcadia, where the herb moly grows.
 Pheneatæ, the people of Pheneum, who worſhipped Mercurius Quintus.
 Pheneus, a lake of Arcadia, whoſe water in the night is deadly, but in the day is wholeſome.
 Phengites; m. a certain bright ſtone.
 Phenion, the herb anemone, g.
 Phereæ; f. a town of Meſſenia, Theſſaly, and other places.
 Phæreus, a, um; adj. of Phereæ.
 Pheraules, a certain Perſian, who of a poor man was made very rich by Cyrus; but being very quickly weary, and deſiring to return to his former ſtate and quiet, gave all away again, reſerving only to himſelf his board.
 Pherecl-us, i; m. a ſhip-carpenter,

who built the ſhips for Paris, when he was going for Helena.
 Pherecleus, a, um; adj. of Phereclus.
 Pherecrates, a comical poet of Athens, who ſerved under Alexander in the wars, and another of Deucalion's family.
 Pherecydes, an hiſtorian of Athens, and ſeveral others.
 Pheredus, di; m. the twenty-fifth king of Athens.
 Pherenicus, ci; m. a fabulous hiſtorian of Heraclea.
 Pherephatta, tæ; f. Proſerpine ſo called.
 Pheretrum. See Feretrum.
 Pherephone, ōs; f. the ſame as Proſerpina.
 Pheſtus, ti; m. the two and twentieth king of the Sicyonians.
 Pheugarum, ri; n. the city Halberſtadt in Germany.
 Phiala, æ; f. a lake in Coeſoſyria, from whence the river Jordan ariſes.
 PHIALA, æ; f. [φιάλη] a plain poſ with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker; Juv. 5. 39. a vial or veſſel to drink in, made of glaſs; Petron. Hinc Angl. a phial, corrupte vial, a viol.
 Phiceon, a mountain of Bœotia.
 Phicores, a people of Aſia.
 Phidamus, mi; m. a very laſcivious epicurean poet.
 Phidias, æ; m. a famous ſtatuary.
 Phidiæus, a, um; adj. of Phidias.
 Phiditia, orum; n. Lacedæmonian ſhort commons in the public hall.
 Phila, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.
 Philadelphia, æ; f. a city of Lydia, and other places.
 Philadelphia, æ; f. brotherly love, g.
 Philadelphus, phi; m. (Ptolemy) a king of Egypt, who gathered a library of almoſt fifty thouſand books, and procured the tranſlation of the books of Moſes.
 Philæ, a little iſland in Egypt.
 Philæni, ōrum; pl. m. Juit. two brothers of Carthage, who, to determine the controversy between them and the Cyrenians about their bounds, were to run till they met; they two, having gotten too much ground, were killed by the adverſe party, and had altars raiſed upon their tombs in honour of them, by the Carthaginians.
 Philæum, the city Groningen in the Netherlands.
 Philagrius, i; m. a famous phyſician of Epirus, contemporary with Galen.
 Pilagrus, gri; m. a Cilician ſophiſter very paſſionate.
 Philalethes, a lover of truth, g.
 Philammon, the ſon of Apollo, a famous muſician.
 Philanthropia, æ; f. a loving of mankind, g.
 Philanthiōpus, } g. loving mankind;
 Philanthrōpos, } alſo a burr ſo called from catching hold of every one.
 Philarchi, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Philaretus, ti; m. a man's name.
 Philargytus, i; m. a lover of money.
 Philautica, æ; f. ſelf-love, g.
 Philautus, i; m. a ſelf-lover, g.
 Phileas, a country of Byzantium; alſo an ancient geographer.
 Philēphus, phi; m. an excellent poet or orator.
 Philēma, ātis; n. a kiſs, g.
 Philemon, a comical poet, ſecond to Menander;

Menander; also a countryman who, having entertained Jupiter and Mercury in his cottage, was with his wife Baucis turned into a tree, and his house into a temple.
 Philenis, an harlot whom Philocrates inveighs against.
 Phleros, a city of Macedonia, and the name of a letter-carrier.
 Phileus, i; m. a surname of Apollo.
 Phileia, ōrum; pl. m. temples dedicated to Apollo.
 Phileta, tæ; f. a city about Caria.
 Philetæria, æ; f. wild sage, a kind of bur; also enchantments, g.
 Philetas, tæ; m. an elegiac poet of the island Cos; he is said to be so slender, that he was fain to carry lead about him for fear he should be blown away.
 Phileteus, a, um; adj. of Philetas.
 Philetus, i; m. a bishop of Antioch, A. D. 214. and other men.
 Philetymus, Erasm. tell-troth.
 Phileum, Groningen in Germany.
 Philia, a promontory of Thrace.
 Philicus, an island before Taprobane.
 Philides, a certain horse-courser, of whom when Themistocles asked a horse, and was denied, he threatened to turn his house, e're long, into a wooden horse.
 Philippi, a city of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace.
 Philippicus Bardanus, an emperor, who in the second year of his reign had his eyes put out, and was cast into prison by Anthemius.
 Philippides, a comical poet, who in his old age, and beyond his expectation, being victor at a trial of skill among the poets, died suddenly for joy; such a thing happened also to Diagoras of Rhodes; also an Athenian runner, who is said in one night to have run fifteen hundred furlongs, to give the Lacedæmonians notice of the Persians coming into Greece.
 Philippopolis; f. a city of Thrace by the river Hebrus.
 Philippus, pi; m. the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; also a king of Macedonia, and a physician of Alexander the Great, and an historian of Amphipolis, and the ninth bishop of Jerusalem, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Gordianus, and several other men.
 Philippus, pi; m. } a golden coin
 Philippeus, ei; m. } of Macedonia, worth about three shillings, g.
 Philiscus, a town of Athens; also a famous carver.
 Philistion, a comical poet of Nicæa, who died with immoderate laughter; also a physician of Locris.
 Philistius, i; m. a Milesian orator; also an historian of Syracuse.
 Philix, the emperor Domitian's nurse.
 Phillis; f. a country of Thrace.
 Philyra, æ; the mother of the centaur Chiron, called from her Philyrides.
 Philo the father of Mercurius Trismegistus, and several other men.
 Philobrotus, a mountain of Bæotia.
 Philocalus, i; a good man, g.
 Philocandrus, one of the Cyclades.
 Philocares, the herb horehound, g.
 Philochorus, ri; m. a learned Athenian, slain by Antigonus king of Macedon, on suspicion of his correspondence with king Ptolemy.

Philocles, a tragical poet of Athens, called also Bilis, from his being very passionate.
 Philoctetes, the son of Pæan, and companion of Hercules, who left him his bow and poisoned arrows.
 Philodoxus, i; m. Erasm. a lover of glory, one that is vain-glorious.
 Philogonus, ni; m. a bishop of Antioch, A. D. 321.
 Philogynia, g. a doting on women.
 Philohistoricus, g. a lover of history.
 Philolaus, i; m. a Pythagorean philosopher.
 Philologia, æ; f. the study of human literature, g. philology.
 Philologus, i; m. a humanist, g.
 Philomathes, g. desirous to learn.
 Philomathia, desire of learning.
 Philombrötus, an Athenian prince.
 Philomela, æ; f. the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom Tereus king of Thrace ravished, and cut her tongue out; and being afterwards about to kill her, in her flight from him she was turned into a nightingale; the nightingale.
 Philomelium, a city of Magna Phrygia.
 Philomelus, li; m. a general of the Phocenses; also a very rich harper.
 Philomenes, a king of Paphlagonia, giving name to his successors.
 Philomusus, i; g. one poetically given.
 Philon, a famous physician.
 Philonides, dis; one of Melita of a very great stature, and very little wit, which caused the proverb, Indolior Philonide.
 Philonius, a haven of Corsica.
 Philonomia, æ; f. the daughter of Nyctinus and Arcadia, who, as she was hunting with Diana, was got with child by Mars, and brought forth Lycastus and Parrhasius, kings of Arcadia. Ovid.
 Philopæus, a dishonest lover of children; also the herb horehound, g.
 Philos, an island against Persia, not far from Cassandra.
 Philosophaster, ri; m. a smatterer in philosophy.
 Philosophia, æ; f. Cic. philosophy, the study of wisdom, g.
 Philosophice; adv. philosophically.
 Philosophicus, a, um; adj. philosophical, of or about philosophy, g.
 Philosophor, ari; dep. to study philosophy, to discourse gravely about serious and learned questions. * Satis philosophatum est, I have play'd the philosopher long enough.
 Philosophus, a, um; adj. of a philosopher, g.
 Philosophus, i; m. a philosopher, a student seeking after wisdom, g.
 Philostephanus, ni; m. an historian of Cyrene.
 Philostorgius, i; m. a Cappadocian under Theodosius Junior, who wrote twelve books of ecclesiastical history according to the twelve letters in his name.
 Philostratus, ti; m. the name of several famous men.
 Philotas, tæ; m. a companion of Alexander the Great, to whom, after his death, the kingdom of Cilicia fell.
 Philotera; } f. a city in Cæloxyria.
 Philoteris; }
 Philoteris; f. a city by the gulf of Arabia, called also Arsinoe.
 Philotheoros, g. one given to speculation.

Philotimus, a freed man of Cicero's.
 Philoxenus, i; m. a philosopher who wished himself a neck as long as a crane's, that he might take more delight in tasting his meat and drink; also a grammarian of Alexandria, a Lyric poet; and other men.
 PHILTRUM, i; n. Phædr. [φίλτρον] a love potion.
 Phylilius, i; m. an ancient comical poet.
 Philymythus, i; m. Erasm. a lover of romances.
 Philyra, æ; f. Ovid. daughter of Oceanus, on whom Saturn in the form of a horse is said to beget the centaur Chiron.
 Philyra, æ; f. the thin skin between the bark and the tree; also a skin of parchment, and a sheet of paper.
 Philyres, a people of Pontus.
 Philyreus, } Chiron, so called of Philyrides, }
 Philyrides, } lyra his mother.
 Philythius, i; m. Erasm. a delighting in trifles and gewgaws.
 Phineus, i; m. a king of Arcadia.
 Phineus, a, um; } adj. of Phineus.
 Phineus, a, um; }
 Phinon, a city of Idumea.
 Phinopolis, lis; f. a city of Pontus.
 Phinthia, æ; f. a fountain of Sicily, into which they say nothing will sink.
 Phinton, } an island between Sardinia and Corsica.
 Phintonis, }
 Phireti, ōrum; pl. a people of Scandia.
 Phla, æ; f. a small island in the late Tritonis.
 Phlanates, a people of Illyricum.
 Phlanon, a city and haven by the isle Absyrtus.
 Phlebötomia, æ; f. Cels. a letting of blood, g.
 Phlebötomo, are; Cels. to let blood.
 Phlebötomum, i; n. Cel. a lancet or instrument to let blood with, g.
 Phlegethon, a flaming river of hell.
 Phlegethontes, a, um; } adj. of Phlegethontis, e; }
 Phlegethontis, e; } gethon.
 Phlegma, ætis; n. Cels. flegm, g.
 Phlegmaticus, a, um; adj. Cels. flegmatic, abounding with flegm, g.
 Phlegmone, æs; f. a red swelling with an inflammation of the blood.
 Phlegon, one of the horses of the sun.
 Phlegontis, idis; } Erasm. a precious
 Phlegontites, is; } stone with a kind of flame, g.
 Phlægra, græ; f. a city of Macedonia.
 Phlægræus, a, um; of Phlægra.
 Phlægyas, a city of Bæotia, from Phlegyas the son of Mars and Chryle, king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly; he is set under a great stone in hell ready to fall on his head, for burning the temple of Apollo, who had ravished his daughter Coronis; Ovid.
 Phlegyæ, a people of Thessaly, who being sacrilegious, and despising both gods and men, were drowned by Neptune; Ovid.
 Phlias, an Argonaut, the son of Bacchus.
 Phlius, untis; f. the name of two cities in Peloponnesus.
 Phlogites, a precious stone resembling the flames, g.
 Phlox, ōgos; f. a flame; also a yellow flower like a violet, g.
 Phlyctenæ, ærum; pl. f. pimples or rubies in the face, g.
 Phlygadia, a mountain against Illyricum and Adria.
 Phlygonium, i; n. a city of Phous.
 Phobctor,

Phobator, the son of Somnus, called also Icelos.
 Phōca, æ; f. a sea-calf, g.
 Phōcæ, arum; f. small islands of Crete.
 Phōcæa, æ; f. a city of Æolis.
 Phocæna, æ; f. a porpoise, g.
 Phocaria, æ; f. an island in the Egean sea.
 Phocarum insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.
 Phocas, cæ; f. a Roman emperor, who usurped the empire, and established his tyranny, by slaying the offspring of his master Mauritius the emperor, and then putting his eyes out. This man conferred upon or suffered the pope to assume the title of Universal Bishop. A. D. 606.
 Phocenses, a people of Hetruria, Ionia, Phocis, and other places.
 Phocias, a river of Thessaly.
 Phocion, an Athenian, always poor, though he might have been rich; he was never seen to laugh or weep; also a peripatetick of Spain, who wrote the book Cornucopia.
 Phōcis; f. a country of Achaia between Bœotia and Æolia, wherein is the city Delphos, and the mountain Parnassus.
 Phoclis; f. a city of Arachosia.
 Phocra, a mountain of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Phocus, ci; m. the son of Phocion; also the son of Æacus.
 Phocusa, fæ; f. one of the Sporades.
 Phocusæ, two islands in the Egyptian sea.
 Phocylides, a Greek poet of Miletus, and another of Alexandria, later than him whose poem is extant.
 Phœbas, ædis; f. a priestess of Apollo.
 Phœbatis, a city of Macedonia.
 Phœbe, æs; f. the same as Diana and Luna, so called of her brother Phœbus; and other women; the moon.
 Phœbi, a promontory of Mauritania.
 Phœbigēna, næ; m. a surname of Æsculapius, from his father Phœbus.
 Phœbus, bi; m. the same as Apollo, or the sun, the son of Jupiter and Latona, at the same birth with Diana, called by the poets the god of divination and musick, and the inventor of medicines.
 Phœnice, æs, f. } account of Syria.
 Phœnicia, æ; f. }
 Phœnices, the people.
 Phœniceus, a, um; adj. of crimson or scarlet; also a chestnut colour.
 Phœnicias, a precious stone like a date, and the south-south-east wind.
 Phœnicobalanus, i; m. a date or tamarind, g.
 Phœnicopterus, i; m. a red nightingale.
 Phœnicūrus, i; m. a red-tail or red-start.
 Phœnicus, ci; f. a city of Crete, and an island by Lycia.
 Phœnicussæ, two islands in the Libyan gulf by Carthage; and a city of the Phœnicians in Syria.
 Phœn-ix, icis; f. a city of Crete; also a haven of Lycia, and a river of Thessaly, and other places.
 Phœn-ix, icis; m. the son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus, from whom some say Phœnicia had its name; also the master of Achilles; and other men. Hom.
 Phœnix, icis; f. a phenix, an Arabian bird, said to live alone about

five or six hundred years, and then to burn herself in a nest of spices, from whose ashes springs a young one; also a date, or a palm-tree, and the philosopher's stone, g.
 Phœotia, a city of Arcania, from Phœtus, the son of Alcmenon.
 † Phola, æ; f. redplume.
 Pholēgandrus, one of the Sporades.
 Phōloe, a mountain of Peloponnesus; also a woman's name.
 Pholæticus, a, um; adj. of Pholoe.
 Pholous, a city of Arcadia from the centaur Pholus.
 Phonascus, ci; m. a master of pronunciation, g.
 Phonicus, a, um; adj. of a voice or sound.
 Phora, ræ; f. a city of Armenia Major.
 Phoraphal, a king of Babylon, called also Phul.
 Phorbæ, a city of Thessaly.
 Phorbantius, a, um; adj. of Phorbæ.
 Phorbantia, æ; f. an island of Sicily, called Lavenso.
 Phorbas the son of Priamus; also the fifth Athenian prince; a king of the Argives; and others.
 Phorcus, } a king of Corsica, the son
 Phorcys, } of Pontus and Terra,
 the father of the Phorceydes and Gorgones.
 Phorica, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.
 Phoristæ, a people of Asia.
 Phormio, an Athenian captain in the Peloponnesian war; also a Peripatetick philosopher.
 Phormion, g. an herb good against the pin and web in the eye.
 Phormus, mi; m. a comical poet of Syracuse.
 Phornæis; f. a city of Boetia.
 Phorobrentarium, a city of Libya.
 Phōrōneus, i; m. a king of the Argives, the son of Inachus.
 Phōrōnis, idos, } of Phoro-
 Phoroneus, a, um; adj. } neus.
 Phorum, a heaven of Attica.
 Phoruma, a city of Thrace.
 Phosphōrus, i; m. the morning-star.
 Photinæon, a city of Thessaly.
 Photinus, a bishop of Lions, and disciple of Polycarp; also an heretick who denied the divinity of Christ.
 Phraaspa, pæ; f. a city of Media.
 Phraates, a king of Parthia, expelled for his tyranny and afterwards restored by Augustus.
 Phraga, a city of Drangiana which Alexander afterwards called Prophthasia.
 Phragmites, æ; m. g. a reed or cane of the sea.
 Phragmon, a famous statuary and painter.
 Phrangi, a people of Italy near the Alps.
 Phranicates, a Parthian emperor.
 Phraortes, an Indian king.
 Phralis, is, or eos; f. Quint. the stile or manner of speaking, g.
 Phrazi, a city of Bactriana.
 Phrēnōsis, is, or eos; f. the frenzy.
 Phrēneticus } a, um; adj. frantick or
 Phreneticus } lunatick, g.
 Phrenitis, idos, f. the lunacy, g.
 Phretes, a people of Libya.
 Phricion, a mountain of Locris, whose inhabitants are called Æoles and Phricanes.
 Phriconis, } a name of Larissa.
 Phriconitis, }
 Phricones, the inhabitants of Larissa.
 Phronima, mæ; f. the daughter of

Clearchus king of Crete.
 Phrudis, a river of Gallia Belgica.
 Phruri, a people of Scythia.
 Phrurum, a promontory of Cyprus, also a city of India within Ganges.
 Phrygia, æ; f. two countries in Asia, one called Magna, or Major, the other Minor.
 Phryges, pl. à Phryx, the Phrygians, noted for their carelessness and wantonness, which caused the proverb, Phryx verberatus melior; Serò sapiunt Phryges.
 Phrygianus, a, um; adj. embroidered, wrought with Phrygian stitch-work.
 Phrigio, ōnis, m. an embroiderer.
 Phrygius, a, um; adj. Phrygian, embroidery, g.
 Phryna, æ; } f. an Athenian har-
 Phryne, æs; } lot.
 Phrynicius, ci; m. a tragedian of Athens.
 Phrynondas, a very crafty fellow of Athens, who caused the proverb, Phrynondas alter.
 Phrynos, i; m. g. the largest sort of frogs.
 Phryx, ygis; m. one of Phrygia.
 † Phryxana toga, a frieze gown or rug.
 Phryxus, } the son of Athamas, and
 Phrixus, } brother of Helle.
 Phthas, Vulcan, so called, as doing all things artificially and truly.
 Phthembatis, a part of Egypt.
 Phthenotes, a part of Egypt.
 Phthia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, the country of Achilles; also a haven of Marmorica, called Porto del Patriarcha.
 Phthiotis, one of the four parts of Thessaly.
 Phthira, a mountain of Caria.
 Phthiriasis, is; the lousy disease.
 Phthiophagi, orum; pl. a people of Sarmatia in Asia that eat lice.
 Phthifiscus, a, um, adj. Cels. troubled with the phthifick, g.
 Phthisis, is; f. Cels. the phthifick, g.
 Phthius, Achilles so called from Phthia.
 Phthongus, i; m. a sound or note, g.
 Phthorius, a, um; adj. Plin. that brings away a dead child, g.
 Phthuth, a river of Mauritania Tingitana, beyond Hercules's Pillars.
 Phu, n. valerian, capon-tail, jet-wall.
 Phul, indecl. a king of Assyria.
 Phulasser, indecl. a king of Babylon, called by Josephus Tadaphasser.
 Phulbelochus, a king of Babylon.
 Phupnena, a city of Armenia Minor.
 Phurnita, tæ; f. a city of Libya.
 Pusca, æ, } f. a city of Caria.
 Phuscus, ci, }
 PHY, interject. abomin. sob! f! f!
 Phycis, is; f. Plin. a fish speckled in the spring and white at all other times.
 Phycies, g. a green precious stone.
 Phycole, æs; f. a city of Hæmylia, called Cervia, of few inhabitants by reason of the unwholesome air.
 Phycus, untis; f. a promontory of Cyrenaica.
 Phycussæ, islands of Libya.
 Phycussæi, } ōrum; m. the inhabi-
 Phycussi, } tants of Phycussæ.
 Phygethion, i; n. Cels. a botch or life.
 Phyla, a castle in Attica.
 Phylaca, æ; f. Plaut. a prison, ward, safe custody, g.
 Phylæce, æs; f. a town in Thessaly, built by Phylacus, the son of Deion; here Protefilaus reigned; also a city in Egypt, and other places.
 Phy.

Phylacensis, *a people of Bithynia.*
 Phylacides, Protefilaus so called from Phylace.
 Phylacista, æ; m. *a jaylor, keeper, g.*
 Phyleus, i; m. *a Grecian captain at the Trojan wars.*
 Phylacterium, ii; n. Hier. *a phylactery or preservative charm, g. a scroll of parchment with some part of the Jewish law written in it and worn by the Pharisees.*
 Phylarchus, i; n. Cic. *a ruler of the people, the chief of a tribe, g.*
 Phylitæ, *a people of India within Ganges.*
 Phyllanthion, ii; n. Hermol. *an herb used in the dying of purple.*
 Phylleus, i; m. *a mountain, city, and country of Macedonia.*
 Phyllis, idis; f. *the daughter of Lycurgus king of Thrace, who entertained Demophoon, as he came from the Trojan wars, and being afterwards slighted by him hanged herself, and was turned into an almond-tree, Ovid. also the nurse of Domitian; a river of Bithynia, and a country of Thrace.*
 Phyllitis, is; f. *the herb harts-tongue.*
 Phyllon, i; n. Plin. *a leaf; also a kind of musk, and an herb supposed to be mercury, g.*
 Phyllos, *a country of Arcadia.*
 Phyma, ætis; n. *a bile or whitlow, g.*
 Phyræma, æ; f. Plin. *a gum of the tree Myropium; also dough, g.*
 Physa, æ; f. *a shell-fish of Nilus, g.*
 Physæ, *a city of Macedonia.*
 Physcelsa, fæ; f. *a city of Macedonia.*
 Physcia, æ; f. *a city on a high mountain in Lycia.*
 Physcos, *a haven and river of Rhodes; also a mountain in Magna Græcia by the city of Crotona.*
 Physōma, ætis; n. *a mock-pearl, a windy excrescence in the pearl-fish.*
 † Phyles, *certain precious stones.*
 Physēter, æris; m. Plin. *a great fish called a whirlpool, g.*
 Physica, æ; f. } *physic, natu-*
 Physice, æs; f. } *ral philosophy,*
 Physica, drum; m. } *g. Cic.*
 Physice; adv. *naturally. Cic.*
 Physicus, a, um; adj. *natural. Cic.*
 Physicus, i; m. Cic. *a student of nature; a natural philosopher.*
 Physiognōmia, æ; f. *physiognomy.*
 Physiognōmon, ōnis; m. *a physiognomist, one that assigns the inward disposition by the outward features of the body, g.*
 Physiōlogia, æ; f. *natural philosophy, or an enquiry into natural causes, g.*
 Physiōlogus, i; m. *a physiologer, g.*
 Physis, is; f. *nature, g.*
 Phytæum, i; n. *a city of Etolia.*
 Phytæus, a, um; adj. *of Phytæum.*
 Phytalmius, i; m. *Neptune so called by the Træzenii; also Jupiter.*
 Phyteum, i; n. *a city of Elis.*
 Phyteates, *of Phytæum.*
 Phytōnia, æ; f. *an island in the Tyrrhene sea.*
 Phyxium, *a city of Elis in Peloponnesus.*
 Phyzania, æ; f. *a country of Africa.*

P ante I.

Pia mater; med. *the inmost skin inclosing the brain. See Pius.*
 Piabilis, le; adj. *to be atoned for,*

or purged by sacrifice.

Piaceni, *the citizens of Piacus.*
 Piaculāris, [sc. porta] *one of the gates at Rome.*
 Piaculāris, e; adj. *purificatory, satisfactory, cleansing, atoning. * Piacularia auspicia, sad tokens to be purged by sacrifices. * Piaculæ facrum, rites performed for the dead. * Mene piacularem fieri ob tuam stultitiam? must I pay for your folly?*
 Piāculum, i; n. [à pio] *a satisfaction for a fault, a sacrifice, an atonement; also a grievous offence.*
 Piacus, *a city of Sicily.*
 Piada, æ; f. *a city of Serica.*
 Piadæ, *a people of Scythia.*
 Piala, *a city of Cappadocia.*
 Piale, *a city of Thessaly.*
 Piāmen, inis; n. *a purification, an expiatory sacrifice, an heinous offence. Ovid. Plin.*
 Piamentum, i; s. *expiatory sacrifice, an heinous offence. Ovid. Plin.*
 Piarenſii, *a people of lower Mysia.*
 Piastæ, *a people of Pontus.*
 Piasus, *a captain of the Pelasgi.*
 Piatio, ōnis; f. *a purging by sacrifices. Plin.*
 Piātor, ōris; m. } *a purger by sacrifice.*
 Piatrix, icis; f. } *see. Fest.*
 PICA, æ; f. [πίκα, à sono] *a pie, a magpie, Ovid. also women's longing, the green sickness, when women or girls eat chalk, charcoal, oatmeal, &c.*
 Picandus, a, um; *to be pitched; Col. 12. 18.*
 Picans, tis; part. *daubing over, as it were with pitch. Plin.*
 Picardia, æ; *Picardy, the province of Gallia Belgica, called the granary of France.*
 Picaria, æ; f. [à pix] *a pitch-pit.*
 Picārius, a, um; adj. *of pitch.*
 Picātus, a, um; adj. *pitched. * Picatum vinum, wine that is of a pitchy taste.*
 Picea, æ; f. Plin. *the pitch-tree.*
 Piceaster, ri; m. *the wild pitch-tree.*
 Piceatus, a, um; adj. *having pitch hanging to it. * Manus piceata, a thievish pilfering hand.*
 Picendaca, æ; f. *a city of India within Ganges.*
 Picentia, æ; f. *a city of the Picentini in Italy.*
 Picenum, ni; n. *a country of Italy, called also Picenus ager.*
 Piceus, a, um; adj. *of pitch, black as pitch, dark as pitch.*
 Picinus, a, um; adj. *of or like pitch.*
 Picis mons, *a mountain in Italy.*
 Picinesti, *a people of upper Mysia.*
 Pico, are; act. *to pitch over.*
 Picra, *a lake of Marmorica in Africa.*
 Picridiæ, ærum; pl. f. *wild lettuce, bitter elives, or figs.*
 Picris, idis; f. Plin. *bitter lettuce, wild cichory, hawk's weed, g.*
 Pictæ, ærum; pl. f. *Veg. small and swift British ships.*
 Pictavæ, *Poitiers in France.*
 Pictavi, } *the people of Poitiers in France.*
 Pictones, } *France.*
 Picti, *the Picts, a people of Scotland.*
 Pictilis, e; adj. *painted, embroidered.*
 † Pictio, are, *to rain much or often.*
 Pictor, ōris; m. *a painter, limner.*
 Pictorius, a, um; *of or for painting.*
 Pictum, i; n. *a picture.*
 Pictura, æ; f. Cic. *the art of painting or embroidering; also a picture or piece of embroidery.*
 Picturālis, e; adj. *of a picture.*
 Picturatus, a, um; adj. *adorned with pictures, diapered, embroidered,*

diversly coloured. Vir.

Pictus, a, um; part. *of pingor, painted, adorned, handsome, neat.*
 Picentum, ti; n. *a city of Istria.*
 Picumnus, i; m. *the god of wedlock, or infants; the highway, or highway.*
 Picus, ci, *a king of the Latins, the son of Saturn, and father of Faunus.*
 PICUS, i; m. [à sono, vel à picina, tondeo] *the wood-pecker, speight, or green peak.*
 Pida, *a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.*
 Pidofus, *an island not far from Halicarnassus.*
 Pic; adv. Cic. *holily, affectionately, compassionately, tenderly, meekly.*
 † Pic-ns, ntis; adj. *ntior, ntissimus, pious, dutiful, merciful.*
 Piephigi, gorum; m. *a people of Dacia.*
 Piera, *a fountain of Peloponnesus.*
 Pieres, *a people of Macedonia.*
 Pieria, æ; f. *a country of Macedonia, called Veria, and another in Syria, from whence the city Seleucia is called Pieria.*
 Pierid-es, um; f. *the Muses, so called from Pierius, q. v.*
 Pierius Sinus, *a sea of Thrace.*
 Pierius, i; m. *a mountain of Thessaly, consecrated to the Muses; also a river of Achaia and Peloponnesus; also a very rich Macedonian, whose daughters, daring to contend with the Muses in singing, were turned into so many pies.*
 Piētas, ætis; f. [à pius] *piety, holiness, natural affection, compassion, tenderness; Cic. duty to God and man; Ter. also the goddess of mercy.*
 Pigelafus, fi; f. *a city of Caria.*
 † Pigellus, a, um; adj. *somewhat lazy.*
 Pigendus, a, um; part. *to be repented of.*
 PIG-ER, ra, rum; adj. [ab Heb. piger, piger suit] *lazy, slow, loth.*
 * Vultus piger, *a heavy countenance.*
 * Venter piger, *hard bound.*
 * Bellum pigrum, *a slow war.*
 * Campi pigri, *unfruitful fields.*
 * Hyems pigra, *the winter making dull and slow.*
 PIGET, uit, ēre; verb. imperf. cum acc. perf. dat. rei, [à πεινω, fugio, vel ab Heb. pig, cessare] *is irketh, or repenteth. * Me piget, it frets me. * Id non piget, he is not ashamed of it. * Pigritum est, I was fretted or troubled at.*
 † Pigmentārius, a, um; adj. *of or for painting. Hier.*
 Pigmentārius, ii; m. Cic. *a drugger, or seller of colours.*
 Pigmentatio, ōnis; f. *a painting.*
 Pigmentatus, a, um; part. *à pigmentor. Hier. painted, coloured over.*
 Pigmento, are, *to paint or varnish.*
 Pigmentum, i; n. [à pingo] *paint, Plin. deceitful covering over with fallacies. * Pigmenta orationis; Cic. the ornaments of an oration.*
 † Pignēcārium, ii; n. *a pawn-broker's shop.*
 Pignēratio, ōnis; f. *a pawning. Caius.*
 Pignērātitiſ, a, um; adj. *laid to pawn; also taking pawns. * Pignērātitiſ creditor; Ulp. he that lends out upon pawns.*
 Pignērator, ōris; m. } *a taker of pawns.*
 Pignēratrix, icis; f. } *pawns.*
 Pignēratus, a, um; part. *à pignēror, Liv. bound by a pledge.*
 Pignēror, ari; *to take to pawn, to mortgage;*

mortgage; also to disstrain.
Pignōrōr, ari; dep. cum acc. to take
 take to pawn or distress. * **Mars fortis-**
simum quemque ex acie pignorari
solet; Cic. the most valiant are
 commonly slain first.
Pignōriscaptio, ōnis; f. the taking of
 a pawn.
PIGNUS, ēris; and ōris; n. Cic. [à
 pango] a pawn; pledge or wa-
 ger, a mark or token of. * **Ponere**
pignori, to pawn. * **Pignora**,
 children, posterity; affinity and
 alliances. **Mutua pignora amoris**,
 mutual marks of kindness. * **Cer-**
tare pignus cum aliquo, to lay a
 wager with any one. * **Pignora**
reipublicæ, the stay of the common-
 wealth.
Pigrē; adv. Plin. slowly, lazily.
 † **Pigrēdo**, inis; f. slackness, sloth.
 † **Pigresco**, ierī; to become lazy.
 † **Pigreo**, ēre; Perf. to be lazy. neut.
Pigres, the brother of Artemisia.
 † **Pigresco**, ēre, neut. Plin. to grow
 slack or slow.
Pigrior, ius; comp. of piger, more slow.
Pigritia, æ; f. slothfulness, laxi-
 tude. **Pigrities**, ei; f. ness; Cic.
 † **Pigritudo**, inis; f. slowness, list-
 lessness. **Pigritas**, atis; f. f. lessness.
Pigror, ari; dep. to be slack, slow or
 backward. * **Ne pigrare**, do not
 stay too long; Cic.
Pigror, oris; m. sluggishness. Lucil.
Pilissimus, a, um; adj. superl. à pi-
 us; Cic. most dutiful, &c.
PILA, æ; f. [à πῆλῶ, denso] a mor-
 tar to pound corn in before the use
 of mills, a pillar or post exceeding
 thick, wharfing, or the work of
 moles.
PILA, æ; f. Cic. [πῆλῶ, πῆλῶ] a
 ball, a pill, any round thing. * **Pi-**
la roboris; Vindic. an oak apple. *
Mea pila est, now I am the next
 or chief.
 † **Pilamen**, inis; n. a racket to play
 at tennis.
Pilānus, a, um; [à pilum] fighting
 with a javelin. * **Pilani**, lanciers.
Pilāris, e; adj. of a pill, ball, or hair.
Pilārius, ii; m. a cunning tosser of
 balls, a juggler. Quint.
Pilārius, a, um; adj. of or like a ball.
Pilātim; adv. pillar by pillar, in
 close order.
Pilātus, ti; m. the Roman governor
 of Judæa, that condemned J. C.
Pilatus, a, um; adj. [à pilum] armed
 with a javelin.
Pilātus, a, um; part. a pilo, set
 close together, steady.
 † **Pilearius**, ii; m. a capper.
Pileātus, a, um; adj. Val. M. wear-
 ing a hat or cap. * **Pileati servi**,
 servants sold without any war-
 rantise given to the buyer.
PILENTUM, i; n. Vir. [à πῆλῶ, lana] a horse-litter.
 † **Pileo**, are; to put on a cap.
Pileo, ōnis; m. a halter or capper.
Pileolum, i; n. a little hat, a cap,
Pileolus, i; m. a coif, biggen.
PILEUM, ei; n. [πῆλῶν, πῆλῶ] a
PILEUS, ei; m. a hat, a cap, a bon-
 net; also freedom. * **Ad pileum**
 vocare; Liv. to make one free.
Pilicrepus, i; m. Sen. [à pila &
 crepo] a fudler that casts balls of
 pitch into stoves.
 † **Pilulidum**, ii; n. ball play.
Pilulidius, ii; n. Plaut. a cunning
 tosser of balls, a juggler.

Pil-o, are; [à pilus] to put forth hair;
 neut. also to pluck off the hair; act.
 † **PIL-O**, are; act. [πῆλῶ] to thrust
 thick together, to pile, and to steal.
Pilopaca, a river in Spain.
Pilosella, æ; f. the herb mouse-ear.
 † **Pilositas**, atis; f. hairiness.
Pilōsus, a, um; adj. hairy, rough; Cic.
Pilōla, æ; f. Plin. a little ball, a
 round knob, a pill.
PILUM, i; n. Cæf. [πῆλῶ] a Ro-
 man javelin five foot and a half
 long, with a triangular head of
 nine inches, or nine ounces; also
 a pestle or rammer. * **Primum pi-**
lum, the colonel's own company
 having javelins in their hands.
 * **Prima gloria pili**, the dignity of
 leading the first company.
Pilumnus, ni; m. the son of Jupiter,
 and king of Apulia Daunia, the
 god of bakers.
PILUS, i; m. Cic. [à πῆλῶ, penna]
 a hair. * **Non pili facio**, I value
 it not at all. * **Equinæ caudæ pi-**
los vellere, to do a thing by re-
 peated acts.
Pimpinella, æ; f. saxifrage, or bur-
 net. See Bipennella.
Pimpla, a mountain and fountain
 of Macedonia, consecrated to the
 Muses.
Pimpleæ, the Muses so called
 from Pimpla.
Pimprana, næ; f. a city about the ri-
 ver Indus.
Pinacium, ii; n. Erasmi. a trencher.
Pinaces, um, g. tables in stone.
Pinacotheca, æ; f. a room to keep
 pictures in; Petron.
Pināmus, a city of Egypt.
Pinara, næ; f. a very pleasant city of
 Lycia.
Pinaritæ, the people of Pinara.
Pinaris, an island in the Ægean sea.
Pinarius, and Potitius, two old men
 of Arcadia, priests of Hercules.
Pinarus, ri; m. a river of Cilicia
 and Syria.
 † **Pinastellus**, i; m. hog's fennel.
Pinast-er, ri; m. a wild pine-tree.
Pin-ax, æcis; m. board or table, g.
 † **Pincæ**, arum; f. small ships, pinks.
PINCERN-A, æ; c. [à πῆλῶ bibo &
 κερύω, miscro] a butler, skinker,
 cup-bearer. * **Pincerna pluviarum**,
 the south-wind; Jun.
Pindarus, ri; m. a Theban, the chief
 of the Greek Lyric poets, who in
 the Dorick dialect wrote his O-
 lympia, Pythia, Nemea, and Ith-
 ynia, whose style Horace affirms to be
 inimitable; also an Ephesian tyrant.
Pindarus, a mountain of Troas from
 whence the river Cæstus arises.
Pindenissus, a town of Cilicia on the
 borders of Syria.
 † **Pind-o**, ēre; act. cum acc. Perf. to
 pound as in a mortar.
Pindus, di; m. a mountain of Mace-
 donia, dividing Etolia from Acar-
 nania; also a river of Cilicia.
Pinea, æ; f. a pine-tree, or pine-ap-
 ple; also a whirlwind. See Pinus.
Pineālis, e; adj. of or like a pine or
 pine-apple.
Pinetum, i; a pine grove; Ovid.
 particularly that in Emylia, called
 La Pineda.
Pineus, a, um; adj. of pine. Vir.
PINGO, xi, ietum, gère; act. acc.
 Cic. [πῆλῶ, illumino, vel à πῆλῶ, tabula]
 to paint, embroider, to de-
 scribe, set off, adorn, adjust.

† **Pinguedinōsus**, a, um; full of fat.
Pingue, is; n. the fat between the skin
 and flesh; Vir.
Pinguēdo, inis; f. fatness; Plin.
Pinguētacio, ēre; act. to make fat.
Pinguētio, ierī; neut. to be fattened.
Pinguesco, ēre; neut. to be fat.
Pinguesco, ēre; neut. Vir. to grow
 fat, become greasy or clammy.
Pinguiārius, ii; m. a dealer in fat,
 a seller of suet, lard, and tallow.
PINGUIS, e; adj. Ovid. [πῆλῶ] fat,
 fruitful, gross, bungling, dull,
 thick, clotty. * **Pingui Minerva**,
 clouterly. * **Pinguis quies**, deep
 sleep. * **Pingue coelum**, a thick
 air, a fog. * **Pingue otium**, most
 pleasing and delightful ease or re-
 pose. * **Pingue quiddam sonantibus**,
 speaking clowdily or very broad.
Pinguitē; adv. fatly, greasily, thickly,
 grossly, clouterly.
Pinguitudo, inis; f. a fattening up; Col.
Pinguisculus, a, um; adj. Erasmi.
 somewhat fat, pretty plump.
Pinguus, a river of upper Mysia.
Pinifer, a, um; adj. bearing pines.
PINNA, æ; f. Cic. [Heb. Pinnab, ex-
 tremitas] a quill or wing, a pinnacle,
 or battlement, a fin of a fish, the
 broad gristly part of the ear, the
 crest of a helmet, the little cross-
 board of a mill-wheel.
PINNA, æ; f. Plin. [πῆλῶ] the na-
 cre-fish, with a rugged brown shell,
 ending narrow.
Pinnaculum, i; n. a pinnacle; Siron.
Pinnalis, e; adj. of the na-cre-fish.
Pinnatus, a, um; adj. Cic. having
 quills, fins, or prickles. * **Pinnati**
folia, jagged leaves. * **Pinnatus**
fulgor, lightning falling as it were
 pointwise upon any thing.
Pinniger, ra, rum; adj. Lucr. finny.
Pinnirap-us, i; m. Juv. [à pinna &
 rapio] the net-fencer, who struck
 at the fish with a fin upon his fel-
 low's helmet.
 † **Pinnōf-us**, a, um; adj. setting up-
 on his crest, proud.
Pinnula, æ; f. a little quill or fin.
 * **Pinnulæ**, arum; wings or round
 risings on either side of the nose.
Pinsit-o, are; act. Plaut. to beat
 small, constantly or apace.
Pinsit-us, a, um; part. à pinfor. Col.
 pounded, beaten, baked.
 † **Pinto**, are; to bray in a mortar.
PINS-O, sui, pinfi, pinsum, pistum, si-
 tum; act. acc. [πῆλῶ] to pound in
 a mortar, bake. * **Ciconia pinfit**,
 the stork pecks, i. e. he is scoffed at.
Pinfor, ōris; m. a pounder; Var.
Pintum, i; n. baked meat.
Pinsus, a, um; part. pounded, beaten.
Pinta, æ; f. a pint.
Pinton, an island between Sardinia
 and Corsica.
 † **Pinum**, i; n. a pine-apple, or oil of
 pine; Solin.
Pinus, i, and ūs; f. m. [πῆλῶ] a
 pine tree; Hor. also a ship made of
 it; Vir.
Pinythus, thi; m. a famous Cretan
 bishop, A. D. 176; also a famous
 grammarian at Rome.
Pio, are; act. acc. to perform the
 works of piety, to appease by sacri-
 fice, purge away, atone, love ten-
 derly; also to desile. * **Piare picta-**
tem, to discharge one's duty, reli-
 gious or civil. * **Nemo est qui ma-**
gis suos piet liberos, no man is
 more affectionate to his children.

Pion, a mountain of Ionia by Ephesus, on which S. Timotheus is said to be buried when stoned by the people.
 † Pionia, æ; f. the herb peony.
 Pior, a famous monk, &c.
 † Pipatio, ōnis; f. a clucking like a hen.
 PIPER, ēris; n. [ἀσέτις] pepper.
 Pipērātus, a, um; adj. peppered.
 † Piperēus, } a, um; adj. of pepper.
 † Piperius, }
 † Piperinus lapis, a hard stone whittish with red specks.
 † Piperis; f. the pepper-tree.
 Pipēritis, tidis; f. pepper-wort, Spanish pepper, distander.
 Pipēro, are; to season with pepper.
 † Pipilo, are; to chirp like a sparrow.
 Pipintus, ni; m. Pipin, the father of Charles the Great.
 Pipio, ōnis; m. a young chicken or pigeon.
 Pip-lo, ire; neut. Col. [à sono] to peep like a chicken.
 Pipito, are; to speak hoarse, to chirp.
 Pipo, are; neut. Var. to cluck like a hen, lament.
 Pipo, a beautiful sea-bird.
 Pipulum, i; n. } scolding, the cluck.
 Pipulus, i; m. } ing of a hen. * Te pipulo differam, I'll scold or rail at you.
 Piræa, æ; f. a famous Athenian city.
 Piræus, } a haven at Athens, capable of 400 ships.
 Piræus, }
 Piræster, ti; m. a wild pear.
 Pirāta, æ; m. a pirate, a sea-rover.
 Piraterium, ii; n. a refuge for pirates, g.
 Pirātica, æ; f. piracy, roving; Cic.
 Pirāticus, a, um; adj. Liv. of pirates. * Navis piratica, a pickaroon.
 Pirene, a fountain at the foot of Acrocorinthus, dedicated to the Muses, called also Fons Caballinus.
 Piresia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly.
 Pirides, certain islands in the Egean sea.
 Pirithous, i; m. the son of Ixion, and sworn friend of Theseus, whom he also helped in the killing of the Centaurs.
 Pirum, a city of Dacia.
 Pirus, ri; m. a Thracian priest, slain by Thoon at the Trojan war.
 Pirustæ, an Illyrian people.
 Pīsa, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus.
 Pīcus, a, um; adj. of Pisa.
 Pīse, arum; f. a city of Tuscany.
 Pīlander, dri; m. the son of Nestor; also an ancient poet of Camirus in Rhodes, and several others.
 Pīatis, Peloponnesus so called from Pisa.
 Pīaurus, ri; m. a river of Picenum.
 Pīca, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.
 † Pīscalis, le; adj. of fish. * Platea piscalis, the fish-market.
 Pīscāria, æ; f. Var. the fish-street or market.
 Pīscārius, a, um; adj. Plaut. of fishes. * Pīscarium forum, the fish-market. * Pīscaria copia, abundance or plenty of fish.
 Pīscārius, ii; m. a fish-monger; Var.
 Pīscātio, ōnis; f. a fishing; Non
 Pīscator, ōnis; m. a fisher or fisherman; Ovid
 Pīscātōrius, a, um; adj. of a fisherman. * Navis piscatoria, a fishing-boat.
 Pīscātrix, icis; f. a fisherwoman;

also a sea-fish like a frog; Plin.
 Pīscātūra, æ; f. } a fishing. * Pīscātus, ūs; m. } catus meo animo hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, truly I think you have had a good bout on't here to-day, met with a good prize.
 Pīscēs, ium; f. one of the twelve signs.
 † Pīsciceps, pis; m. a fisher.
 Pīsciculus, i; m. a small fish. * Pīscicull, a little fry; Cic. Ter.
 Pīscina, æ; f. a fishpond or swimming-place. * Pīscinæ pecorum, watering places. * Pīscinæ lignæ, wooden troughs; Plin.
 Pīscinallis, e; adj. of a fish-pond. * Cellæ piscinales, holes in a fishpond.
 Pīscinārius, a, um; adj. of a pond or pit; Cic.
 Pīscinārius, ii; m. Cic. a master of fishponds and pits.
 PISCIS, is; m. [ἰσχύς, bibo] a fish. * Pīscem desquamare & exenterare, to scale and draw a fish. * Pīscis nequam est nisi recens, a guest's company soon grows troublesome.
 Pīscor, ari; dep. to fish. * In aere piscari, to labour in vain; Plaut.
 Pīscōsus, } a, um; adj. full of
 Pīsculentus, } fish.
 Pīsculenta, ōrum; n. fish provision.
 Pīscuri, a people of Asia.
 Pīsenor, one of the Centaurs.
 Pīscus, a king of Tuscany, said to invent the brazen trumpets.
 Pīsidæ, a barbarous people by Cilicia, called before Solymi.
 Pīsidia, a country of Asia the Less.
 Pīsidon, a haven of Attica Propria.
 Pīsinates, a people of Umbria.
 Pīfinda, æ; f. a city of Africa Propria, and Pamphylia.
 † Pīsinus, i; m. a young child.
 Pīsinoc, one of the Syrens.
 Pīstrātus, ti; m. an historian of Larissa; also an eloquent Athenian tyrant; a king of the Orchomenii, and several others.
 Pīso, ere; act. cum acc. to pound in a mortar; Var.
 Pī-ōnes, noblemen of Rome, of Numa Pompilius's family.
 Pīsonianus, a, um; adj. of the Pīsones.
 Pīsonis Villa, a place near Balæ, whither Nero often resorted, now called Truglia.
 Pītoros, a city of Armenia Minor.
 Pīstantini, a people of Macedonia.
 Pīssaphal um i; n. mummy, g.
 Pīssalphatus, i; a mixture of pitch and bitumen, g. Plin.
 Pīssoleon, ei; n. oil made of pitch, g.
 Pīssirus, } a city of Thrace.
 Pīstirus, }
 Pīssocernon, g. a mixture of wax and pitch.
 Pīstacium, il; n. a pistach nut, g.
 Pīsticus, a, um; adj. faithful; also dressed, g.
 Pīstillum, i; n. [ἰστίον] a pestil.
 † Pīsto, are; to pound or bake.
 Pīstor, ōris; m. a baker.
 Pīstor, a name of Jupiter among the Romans, who being besieged by the Gauls, and almost famished, were admonished by him to throw what bread they had left into the enemies' camp; the Gauls, despairing of victory, raised the siege.
 Pīstoria, a; } a city of Etruria.
 Pīstorum, i; }
 † Pīstoricus, } a, um; adj. of a
 † Pīstorinus, } baker or baking.

† Pīstorienſis, se; } adj. of a baker.
 † Pīstrenſis, } house. * Jumentum pīstrenſe, a mill-horse.
 Pīstorius, a, um; adj. of a baker, or baking.
 Pīstrilla, æ; f. a hand-mill.
 Pīstrillarius, ii; m. a miller; Dig.
 Pīstrina, æ; f. Var. a bake-house, or baker's shop, a mill.
 Pīstrinālis, le; adj. of a mill or prison. * Liſtor pīstrinālis, a beadle of beggars.
 Pīstrinārius, ii; m. a miller or baker; also the over-ſeer of a workhouse, the master of Bridewell.
 Pīstrinēſis, e; adj. of a bakehouse.
 Pīstrinum, i; n. a bakehouse where slaves ground corn, a workhouse or house of correction. * In pīstrinum te committam, I'll send you to Bridewell.
 Pīstris, is; f. [ασπίς] a sea monster, the constellation Cetus, and the proper name of a ship.
 Pīstrix, icis; f. Sen. a woman baker; also a whale.
 Pīstura, æ; f. the baker's trade; Plin.
 Pīstus, a, um; part. of pīstor, baked.
 PISUM, i; n. [πίον] pease.
 † Pīsus, a, um; pounded, stamped.
 Pīſye, a city of Caria.
 Pīſane, æs; f. a city of Æolis, and other places.
 Pītanus, ni; m. a river of Corsica.
 Pītaon, a city of Caria.
 Pīthaulæ, g. a bag-piper.
 Pīthecium, ii; g. an ill-favoured woman like an ape.
 Pīthecūſæ, an island by Campania, called also Inarime and Ænaria.
 † Pītheta, } a meteor like a tun.
 † Pīthetes, }
 Pīthiſſa, iæ; f. a city of Lycaonia.
 Pītho, the goddess of eloquence; also Diana of Corinth, and one of the Atlantides.
 Pīthoēgia, ōrum; n. a solemn feast in January, at the new broaching of wine, g.
 Pīthōleon, a pitiful poet of Rhodes, ridiculously mixing Greek with Latin in his epigrams.
 Pīthonobaltæ, a city of India without Ganges.
 Pīthonoſcome, a place in Asia, where the flocks, at their first coming, met together, tearing her in pieces that comes last, and so depart.
 Pītiſio, are; g. to sip or taste.
 Pītornius, a river in Italy.
 Pīttacium, ii; n. a schedule or scroll; also a piece of leather, and a platyter, g.
 Pīttacus, ei; m. a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the seven sages of Greece.
 Pīthæa, æ; f. a town of Peloponnesus, by Træzen, or Træzen itself.
 Pīthæus, a, um; adj. of Træzen.
 Pīthæus, i; m. the grandfather of Theseus by his mother, who reigned at Træzen.
 Pīthels, for Æthra, Theseus's mother.
 † Pītuina resina, resin of the pitch, or red fir-tree.
 PITUITA, æ; Hor. [ἰστίον, πῖξ, vel ἰστίον, coagulum] firm. * Arborum pituita, the gum of trees. * Gallinarum pituita, the pip.
 Pīuitaria, æ; f. Plin. the herb saururus.

- Pituitōsus, a, um; adj. phlegmy, phlegmatick.
- Pitulanii, ōrum; m. pl. a people of Umbria.
- Pityassus, ſi; f. a city of Pisidia.
- Pityis; f. the inmost kernel of the pine-apple, g.
- Pitylisma, ātis; n. a ridiculous gesture of hands and feet.
- Pitynda, dæ; f. the metropolis of India within Ganges.
- Pityocampæ, arum; pl. f. worms in a pine-apple-tree; also a pulling men in four parts by pine-trees brought together, and let go with violence, g.
- Pitynesus, an island of Peloponnesus, against Epidaurus.
- Pityonices, a victor in the Grecian games crowned with pine-trees.
- Pitys, a maid beloved of Pan and Boreas, and favouring of Pan, was driven upon the rocks by Boreas, and killed; but the earth, pitying of her, brought forth a tree of that name, with which Pan crowns himself, and which weeps as often as it perceives Boreas to blow. Poet.
- Pitysma, ātis; n. a tasting of wine, a spitting it out again, g.
- Pityloris, a kind of a ground-pine.
- Pityſa, æ; f. a kind of spurge, g.
- Pityſæ, pl. f. two islands in the Iberian sea, whereof the greater is called Ebusus, and the lesser Ophiusa.
- PIUS, a, um; adj. [à d. deus, vel ab h̄ior mitis] dutiful to God and man, pious, tender, compassionate.
- Pius, the name of three bishops of Rome; and other men.
- PIX, icis; f. [πίσσα] pitch. * Pix liquida, tar.
- † Pixago, inis; f. melted pitch.
- P ante L.
- P. L. abbreviat. for Publii libertus.
- Placābilis, le; adj. Liv. easy to be appeased. * Placabile est, 'twill sooner cause a reconciliation, or make up the difference.
- Placābilitas, ātis; f. easiness to be pacified.
- Placābilit̄er; adv. easily, quietly.
- Placāmen, inis; n. Liv. an asswager.
- Placāmentum, i; n. S. ging, an offering to appease divine anger, an atonement.
- Placātē; adv. calmly, gently, temperately. * Placātus terre, to take more patiently.
- Placatio, ōnis; f. Plaut. an appealing, quieting, stilling.
- † Placator, ōris; m. an appeaser.
- Placatus, a, um; part. appeased, calm.
- Place, ſs; f. a city of Helleſpont.
- Placius, a, um; } adj. of Place.
- Placianus, a, um; }
- † Placendus, a, um; adj. that must needs please.
- PLACENTA, æ; f. [πλάκς] a cake.
- † Placentarius, a, um; adj. of pastry.
- Placentia, æ; f. the city Placenza in Gallia Togata; also a city in Spain, on the borders of Portugal.
- Placentia, æ; f. an endeavour to please; also pleasure.
- † Placentinus, i; m. a pastry-cook.
- PLAC-EO, ui, ſum, ěre; neut. cum dat. Ter. [à πλάω, diligō] to please. * Non mihi iſthuc ſatis placet, I do not like it well enough.
- * Ut placuit doctiſſimis, as was resolved on by the moſt learned.
- * Sic placitum, ſo it was agreed.
- * Ita diti placitum, ſo it ſeemed good to the gods. * Sibi placere,
- to think well of himſelf.
- Placiadæ, inhabitants of Attica, who puniſhed adulterers very ſeverely.
- Placide; adv. Cic. calmly, gently, quietly. * Accepta eſt placide oratio, the ſpeech was well liked of.
- Placidia, æ; f. the daughter of Valentinian the emperor.
- Placidianus, ni; m. the colleague of Annæus Tacitus.
- Placiditas, ātis; f. calmneſs, quietneſs, ſileneſs. Gell.
- Placidus, a, um; adj. Liv. calm, quiet, ſtill, ſame, gentle. * Cœlum placidum, fair weather.
- Placilla, læ; f. the wife of Theodofius Magnus, exceeding charitable to the poor, who with her own hands adminiſtered things needful to the hoſpitals.
- Placito, āre, to pleaſe well upon experience; alſo to pleaſe.
- Placitum, i; n. Plin. a decree, ſtatute, ordinance.
- Placitus, a, um; liking, pleaſant.
- Placo, are; act. Ovid. [à placeo, vel paco] to ſwage, quiet, ſtill, pacify.
- Pladaræi, a northern people.
- † Plærique. See Plerique.
- PLAGA, æ; f. Cell. [πληγή] a wound, blow, a cut or gaſh in a tree, a great loſs or hurt.
- PLAGA, æ; f. Vir. [πλάξ] a coaſt or country, climate, region.
- PLAGÆ, arum; f. pl. Jun. [à πλάττω ſingo] toils or nets for wild beaſts; alſo coverlets, veils, tapeſtry. * Incidere in plagas, to be catch'd in a net, to have a miſfortune.
- † Plagarii tibicines, ſhores or little forks for nets.
- Plagia, æ; f. a haven of Liguria.
- Plagiaria, æ; f. a city of Spain.
- Plagiarius, ii; m. a man-ſtealer, kidnapper; alſo he that puts out another's work for his own; he that ſteals another's verſes.
- Plāgiger, a, um; adj. bearing ſtripes frequently.
- † Plagigerius, ii; m. a ſlave uſed to be beaten.
- Plāgiōſus, a, um; adj. full of ſtripes.
- † Plagipatida, æ; m. a buffoon kicked and boxed in every company to make ſport.
- Plagium, i; n. man-ſtealing.
- † Plāgiōſus, a, um; adj. full of ſtripes, liberal of ſtrokes; alſo much beaten.
- Plāgula, æ; f. a carpet or cupboard cloth, a ſheet of paper; alſo a net.
- † Plāgula, æ; f. a little wound or ſtrip.
- † Plāguſia, a fiſh that ſwims on her ſide.
- Planius, a city of Caria.
- Planaria; f. an iſland beyond Corſica.
- Plānarius, a, um; adj. plain, even, below.
- Planafia, æ; f. an iſland of the Tyrhene ſea, and another in Gallia Narbonenſis, called S. Margerite.
- PLANCA, æ; f. [πλάκς] a plank or board.
- Planctus, i; m. an eloquent Roman, whoſe epiſtles are extant, being governor of Gallia Comata, he founded Lyons.
- Planctæ, certain iſlands in the Euxine ſea; called alſo Cyaneæ.
- Planctus, ſs; m. Plin. a blow, bewailing, lamenting, beating of the breaſt.
- Planctus, a, um; Plin. [à planca, vel planus] broad and flat-footed.
- Planctus, i; m. Col. [πλάγος] a kind of large hawk.
- Planē; adv. Pl. jun. ſurely, certainly, clearly, evidently, directly, wholly.
- * Planē perdidisti mulierem, you have utterly undone the woman.
- Planē mane, very early.
- Planefia, a little iſland of Spain, called Iſla de Denia.
- PLANETA, æ, f. [πλανήτης] a planet or wandering ſtar.
- Plānētāris, re; adj. of a planet.
- Plānētārius, ii; m. an aſtrologer or calculator of nativities.
- Planga, æ; f. a bald butteſard. See Plancus.
- Plangentes, ium; pl. a people of Umbria.
- PLANGO, xi, ſum, ěre; act. cum acc. Ovid. [πλήττω, à ſono] to beat with a loud noiſe, to bewail, grieve. * Plangunt litora, the ſhores reſound. * Plangere pectora, to beat the breaſt.
- Plangor, ěris, i; paſſ. to be beat, bewailed, &c. Ovid.
- Plangor, ōris; m. a bewailing or beating of the breaſt; alſo a clapping or fluttering.
- Planguncula, æ; f. a little baby, g.
- Plānilōquus, a, um; adj. Plaut. telling truth, ſpeaking downright.
- Plānīpēdia, æ; f. a comedy wherein the players were ſimply arrayed, and bare-footed.
- † Plānīpēdius, a, um; adj. bare-footed, bare.
- Plānipes, ědis; c. flat-footed, bare-footed.
- Planisphærium, ii; n. a plain ſphere, as an aſtrolabe.
- † Plānitas, ātis; f. clearneſs.
- Plānitics, ei; f. a plane, even ground; alſo plainneſs.
- Plānitudo, inis; f. Col. plainneſs.
- † Plāno, are; to plane, or ſmooth.
- PLANTA, æ; f. [πλάμα] the ſole of the ſho.
- PLANTA, æ; f. [βλαſτην] a plant, a ſprig parted from the tree to prick into the ground, a young tree to be tranſplanted.
- Planta leonis, juncus or lady's mantle.
- Plantago, inis; f. Plin. plantain.
- * Plantago minor, rib-wort or lamb's-tongue.
- Plantaria, ōrum; n. off-ſets, alſo nurseries for young trees.
- Plantaris, re; adj. 3 art. Stat. of the foot; alſo of a plant. * Alæ plantares, Mercury's heel wings.
- Plantarium, ii; n. Vir. a young plant or nursery.
- Plantarius, a, um; adj. Col. for planting.
- Plantatio, ōnis; f. a planting or ſetting.
- Plantator, ōris; m. } a planter or
- Plantatrix, icis; f. } ſetter.
- Plantiger, a, um; adj. Plin. bearing plants, ſhooting forth ſprigs.
- Plano, āre; act. Plin. to plant or ſet.
- Planudes Maximus, a monk, one of the preſervers of the Greek tongue; he tranſlated into Greek Cato, Ovid's Metamorphoſis, the works of St. Auſtin, and other books; he died before Conſtantinople was taken by the Turks.
- Plānula, æ; f. a plane; alſo the hinge of a door.
- (6) L. PLANUS,

PLĀNUS, a, um; adj. Sipont. [πλάνος] even, level, plain, clear, evident. * In loco plano, on the floor. * De or è plano aliquid facit iudex, a judge does any thing off the bench. * Plani pisces, flat-fish. * Planam facere viam ad, to smooth the way to. * Plani pedis ædificium, a building, whose ground-plan is firm, without any under-digging.

PLĀNUS, i; m. [πλάνος] a cheat; also a fish that never keeps where any hurtful thing is. * Fracto crure planus, a beggar with his leg bound up as if it were broken.

Plavæi, òrum; pl. m. a people of Epirus.

Platana, æ; f. a city of Caria.

Plasma, ātis; n. a creature made of the earth, workmanship, a fiction; also a potion to clear the throat, g.

+ **Plasmator**, òris; m. a potter or plaisterer.

Plasmatura, æ; f. a making of earth.

Plasmatus, a, um; adj. made of earth.

Plasmo, are; to make of earth.

Plastes, æ; m. a moulder of earth, a caster of statues, g.

Plastice, ãs; f. Plin. the art of moulding statues of earth, g.

+ **Plastographia**, æ; f. } a counter-
+ **Plastographium**, ii, n. } feiting, a false writing.

Platæa, æ; f. an island in the Ægean sea, and another in Cyrenaica.

Platæenses, the people of Platæa.

Platææ, arum; pl. f. a city of Bœotia, not far from Thebes; also three small islands before Troas.

Platage, an island between Eubœa and Andros, now called Amorgos.

Platylea, æ; Cic. [ἡ Πλατύς, latus] a shoveler (bird.)

Platanæus, a river of Bithynia.

Plātānāria, æ; f. Gerard. reed-grass.

+ **Platanetum**, i; n. a plantation of plane-trees.

Plātāninus, a, um; adj. of a plane-tree.

Plātānitta, æ; f. Plin. a fish in the river Ganges, with a snout like a dolphin, g.

Platanittus, a promontory of Peloponnesus and Æolus; also a river of Arcadia.

Platanus, i; m. a river of Bœotia.

Plātānon, ònis; m. a plane grove, g.

Platanus, a city of Phœnicia.

PLĀTANUS, i; f. [πλάτανος] a plane-tree.

Plate, ãs; f. an island before Troas.

Platea, æ; f. an Ægean island, and another in Lybia.

Plateates, } the inhabitants of Pla-
Plateites, } tea.

PLATEA, æ; f. } Lampr. [πλατεῖα,
PLATEA, æ; f. } ὁδός] a street; also a court for people to meet in, and a pelican.

+ **Platēālis**, le; } adj. of a street.
+ **Platēāris**, re; }

Platēasmus, i; m. Quint. a speaking over-broad, g.

+ **Plateatim**; adv. street by street.

Plateis, an island by Lycia.

Platiæ, certain islands by Crete.

Platina, næ; m. a librarian at the Vatican, and a learned antiquary, who wrote of the lives of the Roman bishops.

Plato, ònis; m. the divine philosopher born at Athens, chief of the academicks; also an old comick poet of Athens; a philosopher of Rhodes;

a peripatetick philosopher; also a scholar of Praxiphanes, and a martyr, who suffered under Maximianus.

Plātōnicus, a, um; adj. of Plato.

Platycerotes, beasts with broad horns.

Platyophthalmus, i; white alabaster found in silver mines, antimony, g.

Platyphyllon, i; n. Plin. a kind of spurge, g.

Plauditur, imp. there is great joy.

PLAU-DO, si, sum, dēre; act. acc. & dat. Vir. [à laudo, vel sono] to beat, strike, clap hands, to approve, rejoice, to applaud. * Pennis plaudere, to flutter. * Pedibus plaudere, to trip about, cut capers. * Equum plaudere, to encourage a horse by clapping him on the back. * Plaudere sibi, to hug himself. * Plaudite, the conclusion of a play.

+ **Plaudus**, i; m. a blood-hound with great hanging ears; also one with broad flat feet.

Plausibilis, le; adj. favourably received, plausible, generally approved. * Lætus atque plausibilis locus, a pleasant and taking subject.

+ **Plausibilitèr**; adv. plausibly.

+ **Plausidicus**, a, um; adj. eloquent.

Plausito, āre; neut. to clap hands often and long.

Plausor, òris; m. Hor. an applauder, clapper of hands.

+ **Plaustrum**, i; n. a child's cart.

Plaustrarius, ii; m. a cartwright.

+ **Plaustrarius**, a, um; adj. of a cart or waggon.

Plaustrum, i; n. Just. [à plaudo] a waggon or wain; also the seven stars in the bear called Charles's-wain.

Plausus, a, um; part. Vir. of plaudor, applauded. * Plausa colla iuvant quadrupedes, horses love to be clapped on the neck.

Plausus, ūs; m. a clapping of hands, rejoicing, praise. * Plausum dare, to give a testimony of favour by applause and clapping of hands.

Plautianus, ni; m. the colleague of Geta Cæsar.

Plautinus, a, um; Erasmi. of Plautus.

Plautius, i; m. a Roman so troubled for his wife's death, that he burnt himself with her.

Plautus, ti; m. a comical poet of Umbria.

PLAUTUS, a, um; adj. [ἡ Πλατύς, latus] having great ears; also broad and flat-footed.

+ **Plēbanus**, a, um; adj. of the commonality.

Plēbēcūla, æ; f. [à plebs] the lowest rank of people, the meanest commoners.

Plēbēcius, a, um; adj. Liv. of the commoners, poor, mean, inferior. * Plebeius sermo, the vulgar speech or language.

Plēbēcōla, æ; m. Cic. a popular man.

Plēbēscium, i; n. Liv. an order of the common-council.

+ **Plebītas**, ātis; f. Sipont. meanness of quality.

PL-ĒBS, ēbis; f. Liv. } the common-
PLEB-ES, ei; f. Sall. } alty, ye-
manry. * Plebs cris. you shall be a commoner. * Tribuni plebis, the chancellors of the commons.

+ **Plecta**, òrum; n. twigs and rushes to make baskets.

Plectilis, le; adj. twined, platted.

PLE-CTO, xi, & xui, xum, dēre; act. cum. acc. & abl. Ter. [πλέκω, nec-
to, πλέττω, serio] to twist, punish, pay. * Plecti capite, to be beheaded.

* Ego plectar pendens, I shall be hanged.

Plector, ēris, i, xus sum; pass. to be punished [met.] to suffer to go to wreck. * Plecti capite, to be beheaded. Cic. * Plecti tergo, to be whipped or lashed with rods. Hor.

PLECTRUM, i; n. Ovid. [πλήκτρον] a quill to play on a cittern, a bow; also a cock's gaffe. * Plectrum coxæ, the hollowness of the hip-bone. * Plectra linguæ titubantia, a stuttering.

Plecura, a maid's name in Martial.

Plegma, ātis; n. a woven net, curled hair, g.

Plegra, æ, f. a city of Galatia.

Pleias, ādis; } f. the seven stars
Pleiades, um; } feigned to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

Pleione, ēs; f. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. Ovid.

Plemmyrium, a river in Sicily.

Plēnē, ius, issimē; adv. Quint. fully, completely. * Plēnē vitare, to avoid altogether.

Plenilunium, ii; n. the full moon.

+ **Plēnitas**, ātis; } f. fulness, gross-
Plenitudo, inis; } ness, thickness.

PLĒNUS, a, um; adj. [πλήρης] full, perfect, rich. * Voce plenus, loud of voice. * Plena proprietas, a complete title to the whole. * Plena mulier, a woman with child. * In plenum dicere, to speak generally. * Plēnā manu dare, to give liberally. * Plena opera non exigenda à teneris, a man's day's work is not to be required of children. * Ad plenum, perfectly. * Plenissimum testimonium, a very ample testimony. * Plenus officii, ready to do a good turn. * Plena festinationis epistola, a letter writ in haste. * Plēnissimis velis navigare, to go with all the sails up, to sail with a full wind, or the wind in the poop.

+ **Pl-co**, ēvi, etum, ēre; to fill.

Pleonasmus, i; m. a redundancy in words, g.

Pleonexia, æ; f. covetousness, g.

Pleræi, a people about Dalmatia.

Plē-rique, æque, aque; adj. pl. after bonus. the greatest part of. * Plē-rique omnes, generally all.

Plerophoria, æ; f. a fulness of persuasion, a fulness and evidence of faith and assurance, g.

Plērumquē; adv. for the most part.

+ **Plērus**, a, um; adj. the greatest part of. * Plerā pars, the most part. See Plenus.

Plerusque, pleraque, plerumque; adj. unde plerique, the greater part of. * Juventus pleraque, most of the youth. * Pleraque diei emensa, when most of the day was spent. * Ubi plerumque noctis processit, when most of the night was past.

Plesimachus, i; m. he wrote the Grecian's return to their country.

Plestorius, a god of the Thracians.

Plethōra, æ; f. an abundance of humours, g.

Plethoricus, a, um; adj. abounding with humours, g.

Plethrum, i; n. an acre of land, g.

Pleumasi, a people of Belgium.

Pleureticus, a, um; adj. sick of the pleurisy, g.

Pleuritis, idis; f. Jun. the pleurisy, g.

Pleuron, } a town in Æolia.
Pleurone, }

Pleutauri, a people of Lusitania.

Plexaure, *ês*; f. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
 † Plexibilis, *e*; adj. pliable.
 † Plexibiliter; adv. plially.
 † Plexus, *ûs*; m. a bending or beating.
 † Plexus, *a, um*; part. of plector, punished, twisted, platted.
 Plica, *æ*; f. [à plico] a pleat or fold.
 Plicatilis, *le*; adj. Plin. which will fold up. * Navis plicatilis, a leather ship to be folded or opened at large. * Crista plicatilis, a lapwing's tuft.
 Plicatio, *ônis*; } f. Col. a folding.
 Plicatura, *æ*; }
 PLI-CO, *âvi*, and *ui*, *âtum*, and *itum*, *âre*; act. cum accus. Lucr. [πλέκω] to fold, pleat, wrap up.
 Plinius Secundus Veronensis, he flourished under Vespasian, and at spare hours wrote a piece De rerum naturâ; he perished in the fire of Vesuvius; as he was searching into the cause of it.
 Plinius Novocomensis, the nephew of Plinius Secundus under Trajan, whose panegyrick he wrote; his life and manners may be learnt by his epistles, a true copy of Attick eloquence.
 Plinthis, *îdis*; f. Vitruv. the lowest part of the basis of a pillar, g.
 Plinthium, *ii*; n. a tile or any thing four square, g.
 Plisthenes, a wanton person, g.
 Plisthenes, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who died young, and left his sons Agamemnon and Menelaus to his brother Atreus, who brought them up as his own; Ovid.
 Plistobolco, to raise as at dice, g.
 Plistolochia, *æ*; f. wild mallows, g.
 Plistorax, *âcis*; m. a Lacedemonian captain, son of Pausanias.
 Plistus, *ti*; m. a river of Phocis.
 Plitanîæ, *arum*; f. islands before Troas.
 Plocamus, *i*; m. f. frizzled hair, g.
 † Ploco, *êre*; to stamp, clap hands.
 † Plorabiliter; adv. lamentingly.
 Plorabundus, *a, um*; crying much.
 Ploratio, *ônis*; f. Firm. a bewailing.
 Plorator, *ôrîs*; m. } Mart. a cryer,
 Ploratrix, *icis*; f. } weeper.
 Ploratus, *ûs*; m. a crying or wailing.
 Ploratus, *a, um*; A. & P. à ploror, Stat. bewailed.
 PLORO, *âre*; act. cum accus. Hor. to weep, cry, bewail. * Juvenem raptum plorat; Hor. he bewailed the youth---.
 Plotellum, *i*; n. Hor. a child's cart.
 Plotrarius, *a, um*; adj. Jun. of a cart or wain.
 Plotrarius, *ii*; m. Dig. a caster, wain-man or cart-wright.
 Plotrum, *i*; n. a wain or cart. See Plaustrum.
 Plotæ, *arum*; pl. f. certain islands of the Ionian sea called Strophades.
 Plotina, *næ*; f. the wife of Trajanus Cæsar, adorned with all kind of virtues; she put on men's apparel, and accompanied her husband into banishment.
 Plotinopolis, f. a city of Thrace.
 Plotinus, *ni*; m. an Egyptian platonick philosopher.
 Plotius G.illus, an orator of Lugdunum, or Lyons in France.
 Plotius Tuccus, an ancient interpreter of Persius.
 † Pluicino, *are*; to rain often.
 Pluitalia, } *æ*; f. one of the fortunate
 Pluvialia, } islands.

† Pluitur; verb. imp. it rains.
 PLUMA, *æ*; f. Vir. [πτερόν] a feather.
 † Plumarium, *ii*; n. a holster.
 Plumarius, *ii*; m. Catul. a worker in, or setter of feathers.
 Plumarius, *a, um*; adj. of feather-work. * Ars plumaria, embroidery.
 Plumatûs, *a, um*; part. wearing feathers, wrought with feathers.
 Plumbago, *inis*; f. Plin. [à plumbum] lead ore, a dulness in precious stones; also a teazel.
 Plumbaria, *æ*; f. a small island of Spain.
 Plumbarius, *ii*; m. Col. a plumber.
 Plumbarius, *a, um*; adj. of lead. * Officina plumbaria, a plumber's shop.
 Plumbata, *æ*; f. Veget. a plumbet or pellet of lead.
 Plumbatio, *ônis*; f. } a leading or
 Plumbatura, *æ*; f. } soldering with lead.
 † Plumbator, *ôrîs*; m. a folderer.
 † Plumbatum, *i*; n. a small coin of lead, a dump.
 Plumbatus, *a, um*; part. à plumber, leaded, headed with lead.
 Plumbeus, *a, um*; adj. Mart. leaden. * Ingenium plumbeum, a heavy and dull wit. * Iræ plumbeæ, sad and settled spleen. * Plumbeo jugulare gladio, to urge an inconsiderable argument.
 Plumbo, *âre*; act. cum accus. Plin. to cover or solder with lead.
 Plumbosus, *a, um*; adj. full of lead.
 PLUMBUM, *i*; n. Plin. [μολύβδ@] lead; also a plumbet or pellet of lead, and a dissemper in the eyes. * Plumbum argentarium, tin. * Plumbum cinereum, pewter.
 Plumescio, *êre*; neut. to be fledged, to begin to have feathers.
 † Plumetum, *i*; n. a plume of feathers.
 Plumens, *a, um*; adj. of feathers.
 Plumiger, *ra, um*; adj. Plin. wearing feathers or down.
 Plumipes, gen. *êdis*; adj. 3 art. Cat. having rough or feathered feet.
 Plumo, *âre*; neut. Gell. to shoot forth feathers; also to embroider.
 † Plumositas, *âtis*; f. fulness of feathers.
 Plumosus, *a, um*; adj. full of feathers.
 Plumula, *æ*; f. Col. a little feather.
 PLU-O, *i*, and *vi*, *itum*, *êre*; neut. & act. Val. M. [à πλουω, vel à πλουωω] to rain. * Pluit lapides, or lapidibus, it rains stones.
 Pluralis, *re*; adj. Quint. [à plus] plural.
 Pluralitas, *âtis*; f. plurality.
 Pluraliter; adv. plurally.
 Plurativus numerus, the plural number.
 Plurifariam; adv. Suet. divers ways.
 † Plurifarie; adv. many ways.
 Plurifarius, *a, um*; adj. Suet. of diverse fashions.
 Pluriformis, *me*; adj. of divers sorts.
 Plurimi, *adj. pl. m. V. Plurimus.*
 † Plurimis, *êre*; to set much by.
 Plurimum; adv. Cic. very much, mostly, for the most part. * Plurimum ibi est, he is there most an end.
 Plurimus, *a, um*; adj. superl. of multus, very much, many; moist. * Plurimus labor, a very great toil.
 PL-US, gen. *ûris*; adj. in sing. tantum n. in pl. 3 art. hi & hæ plures & hæc pluria: compar. of multus, plus, plurimus, more, longer. * Plus satis, too much. * Plus minus, over or under. * Eò pluris, of so much

more esteem. * Pluris te feci, I had more esteemed you. * Plures, the dead.
 Pluscula, *æ*; f. a clasp or buckle.
 Pluscularius, *ii*; m. a buckle-maker.
 † Plusculatus, *a, um*; adj. buckled.
 † Plusculo, *are*; to buckle.
 Plusculum, *i*; n. somewhat more.
 Plusculum; adv. somewhat more, too much.
 Plusculus, *a, um*; adj. Ter. a little more, a pretty deal, a good deal.
 Plutarchus Chæronensis, a philosopher under Trajan and Adrian, sent into Illyrium with consular power, and a command to all the magistrates to act nothing without him.
 Plutealis, *le*; adj. Cic. of a desk. * Sigilla plutealia, images set on a frame or desk.
 PLUTEUM, *ei*; n. Suet. } [ἀσπιδίον, vel
 PLUTEUS, *ei*; m. Perf. } verso, vel
 ἀσπιδίον, latus] a desk; also a couch-frame, and an engineer's approach, a press for books, &c. a printer's case-frame, the inner side of the bed next the wall where the women lay.
 Pluria, *æ*; f. a city of Sicily.
 Plutium, *i*; n. a city of the Tynrhenni.
 Plutius, *a, um*; adj. of Plutium.
 Pluto, *ônis*; m. Claud. the son of Saturn and Ops, the god of hell and riches.
 † Plutiosus, *a, um*; adj. very wealthy.
 Plutus, *ti*; m. the god of riches among the Greeks, feigned to be lame at his coming and winged at his departing; also to be blind and without judgment.
 Pluvia, *æ*; f. [à pluo] rain.
 † Pluviale, *is*; n. a cloak to keep off rain.
 Pluvialis, } *le*; adj. Col. rainy,
 Pluviatilis, } bringing rain.
 Pluviialis, *is*; m. } a plover.
 Pluviarius, *ii*; m. }
 Pluviola, *æ*; f. a little rain.
 Pluviosus, *a, um*; adj. of much rain.
 Pluvius, *a, um*; adj. rainy. * Aqua pluvia, rain-water. * Ventus pluvius, a wind bringing showers.
 Pluvius, *i*; m. a name of Jupiter.
 Plyncæ, an island of Nilus.
 Plynteria, *orum*; pl. n. an Athenian feast in honour of Ceres.

P ante M.

P. M. abbreviat. for princeps militiæ, or pontifex maximus.

P ante N.

Pnebebis, a city of Egypt.
 Pneuma, *âtis*; n. a spirit or ghost, a wind, a blowing, g.
 Pneumaticus, *a, um*; adj. pneumatic or windy, spiritual. * Mola pneumatica, a wind-mill. * Organa pneumatica, wind instruments, g.
 Pneumatophali, those whose navels are thrust out by wind or inflammation, g.
 Pneumon, *ônis*; m. the lungs, g.
 † Pneumonanthe, *ês*; f. autumn-bell flower.
 Pneumonia, *æ*; f. a phthisick, g.
 † Pneumonicus, *a, um*; phthisical.
 † Pnygitis terra, a black clay or earth.
 Pnyx, an Athenian court or place of judicature.

P ante O.

Poastria, *æ*; f. a woman that work about or weeds herbs, g.

Pocillator, ōris; m. a cup-leaver.
Pocillum, i; n. a wine cup. * **Pocillum fictile**, a small earthen cup.
Pocœnium, ii; n. banquet after supper.
Poculentus, a, um; adj. good to drink.
Poculum, i; n. Suet. [à potus] a cup, a draught or portion. * **Poculum naturæ**, the hollow of the hand. * **Venient ad pocula damæ**, the deer shall come to watering. * **Poculare majoribus poculis**, to call for wine in larger bowls.
Podager, ra, rum; adj. Claud. having the gout in the feet.
PODAGRA, æ; f. Cels. [αὐδάγρα] the gout in the feet. * **Podagra lini**, the herb dodder or withwind.
Podagra, Diana so called.
Podagricus, a, um; Plin. } adj. gouty.
Podagrosus, a, um; Plaut. }
Podalia, æ; f. a city of Lydia.
Podāliti, i; m. the son of Æsculapius, who with his brother Machaon were called from Crete to the Trojan war.
Podarge, es; f. one of the harpies.
Podargii; pl. m. a people of Thrace.
Podargus, gi; m. swift-foot, a dog's name; also Hector's coach-man.
Poderis, ios; f. a long garment down to the feet, g.
Podex, icis; m. [à pedo] the breast.
Podismo, are; to measure out by feet.
PODIUM, ii; n. Suet. [à πῶς] a gallery, a stall, pue; the box near the stage.
Podocce, es; f. a city of India within Ganges.
Podolia, æ; f. a province in Poland.
Pœan, the father of Philoctetes.
Pœanthe, es; f. an island of the Euxine sea.
Pœantiades, } Philoctetes so called
Pœantius, } from his father Pœan.
Pœciliacum, n. f. a city of Crete called Peutalo.
Pœcile, a famous porch in Athens in which the Stoicks exercised, and another in Elis whose echo returned the voice seven times.
Pœdiculi, pl. m. a people of Italy.
Pœdessa, æ; f. a city in Ceos.
Pœdessi, a, um; adj. of Pœdessa.
Pœma, ātis; n. Cic. a poem, g.
Pœmārium, nii; n. a small country of Cyzicus.
Pœmāricus, a, um; adj. of a poem, g.
Pœmatum, i; n. a poem.
Pœmen, a mountain of Pontica and Macedonia.
Pœmenii, ōrum; pl. m. the inhabitants of Pœmen.
Pœmenis, idis; f. one of the dogs that worried Actœon.
PœNA, æ; f. Sall. [αἰνῆ] a punishment, a forfeit, penalty, a fury, reward, a fault, usury. * **Petere**, or **exigere pœnas**, to require punishment of any. * **Sumere** or **capere pœnas**, to take punishment of. * **Affigere pœnā**, to punish. * **Dare**, **pendere**, or **luere pœnas**, to suffer punishment.
Pœna, and **Beneficium**, certain gods amongst the Æthiopians.
Pœnalis, le; adj. Plin. penal, of punishment. * **Opera pœnalis**, work imposed for punishment. * **Pœnalia claustra**, prisons.
Pœnālitas, ātis; f. penalty, suffering.
Pœnāliter; adv. Aug. painfully.

Pœnārius, a, um; adj. about punishment.
Pœni, nōrum; pl. m. the Carthaginians.
Pœnicus, a, um; adj. of the Carthaginians.
Pœninæ Alpes, } part of the Alps
Pœnæ, arum; pl. f. } dividing Savoy from Italy.
Pœnitendus, a, um; adj. to be repented of.
Pœnitentia, æ; f. Cic. repentance, regret, dislike.
Pœnitentiarius, ii; m. a penitent man; a penitentiary or one that hears confessions, commonly called a confessor.
Pœnitet, ēbat, uit, uerat, ēbit, ēre; verb. imp. cum accus. perf. & gen. rei; Cic. it repents. * **Non pœnitet virium**, I do not mislike my strength. * **Me quantum hic operis fit pœnitet**, I do not think this work worth your pains. * **Quarum rerum siquem pœnitet**, if any person would have things to have fallen out otherwise.
Pœnitudo, inis; f. repentance, regret.
Pœphagus, i; m. an Indian beast with a hairy tail of which the women make them periwigs, g.
Pœsis, is; f. poetry, g.
POËTA, æ; m. [Ποιητής] a poet; Cic.
Pœtica, æ; f. } poetry.
Pœtice, es; f. }
Pœtice; adv. Quint. poetically.
Pœtificus, a, um; adj. poet making.
Pœticus, a, um; adj. of a poet.
Pœtor, ari; dep. Enn. Auson. Erasmi. to play the poet.
Pœtria, æ; f. a poetress.
Pœga, gæ; f. a city of Pamphylia.
Pœgon, a haven of Peloponnesus.
Pœgōnias, æ; m. a bearded comet, g.
Pœl; adv. by Pollux, an oath of the Roman women.
Pœla, læ; f. a city of Ileria.
Polabrum, i; n. a flock of geese.
Polæ, arum; f. leatheren balls.
Pœlaris, re; adj. polar, of the pole.
Pœlea, æ; f. Plin. [à Πῶλος, pullus] the dung of a she-ass before her foaling.
Pœleium, ii; n. garden ginger.
Pœlemius, i; m. the colleague of Urfus.
Pœlmon, ōnis; m. a king of Lycia; also a philosopher of Athens, reclaimed by Xenocrates.
Pœlēmōnia, æ; f. } wild sage,
Pœlēmōnium, ii; n. } g.
Pœlēmōnium, a city of Cappadocia.
Pœlendas, a small desert island by Chersonesus Thracia.
PœLENTA, æ; f. Plaut. [Παλύνω, aspergo] barley boiled, malt.
Pœlentarius, a, um; adj. of boiled barley.
Pœlentia, } æ; f. Polenzo in Ligu-
Pœlentia, } ria; and other places.
Pœlentinus, a, um; adj. of Polenzo.
Pœlentriduum, i; n. a bolting cloth.
Pœloto, a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
Pœleura, ræ; f. a city of India within Ganges.
Pœlia, æ; f. a herd or drove of beasts, the breeding of horses, g.
Pœlianus, ni; m. a mountain of Macedonia about Epirus.
Pœlias, æ; f. a name of Minerva, delighting in cities.
Pœlichna, næ; f. a city of Troas;

also a city of Crete.
Pœlichnaus, a, um; adj. of Pœlichna.
Pœlichnites, a citizen of Pœlichna in Crete.
Pœlieum, a city in Italy, called before Siris.
Pœlimatrium, a city in Italy within St. Peter's patrimony.
Pœlimen, inis; n. } [à polio] a dish
Pœlimentum, i; n. } of hog's-scones; also a trimming.
PœL-IO, ĩre; [à φαλῖος, splendidus] to polish, furbish, to adorn, dress.
Pœlio, ōnis; m. an armourer, furbisher.
Poliones, the herb nose-bleed.
Polipus, i; m. the sink of the channels.
Polis, a city of Egypt; also Jupiter worshipped there.
Polias, a woman of Polis.
Polisma, a city of Troas.
Pœlitē; adv. neatly, trimly. * **Pœlitē eloqui**, to express one's mind fully and clearly.
Polites, the son of Priamus, whom Pyrrhus slew before his father's face.
Polites, tæ; m. } a citizen of Po-
Pœlicus, i; m. } lis.
Pœlitia, æ; f. a city of Achaia.
Pœlitia, æ; f. the polity or government of the state, g.
Pœlitica, orum; n. politicks, the art of government, or treatises thereof, g.
Pœliticeorgas, a country of Asia Propria.
Pœliticus, a, um; adj. fit for or skilled in government, politick, civil, g.
Pœlitio, ōnis; f. } a polishing, neat-
Pœlities, ei; f. } ness.
Pœlitor, ōris; m. a polisher or furbisher.
Pœlitorion, a city of the Latins.
Pœlitulus, a, um; daintily furbished.
Pœlitura, æ; f. a polishing.
Pœlitus, a, um; A. & P. à polior, polished, furnished, adorned, fresh, neat. * **Politæ facetiæ**, gentle merriment, pleasing raillery. * **Omni liberali doctrina politissimus**, one well seen in all humane learning.
Polium, ii; n. the herb poley.
Pœlla Argentaria, Lucan's wife, a very learned woman, who helped her husband in the correcting the three first books of his Pharsalia.
POLL-EN, inis; n. [Πάλη] flour, or fine meal dust, or fine powder.
Pollens, ntis; adj. able, powerful.
Pœlentia, æ; f. the Roman goddess of power; also a city near the Alps, famous for wool; and a town in the greater Balearis.
Pœllentia, æ; f. prevalency, authority, pre-eminency.
Pœllentinus, a, um; adj. of Pœllentia.
POLL EO, ēre; neut. Plin. [à πολλόν, multum] to do much, to be able, have power, prevail. * **Pœllere pecunia**, to be very well to pass in money. * **Multum illi mari pœllent**, they are very potent at sea. * **Cilices pœllent**, the Cilicians are of the best account.
Pœllex, icis; m. [à polleo] a thumb.
Pœllex pedis, the great toe. * **Pœmere pollicem**, to aporeve by bending the thumb. * **Utroque pollice**, with both the thumbs bowed. * **Docto pollice stamina sollicitat**,

sollicitat; he plays excellently upon the lute.
 Pollicaris, re; adj. of an inch.
 POLLIC-EOR, eri; dep. cum accus. Cic. [à per & liceor] to promise, undertake, warrant. * Tantum tibi polliceor, I ascertain you so far.
 Pollicitatio, onis; f. a frequent promising.
 Pollicitator, oris; m. a promiser.
 Pollicitor, ari; dep. cum accus. Liv. to make many promises.
 Pollicitum, i; n. Col. a promise.
 Pollicitus, a, um; promised, or having promised.
 + Pollicium, ii; n. an inch.
 Pollinarius, a, um; adj. Plin. of fine flour. * Arca pollinaria, a bounting-trough. * Cribrum pollinarium, a scarce.
 Pollinceo, } ere, nxi, nctum, to anoint, embalm, to bury.
 Pollincio, }
 Pollingo, }
 Pollinctor, } oris; m. } an anointer or embalmer.
 Pollictor, }
 Pollinctum, i; n. a funeral supper.
 * Ad pollinctum emere, to buy dear.
 Pollinctura, æ; f. an embalming.
 Pollintor, oris; m. a baker or sister.
 Pollis, inis; f. flour, meal. See Pollen.
 Pollubrum, i; n. [à polluo] a basin, washing-bowl.
 Pollu-cco, xi, ctum, ccre; act. cum accus. to provide sumptuous cheer. * Neut. to shine bright, to be fair and beautiful.
 Pollucibilis, le; adj. costly, bountiful in provision.
 Pollucibiliter; adv. Plin. plentifully, sumptuously.
 Pollucile, adv. sumptuously.
 Polluctum, i; n. sumptuous fare.
 Polluctura, æ; f. a sacrifice to Hercules, good cheer.
 Polluctus, a, um; part. à polluceor. consecrated. * Non sum ego pollucta pago, I am none of those baggages that refuse no body.
 + Pollulæ, arum; pl. f. the soft tufts upon reeds.
 POLL-uo, ui, utum, ucre; act. cum accus. Liv. to pollute, defile.
 Pollupice, es; f. a city of Liguria, called Finale.
 Pollutini, orum; pl. m. a people of Italy.
 + Pollutè, adv. filthily.
 Pollutio, onis; f. Bud. a polluting.
 Pollutus, a, um; part. polluted, filthy.
 Pollux, ucis; m. the son of Jupiter and Leda, the brother of Castor. Poët.
 Julius Pollux, a grammarian under Commodus.
 Polonia, æ; f. the kingdom of Poland.
 Polonus, i; m. a Polander.
 Polymbria, æ; f. a city of Thrace.
 + Polubrum, i; n. a basin, washing-bowl.
 + Polulæ, arum; pl. f. balls stuffed with soft leather.
 + Polulus, a, um; adj. very little.
 Polus, li; m. a famous actor in Greece; also a sophister of Agrigentum.
 POLUS, i; m. Vir. [πόλος] a pole, the extremity of the axle-tree of a globe; also heaven. * Polus signifer, the zodiac.
 Polyacanthus, i; g. a star-thistle or caltrop.
 Polyægos, an island of the Ægean sea.
 + Polyandria, æ; f. a multitude of citizens.

Polyandrium, i; n. } a place where
 Polyandrum, i; n. } many sepulchres are, a church yard, J. E. g.
 Polyani, orum; pl. m. a people by Indus.
 Polyanthemum, i; n. gold cup or golden knap, bachelor's button.
 Polyara, æ; f. a city of Caria.
 Polyareus, ei; f. a city of Polyara.
 Palyarna, æ; f. } he that has many
 Polyarnes, æ; f. } lambs, g.
 Polybius, ii; m. a king of Corinth; also the master of Scipio Africanus, who wrote the Roman history in forty books.
 Polybus, bi; m. a king of the Sicyonii; and other men.
 Polycarpus, pi; m. a bishop of Smyrna; A. D. 91.
 Polycaste, the daughter of Nestor.
 Polycharmus, mi; m. the name of a famous carver.
 Polyclætus, ti; m. a famous statuary.
 Polycleteus, a, um; adj. of Polycleteus.
 Polyclitus, ti; an historian of Larissa.
 Polycnemon, onis; wild organ, g.
 Polycrætes, tis; m. a tyrant of Samos, exceeding rich and prosperous, having cast his ring into the sea, he found it the next day in the belly of a fish, but was crucified at last by Orontes the Persian.
 Polycrita, tæ; f. a noblewoman of Naxos, who almost died with a sudden joy.
 Polydamas, the son of Antenor, who, with Æneas, betray'd Troy to the Greeks; a famous champion, &c.
 Polydeutes, the son of Magnes, a king of the island Seriphus, who brought up Perseus, who afterwards turned him into a stone.
 Polydeucea, a fountain of Laconia.
 Polydice, es; f. a woman who betray'd her own father Pterelas king of Thebes to Creon.
 Polydora, ræ; f. a sea nymph; also an island by Cyzicus.
 Polydorus, ri; m. a famous corner of Rhodes; also the son of Priamus, slain by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, for the lucre of his money which his father had given with him.
 Polygala, æ; f. the herb milk-wort, g.
 Polygamia, æ; f. polygamy or marriage to many at the same time, g.
 Polygamus, a, um; adj. being or having been married more than once, g.
 Polygius, Mercury so called.
 Polygnatus, a very ancient painter.
 Polygona, æ; f. } knot-grass, g.
 Polygonum, i; n. }
 Polygonaton, i; Solomon's seal, g.
 Polygonius, a, um; adj. having many corners, g.
 Polygrammos, i; m. a kind of jasper.
 Polygraphus, i; m. one that has writ many books, g.
 Polygynæcon, a great company of women, g.
 Polyhistor, oris; m. he that knows or describes many things, g.
 Polyhistor, Appion so called; and another historian mentioned by Pliny.
 + Polyhydion, small centaur.
 Polyhymnia, æ f. one of the muses.
 Polydus, i; m. a physician who raised Glaucus, the son of Minos, to life with a certain herb, whose u'e he learned of a serpent whom he saw cure a dead serpent with it.
 + Polyloquus, a, um; a great talker.

+ Polymita, æ; f. a garment of divers colours.
 Polymitaris, a, um; adj. of embroidering.
 Polymitaris, ii; m. an embroiderer.
 Polymitus, a, um; embroidered, woven with divers coloured threads.
 Polymnestor, oris; m. a king of Thrace.
 Polymnestus, ti; m. a poet of Colophon the son of Miletus.
 Polymyxus, a, um; adj. with many wicks, matches, branches, g.
 Polynices, æ; m. the son of Oedipus, king of Thebes, and brother of Eteocles, who killed one another, and their bodies being burned together, the flame is said to divide itself.
 Polyphagia, æ; f. Erasmi. an excessive eating, g.
 Polyphagus, i; m. a great eater, g.
 Polyphemus, mi; m. the strongest and fairest of all the hundred Cyclops, slain by Ulysses.
 Polyplus, a, um; adj. very rich, g.
 Polypodium, ii; n. polypody of the oak or wall, g.
 Polyopodusa, æ; f. a Cnidian island.
 Polyopodus, a, um; of Polypodusa.
 Polypoetes, æ; m. the son of Pirithous and Hippodamia.
 Polypolia, æ; f. Erasmi. great drinking and swilling, g.
 Polypofus, a, um; adj. having superfluous flesh growing in the nose.
 Polypragmon, onis; m. a busy body, g.
 Polypoton, having many cases, g.
 Polypus, i; or ödus; m. Cels. Plin. a pourcontrol, or many footed fish; also a ravenous person, a time-server, a disease of superfluous flesh growing in the nose, g.
 Polystephanus, ni; m. an historian, whose books contain incredible things; also the city Tibur in Italy.
 Polysyllabus, a, um; adj. of many syllables, g.
 Polysyndeton, i; n. frequency of copulative conjunctions, g.
 Polytimetus, ti; m. a river of Scythia and Sogdiana.
 Polytrichon, i; n. } the herb maiden.
 Polytrix, ichis; f. } hair; also a precious stone with greenish hair, g.
 Polyxælus, li; m. a Greek comedian.
 Polyxena, æ; f. the most beautiful daughter of Priamus, slain by Pyrrhus, at her father's tomb.
 Polixenus, a, um; adj. of Polyxena.
 Polyxenus; a Grecian captain; and other men.
 Polyxo; a prophetess of Apollo at Lemnos, who caused all the women to kill their husbands for taking them wives from Thrace.
 Polyzelus, an historian of Rhodes.
 Polyzonus, g. a precious stone with many black circles.
 Pomaceus, a, um; adj. of apples. * Vinum pomaceum, cyder.
 Pomarium, ii; n. an orchard, apple-loft, or fruit chamber.
 Pomarius, a, um; belonging to fruit.
 Pomarius, ii; m. a fruiterer, costardmonger.
 Pomarius, ri; m. a name of Hercules, to whom in Boeotia they sacrificed fruit.
 Pomatum, i; n. cyder.
 + Pomela, æ; f. black hellebore.
 Pomerania, æ; f. a country in Germany between Sweden and Brandenburg.

Pomeridianus, a, um; adj. of or in the afternoon.

Pometia, æ; f. a city of Italy.

Pometina, æ; f. Liv. one of the thirty-five Roman tribes.

Pomētum, i; n. Col. an orchard.

Pōmifer, a, um; adj. Bud. bearing fruit or apples.

+ Pōmifero, are; act. to bear apples.

Pōmilio, ōnis; m. } a dwarf. See

Pomilius, ii; m. } Pomilio.

Pomilius, a, um; adj. dwarfish.

Pōmo, ōnis; m. an apple-keeper.

Pomœrium, ii; n. a precinct or territory, a void space by the town wall both within and without, which might not be built upon, &c.

Romona, nœ; f. the chief of the Oracles called Mainland, with a city called Kirkwal; also the goddess of orchards.

Pomōsus, a, um; adj. full of fruit.

* Corona pomōsa, a garland made of boughs full of fruit.

POMPA, æ; f. Liv. [πῶν] a train, procession, show. * Pompæ plena petitiō, a petition framed in a lofty style.

Pompābilit̄er; } adv. solemnly, mag-

Pompālīt̄er; } nificently, with a great show.

Pompālis, le; adj. magnificent, solemn, stately.

Pomāticus, a, um; adj. pompous.

Pompeia ficus, a fig dried in the sun to keep all the year.

Pompeia Plautina, the wife of Julius Cæsar, whom she diverted from extorting money from the people; also the daughter of Cneus Pompeius, and wife of Julius Cæsar, who divorced her about suspicion between her and Clodius.

Pompeiana brassica, colwort of Cyprus.

Pompeianum, a farm of Cicero's near Nola.

Pompeianus, ni; m. the name of two consuls.

Pompeii, } a town of Campania,

Pompeium, } built by Hercules.

Pompeianus, um; adj. of Pompeii.

Pompeopolis, a city of Cilicia reduced to a village, and another in Paphlagonia, called before Eupatoria and Traianopolis.

Q Pompeius, he was sent against the Numantini, and being beaten made a dishonourable peace with them.

Cn. Pompeius, the son of the former Pompey, who, from the greatness of his exploits, had the surname of Magnus; he was put to flight by Cæsar, in the civil wars at Pharsalia, and, flying into Egypt, was slain by the treachery of the king. He left two sons Cneus and Sextus.

Q Pompeius Rufus, the grandson of Sylla.

Pompeius Lænæus, the freed. mar. of Pompeius Magnus, who wrote of herbs and plants.

Pompelon, a city of Spain.

Pompelōnenses, ium; pl. adj. the inhabitants of Pompelon.

Pompholyx, ygis; f. the sparkles which fly from metal which is tried in a furnace, &c.

Pompilius, i; m. the servant of Theophrastus, reckoned afterwards among the philosophers; also the second king of the Romans.

Pompilius, a, um; adj. of Pompilius.

Pomponia, æ; f. Scipio's mother.

Pomponiana, nœ; f. an island of Gallia Narbonensis.

Pomponianum, pyrum, a breast-pear.

Pomponius, Atticus, a noble Roman knight, a great friend to Cicero in his banishment, as also to Brutus, to whom when he fled from the city, he sent a hundred pounds, he hated lying and lyars, and always endeavoured to be as good as his word.

Cneus Pomponius, a famous orator.

Pomponius Mela, the author of a famous piece De situ orbis.

+ Pompositas, atis; f. arrogance, pride.

Pompōsus, a, um; adj. pompous, stately.

+ Pompulentus, a, um; pompous, very proud.

POMUM, i; n. [ἀπόμα, potus] an apple, or any fruit with a skin and soft shell, a nut; also the pomel of a sword. * Pomum decumanum, a lat's-head, or cosard. * Pomum manum, a crumpling. * Pomum præcox, a geniting, a summer fruit.

* Pomum serotinum, john-apple, or winter-fruit.

Pōmus, i; f. an apple-tree, a fruit-tree.

Pondērātus, a, um; adj. weighed.

Pondēro, are; to weigh, try, judge.

Pondērositas, atis; f. weightiness.

Pondērōsus, a, um; weighty, momentous, massy, of much authority. * Pondērosa epistola, a huge long letter.

Pondo; n. indec. a pound weight, also a stone of twelve pounds. * Dodrans pondo, three quarters of a pound. * Libræ pondo, a pound.

Pondus, ōris; n. Ovid. [ἀpendo] weight, a massy bulk, a heavy thing, a burthen, authority, number, company. * Habere pondus apud aliquem, to awe and sway any one.

Pondusculum, i; n. a little weight.

PONE, præp. serv. acc. Liv. [πῶν] vel à pono, vel ab ἐπονεῖ, sequor] behind. * Pone castra, behind the camp. * Adv. Ponè subito conjux, my wife comes behind.

Ponerōpolis, a city of Thrace, by mount Rhodope, called afterwards Philippopolis and Trimontium.

PŌNO, pōni, pōitum, pōnere; act. cum acc. Cic. [ἀπονω, laboro, vel ab Heb. Banah, ædificavit] to put, set or place, to allay, erect, or build, figure, lay down, or aside. * Ponere in dubio, to question. * Ponere se in possessione, to become lord of. * Venenum alicui ponere, to set poison before one. * Pone eum esse victum, put the case he be overcome. * Ponere pallium, to wage his cloak. * Ponere beneficium apud aliquem, to do one a good turn. * Tyrocinium posuit, he's past a learner. * Principem aliquem ponere, to respect, or esteem as some grandee. * Ponere multum in fide alicujus, to rely much upon such a person's honest word. Dies multos in re or in rem ponere, to spend much time about a thing. * Ponere ova, to lay eggs. * Ponere hominem coloribus, to draw the picture of a man. * Ponunt philosophi, philosophers say.

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Ponor, ōris, i, situs sum; pass. to be put, or set, to be accounted, to be set, or planted in the earth, to be laid aside, to be exposed.

PO-NS, ntis; m. Virg. [ἀpendo vel pono, vel ἀπονεῖ, transitus] a bridge; also a ship ladder; a high and narrow table in fashion of a little bridge on which the vessel was set to receive the voice at elections, each tribe had one. * Pons verfatilis, a draw-bridge. * Aliquis de ponte, a vagrant come from lodging under the bridge. * De ponte dejici, to be turned away from giving his vote. * Jungere ponte fluvium, to make a bridge over a river.

Pons Æli, Portland in Northumberland.

Pons Ælius, a bridge in Rome, by which they go out of the city to the Vatican called Ponte di S. Angelo.

Pons Æmilius, a bridge at Rome called before Sublicius, and afterwards Lapidæus, now Marmarato.

Pons Milvius, a bridge at Rome, without the gate Flaminia, called Ponte Mollè.

Pons Sarnix, Sarbruck in Germany between Alsatia and Lorrain.

Pons Scaldis, Condet in Haynault.

Pontes, Paunton upon the Thames, between London and Oxford, Redding in Berkshire, or Colebrook in Buckinghamshire.

Pontesium, Pontoyse in France.

Pontia, æ; f. a Tyrrhene island; also a very chaste Roman woman, and another noted for cruelty to her children.

Pontianus, ni; m. the seventeenth bishop of Rome, A. D. 231.

Ponticulus, i; m. [ἀpons] a little bridge.

Ponticus, a, um; adj. of a bridge or the sea. * Canis ponticus, a beaver. * Nux ponticus, a filberd.

Ponticus, ci; m. a boy who suffered martyrdom before he was fifteen years old; also a Roman poet.

Pontifex, icis; m. Liv. a priest. * Pontifex maximus, the high-priest; also by usurpation, the pope.

Pontificalis, le; adj. priest-like, sumptuous, costly; pontifical. * Pontificales libri, a book treating of the dignity of the pope, and all other things relating to his holiness.

Pontificātus, ūs; m. priesthood, the papacy or the reign of a pope.

Pontificia, ōrum; n. the pontifical or book of church ceremonies.

Pontificium, ii; n. the office of a priest or bishop.

Pontificus, a, um; adj. of a priest or bishop.

Pontina, a lake near Appii Forum.

Pontinus, a, um; adj. of Pontina.

Pontinus, ni; m. a valiant man, and companion of Cicero, in his labours and counsels.

Pontius Aquila, a tribune of the people who would not rise up to Cæsar when he passed by in triumph, who for some days after promised nothing but with this exception, if it pleased Pontius Aquila; he conspired at last with Brutus and Cassius against him.

Pontius, i; m. a certain deacon, the inseparable companion of St. Cyprian to the day of his death.

Pontius Aufidianus, a Roman citizen, who, when his daughter was abused by Fannius Saturninus, her school-master, killed them both.

Pont-o, ōnis; m. a ferry-boat.

PONT-US, i; m. [πόντος] the sea.

Pont-us, ti; m. Ovid. all that sea that reacheth from the lake Mæotis to Tenedos, called in several places Hellepontus, Propontis, Bosphorus Thracius and Cimmericus; also a country in Asia Minor, between Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and the Euxine sea.

Pontus Cappadocius, part of Cappadocia towards Colchis.

Pontus Euxinus, the Euxine sea, the same as Mare Cimmericum, Caucasum, or Ponticum, compared by the ancients to a Scythian bow.

POP-A, æ; m. [πόρτος, Æol. φούρτος] a sacrificer; also a glutton. * Popa venter, a huge paunch.

Popanium, i; f. a Tyrrhene city.

Pōpān-um, i; n. a wafer-cake or meat-offering.

Popellus, i; m. the mean people.

Popilius, i; m. the name of several Romans.

C. Popilius Lænas, Cicero's client in a capital cause, whom he afterwards slew.

M. Marcus Popilius, a Roman consul, chief of the Popilii.

Pōpin-a, æ, f. Plaut. [à popa] a victualling house, cook's shop; also a stinking breath after surfeiting.

Pōpin-æ, arum; pl. f. riotous banquets in cooks houses.

Pōpinālis, le; adj. of the cook or cooks shop.

Pōpinūria, æ; f. a woman cook.

Pōpinārius, ii; m. a cook or victualler.

Pōpinātlo, ōnis; f. a rioting and debauching at the victualling houses.

Pōpināt-or, ōris; m. a common haunter of victualling houses.

Pōpino, ōnis; c. a tavern-haunter, a glutton.

Pōpin-or, ari; dep. to debauch in cooks and victuallers houses.

POPL-ES, itis; m. Cic. [à πωλέω, verito] the ham of the leg; also the knee.

Poplitārius, a, um; adj. of the ham.

* Fascia poplitaria, a garter; Hul.

Poppæa, Nero's wife who shod her horses with gold.

Poppyfma, atis; n. the stroking an unruly horse with the hand, g.

Poppyimus, i; m. a clapping of the hands together, a smacking with the mouth, g.

Poppyzon, ntis; m. he that strokes or whistles to a horse, g.

Pōpūlābilis, e; adj. liable to be robbed or plundered; Ovid.

Pōpūlābundus, a, um; adj. Liv. plundering all abroad, laying waste far and near.

Populāria, ium; pl. n. places where the commons assemble, the seats in the theatre for the common spectators; also common sacrifices of all the citizens for the publick welfare of the people.

Pōpūlaris, re; adj. of the people, mean, vulgar, subject to, popular, lik'd by the people. * Nil tam populare quam bonitas, nothing takes so much with the people as bounty. * Ami-

cus summus & popularis Geta, my special friend and comrade.

* Populares, country-men or fellow-citizens. * Glires non copulantur nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, dormice flock not together, except they be fellows of the same wood. Populares conjurationis, those privy to a conspiracy.

Pōpūlāritas, atis; f. popularity, a fatious greatness with the people, the humour of the people.

Pōpūlāriter; adv. after the fashion, or to the apprehension of the people.

Pōpūlātīm; adv. by multitudes, city by city. * Ego perdidī te, qui omnes servos perdo populatīm, I have undone thee who am wont to undo all servants by wholesale.

Pōpūlātiō, ōnis, f. } a plundering, Populatus, ūs; m. } pillaging, laying waste, over-running.

Pōpūlātor, ōris; m. } a plunderer, Pōpūlātrix, icis; f. } spoiler.

Pōpūlātus, a, um; having or being plundered or rifed; also cut off.

Pōpūletum, i; n. a poplar grove.

† Pōpūleum, ei; n. an ointment of black poplar buds.

Pōpūleus, } a, um; adj. Vir. of the poplar tree.

Pōpūlneus, } Pōpūlnus, }

Pōpūlifer, a, um; bearing poplars.

Pōpūlīfugia, Roman feasts in June, in remembrance of the people's flying in a sudden tumult from the Gauls.

Pōpūlīscitum, i; n. an order of the commons.

Pōpūl-o, āre; act. cum accus. Vir. to rob people; also to get the people's favour, to render gracious.

Popūlor, ari; dep. to plunder, lay waste, pillage.

Pōpūlonia, a name of Juno.

Populonia, æ. } f. a city of Hetru-

Populonium, } ria.

Pōpūlōsus, a, um; adj. populous, full of people.

POPUL-US, i; f. Cic. [à πάλλω, quatio] the poplar tree. * Populus alba, the abeele tree. * Populus nigra, the aspine tree.

PōPULUS, i; m. Liv. [à πάλω, mul-tus] the people. * Duo populi, two swarms of bees. * Populi pervenit in ora, it was got into every one's mouth.

Porata, the river Prut in Sarmatia Europæa.

Porc-a, æ; f. [à porcus] a sow; also a baulk or ridge between two furrows.

Porcaria, æ; f. the herb purslain.

Porcārius, ii; m. a swine-herd.

Porcārius, a, um; of a sow.

† Porcella, æ; f. a little sow, a sow-pig.

Porcellia, æ; f. [à porca] purslain.

Porcellio, ōnis; f. a sow or cheeslip.

Porcellus, i; m. a pig. * Porcellus Trojanus, a whole boar, with other small beasts in his belly, at the Roman feasts.

† Porceo, ūre; to put off, cast away, hinder.

Porcetra, æ; f. a young sow that has had pigs but once.

† Porcile, is; n. a hogsty, a pigsty.

† Porcilius, a, um; adj. of a hog.

† Porcinarium, ii; n. a place to feed hogs in.

Porcinārius, ii; m. a seller of pork or bacon.

Porcinus, a, um; adj. of a hog. * Caro porcina, pork.

† Porcistētum, i; n. a hogsty.

Porcius, ii; m. a name of a Roman family of which the Cato's were.

Porcius Festus, a governor of Judæa. Acts 2. 5.

Porculata, æ; f. purslain.

Porculātiō, ōnis; f. a rearing of pigs.

Porculātor, ōris; m. a rearer of pigs.

Porculetum, i; n. a garden-plot with many beds.

Porculus, i; m. a pig; also a fish called a ruff.

PORCUS, i; m. Liv. [ab antiq. πόρκος, aper, à sonno] a hog or swine; also female privities. * Epicura de giege porcus, a fat settary of Epicurus's gang. * Porci sacri, swine sound and pure, fit for sacrifice.

Pordolene, -es; f. an island by Lesbos.

Porisma, atis; n. a confectary, g.

† Porosa, æ; f. St. John's wort.

† Porosē; adv. like pores or holes.

† Porosum, i; n. the seed of St. John's wort.

Porosus, a, um; adj. full of pores and little holes.

Porphyriticus, a, um; g. adj. of purple or porphyry.

Porphyrio, ōnis; m. a Spanish plover, g.

Porphyrio, a city of Phœnicia; also an ancient commentator upon Horace, and one of the giants that waged war with the gods.

Porphyrio, -es; f. an island in Propontis before Cyzicus, called Iloda di Chizico.

Porphyria, the island Cythera.

Porphyrites, is; m. the porphyry stone, g.

Porphyrius, ii; m. a Tyrian philosopher of a noble family, who wrote fifteen books against the Christians, and several other pieces.

Porphyrus, ri, m. an Indian serpent with a white head, purple body, and no teeth, whose venom consumes whatever it touches.

Porraceus, a, um; adj. of or like a leek.

Porrectē; adv. straight, out at length.

Porrectio, ōnis; f. a reaching or a stretching out.

Porrectius; adv. comp. farther on.

Porrectus, a, um; part. of porrigere, stretched out or smooth; also dead.

* Porrectus pes, a full foot. * Porrectiore fronte loqui, to speak with a more pleasing look. * In porrectum, cut at length.

Porric-io, -ere; act. cum accus. [à porro & jacio] to throw the entrails of the beasts slain into the fire, offer up, to sacrifice.

† Porriginōsus, a, um; adj. mangy, scald-pated.

PORRIGO, inis; f. [à porrum, vel a πύρρον, surfures] a scald-pate, an itch, mange, scurf, dandruff, murrain.

PORRIGO, exi, ectum, -ere; act. cum accus & dat. vel à per & re-go] to reach forth, stretch forth, lay along. Porrigere manum, or dextram, to hold out one's helping hand. * Porrigere herbam, to yield one's self beaten, by holding out a blade of grass. * Porrigere pedes, to die. * Porrigi in aliquid tempus, to be deferred for some time.

Porrigor, -ēris, i, ectus sum; pass. to be stretched, or reach'd out, to

be prolonged, continued, or extended.

Porrima, mæ; f. the sister or companion of Carmenta, Evander's mother.

Porrina, æ; f. a bed of leeks.

PORRO; adv. Cic. [ἀ πορρον, longe] furthermore, moreover, henceforward, now. * Hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, great Rome has received it hence down. * Perge porro, go on. * Adeon' porro ingratus? nay so unthankful. * Percipe porro, there is somewhat else. * Exigua porro, but small. * Neque porro, nor yet. * Quid tam porro regium, what so much like a king.

PORRUM, i; n. [Πορρον] a scalliporrus, i; m. } on, a leek, a ballot. * Porrum capitatum, the set or headed leek. * Porrum sectile or fectivum, the unset maiden or bladed leek.

Porsēna, næ; m. a king of the Tuscans, who made war upon the Romans for the restitution of the Tarquins, and being ready to rush into the city was stopped by the valour of Horatius Cocles, afterwards besieging the city, and, finding he could do no good, returned astonished at the incredible valour of the Romans, whereof Mutius Scævola had given him an example.

PORTA, æ; f. Liv. [ἀ πόρτα, transitus] a port or gate; also the great vein, a mouth and breach. * Porta cœli, the superior hemisphere. * Porta prætoris, the portin, the high walk of the camp on the front, by which the general led his army out to battle. * Porta cœ utar quam primum videro, I'll. make use of the first opportunity that happens.

Porta, the name of several places.

† **Portabilis**, e; adj. portable, to be born.

† **Portarius**, ii; m. a porter.

† **Portator**, ōris; m. a carrier, bearer.

Portatus, ūs; m. a bearing, conveying.

† **Portella**, æ; f. a wicket or postern.

† **Portemia**, æ; f. a little ship of Pannonia.

Portendo, di, ntum, ere; [ἀ πορρο & tendo] to bode, portend, betoken.

Portentificus, a, um; adj. monster-making, working wonders.

† **Portentōse**; adv. monstrously, vastly.

Portentōsus, a, um; adj. monstrous, prodigious, vast.

Portentum, i; n. [ἀ portendo] a prodigy, strange sight, omen, monster.

Portus, eos; m. a ferry-man, g.

Portmos; g. a straight or narrow sea.

Portia, æ; f. the daughter of Cato, who, hearing that her husband Brutus was slain at Philippi, killed herself.

† **Porticæ**, arum; pl. f. little galleries.

† **Porticula**, æ; f. a small gallery.

† **Porticulum**, i; n. a little porch.

† **Porticulus**, i; m. a little haven.

Porticus, ūs; f. Vitruv. [ἀ portus] a

gallery, porch, a walk set with pillars, a piazzetta.

Portio, ōnis, f. Ter. [ἀ pars] a part or piece, a portion or proportion. * Ad portionem virium, according to one's strength. * Vocem habet portione maximam, it has a very loud voice considering the bulk of body.

Portisculus, i; m. [ἀ portus] the boatswain.

† **Portitio**, ōnis; f. a carrying.

Portito, are; to carry to and fro. act.

Portitor, ōris; m. Vir. a porter, ferryman, and conveyer. * Glacialis portitor uris, the consellation of Bootes.

† **Portitorium**, ii; n. a custom-house.

Portiuncula, æ; f. a small part or portion.

Portius Licinius, an ancient writer of epigrams.

PORTO, are; act. cum accus. [ἀ φέρω, onus] to bring, carry about on a horse, waggon, or ship, to convey. * Portare auxilium alicui, to aid any one. * Portare insidias alicui, to lay snares for and deceive. * Jurgium portare ad uxorem, to go and rattle his wife soundly.

Portorium, ii; n. custom, toll, impost, also a task.

Portospana, æ, f. a city of Carmania.

Portugallia, æ; f. Portugal.

Portula, æ; f. a postern or wicket.

Portulaca, æ; f. [ἀ portula] purslain.

Portumnus, i; ni; m. Palæmon, the god of harbours.

Portunalia, ene of the four Grecian games, in honour of Palæmon.

Portunata, an island of Illyrium.

Portunda, æ; f. the goddess of the bed-chamber.

† **Portunus**, a, um; adj. quiet, having the haven.

Portuosus, a, um; adj. full of good havens.

PORTUS, ūs; m. Hor. [ἀ πόρτα] an haven, harbour, or key, refuge, safety. * Stat in portu navis prædatoria, a pirate rides in the haven's mouth. * In portu navigare, to be past all danger. * In portu impingere, to founder in the very haven, to miscarry at the beginning or conclusion of a business.

Portus Calensis, a city of Portugal, called Portugallo, giving name to the whole kingdom.

Portus Herculis, a haven in Liguria called Villa Franca, another in Hetruria and Calabria.

Portus Lunæ, a very large haven of Liguria.

Portus Augusti, or Romanus, a city of Hetruria, and other places.

Portus Magnus, a haven in Spain, called Almeria, another in Mauritania Cæsariensis, called Marzuquive under the Spaniards, and another in the south part of England, called Portsmouth.

Portus Mauritius, a haven of Liguria, called Porto Morisco.

Portus Menesthei, a large town in Spain.

Portus Monæci, the same as Portus Herculis in Liguria.

Portus Navonius, a haven of Corsica.

Portus Orestis, a haven of the Brutii.

Portus Rōmatinus, a large haven of the Carni, called Porto Gruaro.

Portus Santonum, Rochel in France.

Portus Velinus, a haven of Lucania.

Portus Ulyssis, Lognina in Sicily.

PORUS, i; m. Cels. [ἀ πόρος] the hard skin of a sore, a sandy whet-stone, the gouty swelling of the joints.

PORUS, i; m. Cels. [ἀ πόρος] a pore, or little hole in the skin.

Pōrus, ri; Curt. a king of India, exceeding tall, vanquished by Alexander.

† **Pos** [ἀ potis] able.

Posca, æ; f. [ἀ pote] vinegar and water mixt.

POSC-O, pōposci, ēre; act. cum acc. rei & perf. Ovid. [ἀ ποσσω, vel ἀ ποσκαω, dico] to require, demand. * In prælia poscere, to challenge. * Res poscit, occasion requires. * Posce deos veniam, ask the gods forgiveness. * Rupto poscentem sulphura vitro, changing his matches for broken glasses. * Poscere reum aliquem, to accuse or attain one. * Clamore aliquem poscere, to bawl after one, to dun aloud in the street.

Posideon, a Grecian month answering December.

Posidippus, i; m. a comical poet, and another who wrote of Cnidus.

Posidium, ii; a promontory of Bithynia, another of Phthiotis, and another in Caria; also a haven of Epirus.

Posidon, the Greek name of Neptune.

Posidonia, æ; f. a city of Lucania.

Posidoniotæ, arum; the people of Posidonia.

Posidonium, ii; n. a promontory of the Brutii.

Posidonius, ii; m. an Apamian philosopher, who lived and taught at Rhodes; the scholar and successor of Panæti; also an historian of Olbiopolis, who wrote the Attick history in four books, and other things; also an African bishop, chamber-fellow to St. Austin, whose life he wrote, and seven books of homilies, with other things.

Pōsitio, ōnis; f. a situation; also a proposition held and maintained; a termination or ending of a word, cadence or falling at a period.

Pōsitivus, a, um; adj. positive.

Pōsitor, ōris; m. a founder.

Pōsitum, i; n. a maxim, supposition.

Pōsitura, æ; f. a posture, situation, plating, order.

Pōsitus, a, um; part. of ponere, laid aside, founded, situate, left, discouraged, granted. * Positus super armentarium, the comptroller of the magazine. * Positis rebus omnibus, having disengaged himself from all things.

Pōsitus, ūs; m. a situation, founding building.

† **Posui**, for posui [of pono.]

Possessio, ōnis; f. a possession, property, substance. * Possessio fiduciaria, a possession in trust.

Possessiuncula, æ; f. a small possession.

Possessivus, a, um; adj. signifying possession, possessive.

Possessor, ōris; m. a possessor.

Possessorius, a, um; adj. [of possideor] possessed.

† **Possitrix**, icis; f. a she possessor.

† **Possetur**, for posset.

Possibilis, e; adj. possible, which may be.

Possibilitas, atis; f. possibility, power.

Possideo, ēdi, ēssum [ἀ potis, vel porto]

porro & sedco] to possess, to inhabit, have, obtain. * Publice possideri, to be forfeited.

Postis Magnetius, he wrote the history of the Amazons.

Possum, potui, posse; verb. neut. irreg. to have power, be able, be in good health, be potent or prevalent. * Non omnia possumus omnes, all of us cannot do all that is to be done. * Valere & posse, to have strength or authority. * Potest fieri, it is possible. * Nil posse, to have no ability. * Ingenio parum possum, my parts are very mean. * Possunt oculi, potest caput, both eyes and head are in a good disposition, nothing ails 'em.

POST, præp. serv. acc. & adv. Just. after, afterwards, behind. * Post homines natos, post hominum memoriam, since men could mean, time out of mind. * Post id locorum, afterwards. * Post tergum, behind. * Post sexennium, within this six years. [adv.] * Multis post annis, many years after.

† Postantè; adv. thereabouts.

Postautumnalis, le; adj. Plin. after harvest, lateward.

† Postbrachiæle, is; n. the back of the hand between the wrist and fingers.

Posteà; adv. afterwards, else. * Quid posteà! and what then! Ter.

Posteaquam; adv. after that, Sal.

† Postellus, i; m. a drop.

Posterganeus raptus, a cramp turning the head back.

† Postergo, are; to leave behind, cast behind the back.

Posteri, òrum; m. pl. Cic. posterity, offspring.

Posterior, ius, gen. òris; adj. 3 art. Liv. more backward, lateward, baser.

* Non posteriores feram, I will not come behind. * Suam salutem posteriorem salute communi ducere, to take more care of the common good than his own. * Omnes res posteriores pono, atque operam tibi do, I lay by all things to hear, attend, and serve you.

Postèritas, àtis; f. Vir. posterity.

Postèrius; adv. compar. à post. afterwards. * Si postèrius fuisset, had he been an age or two nearer us.

† Postèro, are; neut. to be inferior or worse.

† Posterula, æ; f. a back way or lane.

Posterus, a, um; adj. Plin. next, following after. * In posterum, for the time to come. * Postero, the day following.

Post-fero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre; act. à post & fero, reg. acc. & dat. Liv. to esteem less, set less by; to set beneath or behind. * Libertati plebis suas opes postferre; Liv. to set more by the people's liberty than their own wealth.

Postgenum, i; n. fog or later-math.

Postgenitus, a, um; adj. born after. * Postgeniti, successors, posterity.

Posthabeo, ui, itum, ère; act. acc. to set lower, value lower. * Omnes posthabui mihi res, I set all things alone, I minded nothing at all.

† Posthabito, are; to set behind.

Posthabitus, a, um; undervalued.

Posthac, } adv. Plin. hereafter,

Posthac, } henceforward.

Posthinc, adv. Liv. henceforward.

Posthumia, æ; f. a vestal virgin, accused of adultery, because of her neatness and light carriage; also the wife of Servius Sulpitius.

Posthumius Albinus, being sent against Jugurtha, and brib'd by him, brought much damage to his country.

Posthumius, the name of divers men.

Posthumus, mi; m. the son of Æneas.

Posthumus, a, um; adj. [qu. post humatum, sc. patrem] born after the father's death. * Opus posthumum, a piece printed after the author's death.

Postia, æ; f. a city of Italy.

† Postibi, adv. Plaut. after that.

Posticum, ii; n. the backside [of a house.]

Posticula, æ; f. a little back-door.

Posticulum, i; n. Plaut. a little postern, wicket, or back-door.

Posticus, a, um; adj. Liv. behind, backward. * Postica sanna, a jeer behind the back. * Postica pars palatii, the back stairs. * Postica, scil. janua, and posticum, scil. ostium, a postern or back-door.

† Postideà, for posteà, afterwards.

Postilæna, æ; f. a crupper.

Postilla, æ; f. a postil or short exposition on the Gospel, &c.

Postillà; adv. since then, after that.

POSTIS, is; m. Vir. [παραστάς, vel à positus] a post, door-post, a door.

Postliminus, a, um; adj. returning from exile or captivity.

Postliminium, ii; n. Fest. [à limen] a restoring or returning from exile or captivity, the return of one thought to be dead, restored to his house by a hole thorough the wall. * Postliminio recipere, to receive a thing after it was alienated from him.

Postmeridiānus, a, um; adj. in the afternoon, in one's old age.

Postmitto, ère; act. cum accus. to omit, wave, esteem less.

Postmodò, } adv. Liv. afterwards.

Postmodum, }

Postòmis, iis; f. barnacles for a horse's nose, &c.

Postpò-no, sui, situm, nère; act. cum acc. & dat. Hor. to place behind, undervalue. * Vosque est postponere natis ausa suis, she took the boldness to serve you after her own children. * Omnia postposui dummodo præceptis patris parerem, I parted with all to obey my father.

Postpòsitus, a, um; part. laid aside.

Postprincipium, ii; n. a continuance, progress, place of security.

Postpùto, are; to make less reckoning of.

Postquàm; adv. Ter. after that.

Postremò, } adv. Cic. lastly, the last

Postremum, } time, in a word. *

Postremum me vides, you will never see me more, you are taking your last farewell.

Postremus, a, um; adj. last, lowest, basest. * Non in postremis esse, to be none of the meanest or worst.

Postridiè; adv. Cels. [qu. postero die] the day after. * Postridiè quam pater mortem obiit, the day after his father died. * Postridiè idus, the day after the ides.

Postscenium, } ii; n. Lucr. a retiring

Postscenium, } place, withdrawing room.

† Postsignantes, the rear of an army.

Postvè-nio, ni, ntum, nire; neut. dat. to come behind or after.

Postverta, æ; f. a Roman goddess presiding over women in childbirth.

† Postula, æ; f. a crupper.

† Postulāmen, inis; n. a request.

Postulatio, ònis; f. Cic. a demand, request, supplication; also a wrangling. * Advocatorum postulationes, declarations in chancery.

Postulātus, a, um; adj. demanding or demanded.

Postulātor, òris; m. Sen. a demander, petitioner, declarer in chancery.

Postulātorius, a, um; adj. of a request or demand.

Postulātum, i; n. a demand.

Postulātus, a, um; part. à postulator, Cic. demanded, accused.

Postulātus, us; m. a request.

Postul-o, are; act. cum acc. to ask, demand, require, to impeach or accuse, dun, challenge a debt. * Ut tu hanc eripere postules, that you should offer to take her away from me. * Postulare advocatum, to request one to be their advocate. * Postulabatur injuriam, he was sued in an action of trespass. * Postulo pro te, I speak in your behalf to the judge. * Postulare quætionem, to demand a legal proceeding against him who has wrong'd us.

Postvorta, the Roman goddess which saw things future from things past.

† Potābilis, le; adj. which may be drunk, potable.

Potamenia, æ; f. a woman-disciple of Origen, the most beautiful of women and martyrs, who at her death converted her executioner Basilides, who was afterwards martyred himself.

Potāmōgiton, g. water-grass.

Potāmōlacum, ci; n. a river and island of Æolis.

Potāio, ònis; f. Ter. a drinking.

† Potāticus, a, um; adj. Erasim. of drinking.

Potātor, òris; m. Sen. a great drinker, toper.

Potāus, a, um; part. Ovid. drunken.

Potātus, us; m. Sen. a tipsy.

Potēns, ntis; P. & A. ior, ntissimus; [à possum] powerful, strong, possessed.

* Multa potens, having much power. * Mei potens, master of my own passion. * Plehi miscere potentes, to mingle the nobles with the commons. * Voti potens, having his desire. * Imperii potens, possessing the empire, tearing rule. * Potens corporis, having the use of one's body, strong.

Potentātus, us; m. Cæli greatness of authority, pre-eminence, superiority.

Potentèr; adv. Hor. powerfully, suitable to one's power.

Potentia, æ; f. power, authority, credit. * Potentiæ promptæ, a forward person.

Potentia, æ; f. a city of the Piceni, called S. Maria di Loretta.

Potentiautèr; adv. Liv. powerfully.

Potentilla, æ; f. wild tummy, silver herb.

† Potento, are; to domineer or usurp.

† Poteratur, for poterat, Non.

Potēriothēca, æ; f. the place to set the cups or glasses in.

Potērium, ii; n. a pot, cup. * Poterium famiolum, an earthen pot.

Potessum, for possum, Ter.

Potestas, àtis; f. Cic. [à possum] power, authority, opportunity; also

(6) M a ma-

a magistrate. * In potestate alicujus esse, to be under another's command. * Privare potestate, to put one out of commission. * Facere potestatem, to give leave. * Potestas tibi fuit, it was in your power. * Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, as often as I shall meet with such and such men.
 † Potestam, for potestatem.
 Potestatus, ūs; m. power, might.
 † Pōtestur, for potest, it is possible.
 Pōthinus and Achinus, nī; m. those men that slew Pompey, when he fled into Egypt.
 Pōtidea, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.
 Potideānia, æ; f. a city of Ætolia.
 Potin', for potescere, canst thou? Ter.
 Pōtio, ōnis; f. Plaut. a drink, julep, a purge, a draught, a potion. * Potio aromatica, hippocras.
 † Potio, potire, to make partaker. * Potire servitutis, to enslave, Plaut.
 † Potionatus, a, um; adj. poisoned.
 † Pōtione, are; act. Suet. cum acc. to julep, give a potion, to poison.
 Pōtior, itus sum, īri; dep. cum abl. to enjoy, seize, or possess, to obtain. * Potior voto, I obtain my desire. * Rerum potiri, to be in authority, and rule the state. * Ne potiretur mali, lest some mischief should light upon him. * Potiri hostium, to conquer or be conquered by the enemy.
 Pōtior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. comp. à potis, better. * Nihil mihi fuit potius, nothing pleased me better.
 Pōtīs, e; adj. [a word, prope] able, possible. * Neque ferri potis est, nor can it be born with.
 Potissimæ, } adv. especially, chiefly.
 Potissimūm, } * Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I know not which to dispatch first.
 Pōtissimus, a, um; adj. superl. Plin. best, strongest, chiefest. * Potissimum opus, the best piece of all.
 Potitris, is, g. the pot which birds drink in, being fastened to the cage.
 Pōtito, are, to drink often, tipple.
 † Pōtitor, ōris; m. a possessor.
 Pōtitus, a, um; part. à potior, Cic. enjoyed, gotten. * Potitus hostium, taken prisoner by the enemy.
 Potiuncula, æ; f. Suet. a small drink.
 Pōtius, adv. Ter. rather, more especially. * Abeo potius, I had rather be gone.
 Potniæ, the name of two towns, one in Boeotia near Thebes, where there is Potninus Fons, and another in Magnesia.
 Potniæus, a, um; adj. of Potniæ.
 Pōt-o, avi, & potus sum, ātum, and pōtum; neut. to drink or tipple. * Toto die potatur, they were toying all day long. * Lanæ potant, the wool jukes in the dye. * Dare potatum bobus, to water the oxen.
 Pōtor, ōris; m. a drinker, taper.
 Pōtorium, īi; n. a drinking bowl.
 Pōtōrius, a, um; adj. of or for drinking. * Ampulla potoria, a glass to drink in.
 Pōtulentus, a, um; adj. in drink, tippled; also which may be drunk.
 Pōtus, a, um; part. à poto, drunk, that has drunk.
 POTUS, ūs; m. Cels. [word] drink.

P ante R.

P.R. abbreviat. for Populus Romanus.
 PR. abbreviat. præfectus, prætor,

or prætorium.

Praipa, pæ; f. a city of Atropatena.
 Prachus, chi; f. a city of Illyria.
 Practicus, a, um; adj. practical, g.
 Practus, a city of Pontus; also a river of Pontus.
 PRÆ, præp. serv. abl. & aliq. adv. before, in comparison, in regard, in respect of; for, by reason of: Prefixed to verbs it connotes before, beforehand, before or above: Prefixed to an adjective, exceedingly, very much. * I præ, sequar, go before, and I'll follow. * Præ studio, out of earnestness. * Præ manibus est liber, I have a book in my hands. * Præ se ferre, to profess openly, give out a vow. * Parva res est voluptatum in vitâ, præ qua quod molestum est, there is a small deal of pleasure in life, in comparison of what is painful. * Præ multitudine, by reason of the multitude.
 † Præaccipio, ere, to take before.
 Præacuo, ere; to sharpen the point of a thing.
 Præacutē; adv. with a sharp point.
 Præacutus, a, um; adj. Cæf. sharp-pointed, witty.
 Præaltē; adv. Enn. very highly.
 Præaltus, a, um; very high or deep.
 Præambulo, are; neut. to walk before.
 Præambulo, ōnis; m. Eras. a gentleman usher.
 † Præambulus, a, um; adj. walking before.
 † Præaudio, ire; act. to hear before.
 Præauditus, a, um; part. heard before.
 Præbenda, ōrum; pl. n. Gell. the allowance given to commissioners of foreign parts, or those that travel upon publick business, to wit, wood and salt. * Conducere præbenda magistratibus, to take upon one to furnish the magistrates with provision.
 Præbenda, æ; f. a prebend or portion allowed the members of a cathedral church.
 † Præbendarius, a, um; of a prebend.
 Præbendarius, īi; m. a prebendary or assistant to the bishop.
 Præbeo, ere; act. acc. & dat. to afford, allow, shew, manifest. * Præbere aurem, se attentum auditorem, to lend an ear. * Præbet errorem quod, hence came the mistake, because. * Præbere ludos, to make sport for, to be laugh'd at. * Præbere strenuum hominem, se æquum, to be courageous, deal favourably with. * Præbere tyrannum, to act tyrannically.
 Præbia, ōrum; n. pl. [a prohibeo] remedies against incanting.
 Præbibō, ere; cum dat. to drink unto.
 † Præbita, ōrum; n. the allowance of slaves.
 † Præbitio, ōnis; f. a giving, an offering.
 † Præbito, ere; to kill, pass by.
 Præbitor, ōris; m. an owner, a giver, an almoner.
 Præbitus, a, um; part. of præbeor; Col. given, offered.
 Præcalv-eo, ere; to be bald before.
 Præcalvities, ei; f. baldness before.
 Præcalvus, a, um; adj. Suet. bald before, or very bald.
 Præcantatio, ōnis; f. Quint. a fore-speaking or cursing.
 Præcanto, are; neut. Lucret. to sing before; also to charm.

Præcantrix, } icis; f. Plaut. she
 Præcantatrix, } that speaks or curses, a witch.
 Præcānus, a, um; adj. early grey, very hoary.
 Præcarus, a, um; adj. very dear.
 Præ-aveo, avi, autum, āvere; act. cum accus. & abl. cum præpos. Liv. to be aware beforehand, to take a care, foresee.
 Præcautio, ōnis; f. a forewarning, preventing, or precaution.
 Præcautor, ōris; m. Plaut. a foreser.
 Præcautus, a, um; part. à præca-veor; wary in foreseeing what is afar off; also foreseeing. * Præcauto opus est, a great care must be had, one must look to himself.
 Præc-ēdo, effi, ssum, ēdere; act. cum acc. & dat. Vir. to go before, out-go, exceed. * Præcedere auctoritate, to set one a precedent. * Sapere præcedere, to taste better.
 Præceler, m. } adj. Plin. exceed.
 Præceleris, f. } ing swift.
 Præcelere, n. }
 Præcēlēratiō, ōnis; f. a making haste.
 Præcēlērator, ōris; m. a hastener.
 Præcēlērō, are; Stat. to surpass in swiftness.
 Præcellens, ntis; P. & A. ior, īssimus, excelling. * Præcellentes ingenio, excelling in parts.
 Præcel-lo, lul, ssum, lūre; cum dat. Tac. to excel, exceed, surpass.
 Præcelsum, a, um; adj. exceeding high.
 † Præcendo, ere; to enflame.
 Præcentio, ōnis; f. the flourish or beginning of a song, the tuning of the voice.
 Præcentor, ōris; m. Jun. the foreman of the quire, the chanter.
 † Præcentorius, a, um; of a chanter.
 Præcentrix, icis; f. Frag. Poet. she that sings first.
 † Præcentus, vel præcantus, ūs; m. a singing before.
 Præceps, hic, hæc, hoc; gen. īpis, and īpitis, headlong, dangerous, very hasty or swift, rash, hair-brain'd, heady, deep, fierce, violent, preventing. * Urus præceps, the bear that hangs her head down. * Turrin in præcipiti stantem, standing on a steep hill. * In præceps jactere, to throw one down with the head foremost. * Dare præcipitem, to sling one down headlong. * In præcipiti esse, to be in decent, to tumble lower and lower. * Præceps senectus, extreme old age.
 Præceptio, ōnis; f. a commanding or instructing.
 Præceptivus, a, um; adj. commanding.
 † Præceptio, are, to command often.
 Præceptor, ōris; m. a master, instructor, tutor. * Malignus præceptor, a naughty master that does not give his scholars their due commendation.
 † Præceptōrius, a, um, commanding.
 Præceptrix, icis; f. a mistress, teacher.
 Præceptum, ī; n. a command, instruction, direction. * Vivendi præcepta dare, to instruct in morality.
 Præceptus, a, um; part. of præcipior, prevented, commanded.
 † Præcerno, ere; to foresee.
 Præcerp-o, si, tum, ere; act. cum accus. to gather off before it is ripe, or before the owner. * Non præcerno fructum officii tui, I do not forestal your duty.

Præcer-

Præcertatio, ōnis f. ad Heren. a bickering before the main engagement, a skirmish.
Præchârus, a, um; adj. dearly beloved.
 † **Præcia**, æ; m. a forewarner, harbinger.
Præcia, æ; f. a very beautiful Roman woman, who won Cethegus's heart, inasmuch that he approved of nothing without her.
Præcidaneus, a, um; } adj. slain before.
Præcidarius, a, um; } fore a set time. * **Præcidanea porca**, a sow slain before entering upon harvest.
 * **Agna præcidanea**, a lamb slain preparatorily to other sacrifices.
Præci-do, di, sum, dēre; act. cum accus. Sen. to cut off the end, forepart, or top, to deny. * **Præcidere sibi gulam**, to cut one's own throat.
 * **Præcidere arborem**, to top a tree.
 * **Brevitatem præcidam**, I'll lay or mark it out in short, I'll presently make an end on't.
Præcinctio, ōnis; f. a girding about; also a row of benches ascending in seats behind each other.
Præcinctorium, ii; n. an apron.
Præcinctura, æ; f. a girdle, girding.
Præcinctus, a, um; girt before, environed. * **Præcincti pueri**, waiters.
Præcinctus, ūs; m. a garment fitted to half the body or breast.
Præcin-go, xi, ūm, gēre; act. cum accus. & abl. Ovid. to gird up one's clothes before them, to tuck up, address, compass, prepare.
Præcino, ui, entum; [of præ and cano] to sing before, foretell.
Præcipio, ēpi, eptum, ipēre; act. cum accus. Vir. [of præ and capio] to prevent, command, teach, foresee. * **Præcipere animo victoriam**, to promise one's self the victory. * **Præcipere animo pugnam**, to forecast the manner of fight.
 * **Gaudia præcipere**, to rejoice before the time. * **Hic artem nandi præcipit**, ille trochi, one teaches to swim, the other to drive the hoop.
Præcipitans, ntis; adj. rash, violent.
 * **Præcipitante republicâ**, the commonwealth falling to decay, growing every day worse than another.
Præcipitanti; adv. Lucr. rashly, hastily, blunderingly.
Præcipitantiâ, æ; f. a falling headlong; also rashness.
Præcipitatio, ōnis; f. Sen. a blundering upon, rash and hasty hurrying, a throwing down headlong.
Præcipitator, ōris; m. Quint. a tumbler, hurrier.
Præcipitatus, a, um; P. & A. hastened. * **Ætate præcipitatâ**, being old.
Præcipitium, ii; n. a precipice, steep downfall, the brow of a hill.
Præcipito, are; to throw down headlong, to overthrow, come tumbling.
 * **Præcipitat hyems**, the winter rushes in violently. * **Nilus præcipitat**, Nile tumbles down the cataracts. * **In amore præcipitavit**, he is rashly fallen in love.
 * **Præcipitare palmitem**, to tack down a vine branch.
Præcipitur, verb. imp. command is given.
Præcipuè; adv. Cic. chiefly, especially. * **Præcipua omnium**, especially, above all.
Præcipuus, a, um; [à præcipio] chief, special. * **Præcipua cœnationum**, the chief dining-room.

Præcisè; adv. precisely, closely. * **Præcisè negare**, to deny flatly.
Præcisio, ōnis; f. a cutting off, a paring away, brevity, a figure in grammar leaving something to be understood.
Præcisum, i; n. part of the entrails.
Præcisus, a, um; part. of præcidere, cutting off, craggy, gelded. * **Præcisa narratio**, a curtailed relation.
 † **Præcius**, a, um; adj. rash, unpleasant. * **Vinum præcium**, wine of the first vintage.
 † **Præclāmītatio**, ōnis; f. a crying before.
 † **Præclāmītator**, ōris; m. a cryer before.
 † **Præclāmīto**, are; act. to cry before, to make proclamation.
Præclārè; adv. bravely, gallantly, excellently well. * **Præclārè mecum agitur**, I am dealt singularly well with.
Præclarus, a, um; adj. very famous, eminent. * **Lux præclara**, the broad-light.
Præclu-do, si, sum, dēre; act. cum accus. Cic. to shut out or up, to block up. * **Præcludere transitum alicui**, to stop up one's passage.
 † **Præcluens**, ntis; excellent, mighty.
Præclusus, a, um; shut, blocked out, up.
PRÆCO, ōnis; m. Liv. [κρηπύς, βραβύς vel a prædico] a cryer, a publisher, a bellman. * **Præco virtutum alicujus**, a setter out of another's virtues, a publisher of them far and near.
Præcoctus, a, um; part. of præcoquo, too much boiled, very ripe.
Præcogito, are; to think beforehand of, to premeditate.
Præcogitus, a, um; adj. Quint. foreknown, laid down in the beginning before an art.
 † **Præcognosco**, ōvi, ūm, oscēre; act. cum acc. to know before.
Præcolo, ēre; act. cum accus. to break ground, and bestow the first tilling on it, to prepare.
Præcompōsitus, a, um; part. à præcomponor; Ovid. set before the work, fashioned. * **Os præcompōsitum**, a face set in a demure posture.
 † **Præcōnātus**, ūs; m. a publick extolling.
Præconceptus, a, um; part. conceived or gathered together before.
Præconcinnātus, a, um; part. framed before hand.
 † **Præcōnio**, are; act. to cry in the market, proclaim.
Præcōnium, ii; n. the thing which is cried, a report, publishing praise, commendation.
 † **Præcōnius**, a, um; adj. of a cryer.
Præconsūmo, ēre; act. to waste before.
Præconsumptus, a, um; adj. spent before.
Præcontrecto, are; act. to handle or feel before.
Præco-quo, xi, ūm, quēre; act. cum accus. to seeth or ripen before.
Præcōquus, a, um; adj. early ripe, rash ripe.
Præcordia, ōrum; pl. n. [à cor] the midriff, the parts about the heart, the breast; the thoughts and affections. * **Ferrea præcordia**, hard-hearted. * **Aperit præcordia liber**, wine makes men reveal secrets.
 † **Præcordiālis**, le; hearty, unfeigned.
 † **Præcorditer**; adv. unfeignedly.
Præcorrumpo, ēre; act. cum accus.

Ovid. to corrupt or bribe before.
Præcorruptio, ōnis; f. Tert. a corrupting before.
Præcorruptus, a, um; part. à præcorrumptor; Ovid. corrupt before.
Præcox, gen. ōcis; adj. 3 art. early ripe, ripe before others, over-hasty, untimely. * **Poma præcocia**, apricots. * **Præcox ingenium**, a forward wit.
Præcrassus, a, um; adj. very thick.
Præcrūdus, a, um; adj. Col. very raw.
 † **Præcūdo**, ēre; act. to coin before.
 † **Præculco**, are; act. to tread before.
Præcultè; adv. very neatly and trimly.
Præcultus, a, um; part. of præcolor; broken up, and tilled the first time; also very trim and neat.
Præcumbo, ēre; neut. to lie before.
Præcupīdus, a, um; adj. very desirous.
Præcūrātio, ōnis; f. a bespeaking.
 † **Præcurātor**, ōris; m. an harbinger.
 † **Præcūro**, are; to regard before.
Præcurro, ri, ūm, rēre; act. cum acc. to run before, out-strip. * **Aliquem ætate præcurrere**, to live before his time. * **Amor votis suis plerumque præcurrit**, love most an end foretells its very wishes.
Præcurſio, ōnis; f. an out-running.
Præcurſor, ōris; m. a fore-runner.
Præcurſorius, a, um; fore-running.
Præcurſus, ūs; m. a running before.
Præcurvus, a, um; adj. very crooked.
PRÆDA, æ; f. [ab Heb. parad, separavit] a prey or booty by force; gain from any fraud; spoil, pillage, meat to be devoured; also an earnest. * **Agere prædam**, to drive away plundered cattle.
Prædābundus, a, um; adj. plundering, pillaging, robbing all about.
Prædāceus, a, um; adj. of prey, plundering.
Prædamnatio, ōnis; f. a condemning before trial.
Prædamnatâ spe, there being no hopes left.
Prædamno, are; act. Liv. to condemn before trial.
 † **Prædārius**, ii; m. a free-booter.
 † **Prædātio**, ōnis; f. a plundering.
Prædātini, a, um; adj. gotten for a prey or booty.
Prædātor, ōris; m. } a pillager or
Prædatrix, icis; f. } plunderer.
Prædātōrius, a, um; adj. of a robber or plunderer. * **Navis prædatoria**, a pirate.
Prædātum, i; n. pillage.
Prædātus, a, um; adj. having pilaged, laden with spoils.
Prædēlāſſo, are; to tire beforehand.
Prædensātus, a, um; part. à prædensor; Plin. crowded very thick.
Prædenſo, are; to make very thick.
Prædensus, a, um; adj. very thick.
Prædestinatio, ōnis; f. a determining beforehand, predestination.
Prædestino, are; to determine beforehand, to predestinate.
 † **Prædiālis**, le; adj. of a farm.
Prædiātor, ōris; m. a counsellor well versed in the conveyances of lands; also a farmer.
Prædiātōrius, a, um; adj. of lands.
Prædiātus, a, um; adj. well landed.
Prædicābilis, le; adj. to be spoken openly, cried up, which may be attributed to a subject.
Prædicamentum, i; n. a predicament.
Prædicatio, ōnis; f. Plin. a speaking openly, a giving out, reporting, crying up.

Prædicativa propositio, a simple proposition.
 Prædicator, ōris; m. an open reporter, a cryer up.
 Prædicatum, i; n. the predicate, that which is spoken of the subject.
 Prædicatus, a, um; part. published.
 Prædico, are; act. accus. to speak openly, give out, report, affirm, to attribute, cry up. * Actum est si quidem hæc vera prædicat, I am undone if all be true that she says. * Prædicare de suis laudibus, to brag of one's praises. * Audes mihi prædicare id? dare you avouch that.
 Prædi-co, xi, ōrum, cēre; act. cum acc. Cic. to tell beforehand, to foretel. * Hoc primum in hæc re prædico tibi, I tell you this first and foremost. * De quo prædiximus, of whom we spoke before.
 Prædictio, ōnis; f. a foretelling.
 Prædictum, i; n. a prediction.
 Prædictus, a, um; part. of prædicor. foretold, prophesied. * Prædictio, when it was already reported. * Prædicta cænæ horâ, at the time appointed when supper should be ready.
 Prædictolum, i; n. a small tenement.
 Prædisco, ere; act. to learn before.
 Præditus, a, um; adj. [à datus] induced, adorned, qualified. * Grandi vitio præditum exemplum, an example, having a great flaw in it. * Summo magistratu præditus, impowered with the highest degree of honour. * Præditus medicamentis, medicinal.
 Prædives, itis; adj. exceeding rich.
 Prædivinatio, ōnis; f. a prognosticating.
 Prædivinator, oris; m. a prognosticator.
 Prædivino, are; act. cum accus. Plin. to prognosticate, guess before.
 Prædivinus, a, um; adj. foretelling what is to come significative of future events.
 Prædium, ii; n. C.c. [à præ] a farm, manour-house and land.
 Prædo, ōnis; m. Cic. [a præda] a pillager, plunderer, pirate, a robber. * Prædo hæreditatis, an invader of another's inheritance.
 † Prædo, are; to prey.
 † Prædoc-eo, ere; act. to teach before.
 Prædoctus, a, um; part. à prædoceor. Cic. before instructed, being taught one's part or lesson.
 Prædom-o, ui, itum, ere; act. Sen. to subdue before the assault.
 Prædonius, a, um; adj. of a robber or plunderer.
 † Prædonulus, i; m. a little thief.
 Prædor, ari; dep. to rob, pillage, plunder.
 Prædi-co, xi, ōrum, cēre; act. cum accus. to bring or draw before. * Vallum oppido præducere, to draw a line about the town.
 Prædulcis, ce; adj. exceeding sweet.
 Præduratio, ōnis; f. a making very hard.
 Prædurator, ōris; m. an hardener before.
 Præduro, are; to make very hard.
 Prædurus, a, um; adj. surpassingly hard. * Prædura ætas, an age very stout and strong.
 † Præelectio, ōnis; f. a choosing before.
 † Præeligo, ere; act. to choose before.
 Præeminentia, æ; f. pre-eminence.

† Præemin-eo, ere; neut. to appear high above others.
 Præ-co, ire; to go before, to shew the way. * Præire verba, to say certain words which another is to repeat after him. * Præeunt discipulis præceptores, the masters instruct their scholars.
 Præfacilis, le; adj. very easy.
 Præfandus, a, um; adj. to be fore-spoken. * Præfandi humoris efflu-vium, an involuntary discharge of urine.
 Præfari; dep. infinit. à præfor. to speak before. * Præfari divos, in the first place to invoke the gods. * Honorem præfari, to accost one another with titles of honour.
 Præfatio, ōnis; f. a preface.
 † Præfatiuncula, æ; f. a little preface.
 Præfatus, a, um; part. à præfor. ofore-said, having bespoken.
 Præfectiani, ōrum; m. pl. apparitors, pursuivants, or serjeants.
 Præfectorius, a, um; adj. having born the office of mayor or deputyship.
 Præfectura, æ; f. Liv. a deputyship, a lieutenantcy, the government of a province. * Præfectura urbis, the mayoralty.
 Præfectus, i; m. Just. an officer, a governor, president, lieutenant, deputy. * Præfectus annonæ, the clerk of the market. * Præfectus morum, the overseer of manners, censor, preceptor or dean. * Præfectus prætorio, the captain of the emperor's life-guard. * Præfectus vigiliæ, the captain of the guard. * Præfectus urbis, the mayor of the city. * Præfectus castrorum, the quarter-master-general. * Præfectus arcis, the constable of the castle, or lieutenant of the tower.
 † Præfericulum, i; n. a great brass basin used in sacrifice.
 Præ-féro, tuli, latum, ferre; act. to prefer, set about, to manifest, make a shew of, discover. * Facem præferre, to lead one the way. * Præfortur opinio, an opinion is spread. * Prætulit triumphi diem, he came the day before the triumph.
 Præferox, ōcis; adj. exceeding stout.
 Præferratus, a, um; part. à præferor. tipped with iron. * Hasta præferrata, a spear with an iron head.
 † Præferro, are; to tip with iron.
 Præfertilis, le; very fruitful, rank.
 Præservidus, a, um; exceeding hot.
 Præfestinatum, } adv. very hastily,
 Præfestine, } post-haste.
 Præfestinatio, ōnis; f. an hastening.
 Præfestinatus, a, um; part. à præfestinor. too much hastened.
 Præfestino, are; to make too much haste, hurry.
 † Præhibulo, are; to buckle or button before.
 Præfica, æ; f. [à præficio] the mistress mourner which began the lamentations at funerals.
 Præficio, cēi, cētum, icēre; act. cum acc. & dat. Just. to set over, to appoint.
 Præfido, di, sum; neut. to be very confident.
 Præfi-go, xi, xum, gēre; act. to stick on the end or before. * Ferrum hastæ præfigere, to head a spear. * Præfigunt ora capistris, they muzzle up their mouths with head-bands, having their nails stick-

ing out.
 Præfiguro, are; act. to set the shape of a thing before one.
 † Præfingo, ere; to feign before.
 Præfinio, ire; act. cum acc. to bound or determine before.
 † Præfinite; adv. precisely by measure.
 Præfinitio, ōnis; f. a determining before.
 Præfinito; adv. with a limited stint.
 Præfinitus, a, um; part. à præfinior. determined before.
 Præfiscinè; adv. [à fascino] without
 Præfiscini, } envy be it said.
 Præfixus, a, um; part. of præfigor. thrust through, headed with. * Veru præfixum latus, thrust through the side with a spit.
 † Præfl-co, cēvi, ere; to bewail much.
 Præflctus, a, um; part. à præfleo. greatly bewailed.
 Præfloratus, a, um; part. à præfloror. deflowered before.
 Præflor-co, ere; neut. to blossom before others.
 Præfloresco, ere; neut. to flourish or blossom before.
 Præfloro, are; to gather the flower or blossom before it come to ripe fruit.
 Præflu-o, xi, xum, ere; neut. to flow or run before a place.
 Præfocata, æ; f. a woman troubled with fits of the mother.
 Præfocatio, ōnis; a choking, stopping.
 Præfoco, are; to choke, stop up.
 Præfodio, odi, offum, odere; act. to dig before, bury in the ground.
 Præfecundus, a, um; adj. very fruitful.
 † Præfor. See Præfari.
 Præformatio, ōnis; f. a forming before.
 Præformatus, a, um; part. à præformor. Quint. formed before.
 Præformido, are; to forbear before.
 Præform-o, are; act. cum. acc. & dat. to fashion before. * Præformare literas infanti, to set him a copy.
 † Præfortiter; adv. very strongly.
 Præfractè; adv. ruggedly, roughly, churlishly.
 Præfractus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged, craggy, stubborn. * Præfractæ stirpes, stumps (without tops.)
 Præfrigidus, a, um; adj. exceeding cold.
 Præfr-ingo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. cum accus. to break the end off. * Hastas præfregissent, they had broke the heads of their spears off.
 † Præfug-io, ere; to fly away before.
 Præful-cio, si, tum, cēre; act. to underprop, to fortify, make sure before.
 Præfulg-eo, ere; to shine before or beyond.
 † Præfulgesco, ere; to begin to be very bright.
 † Præfulgidus, a, um; adj. to be very bright.
 † Præfulguro, are; act. cum accus. to lighten before. * Vias præfulgurat, he shines all the way over.
 Præfumigo, are; to perfume before.
 Præfurnium, ii; n. [à furnus] an oven's mouth, the place to put in fuel under a still, a stove-hole.
 † Præfuro, ere; neut. Ter. to rage extremely.
 Prægelidus, a, um; adj. very cold.
 † Prægenitalis, le; adj. first-born.
 Prægermino, are; to bud or blossom before others.

Prægestio, ire; to long earnestly.
Præ-igno, enui, enitum, ignere; act. to beget first, to begin.
Prægnans, ntis; adj. 3 art. Plin. [ab ant. geno, gigno] big with child.
 * **Arbor prægnans**, a tree with young fruit on't. * **Canis prægnans**, a bitch with puppy.
Prægnatio, onis; f. } Var. a breed-
Prægnatus, us; m. } ing.
 + **Præгно**, are; to be with young.
Prægrandis, de; very great, too great.
 + **Prægravatio**, onis; f. an overloading.
Prægravatus, a, um; overloaded.
Prægravis, ve; adj. very or too heavy.
Prægrav-o, are; neut. Sen. to surcharge, to overload, to outweigh, weigh down. * **Cum prægravaret multitudo**, the multitude pressing too hard upon him.
Prægrædior, sus sum, di; dep. [of præ and gradior] to go before, outstrip, out-pass. * **Gregi prægredi**, to lead the flock. * **Prægredi nuncios**, to get before the messengers.
Prægressio, onis; f. } an out-going,
Prægressus, us; m. } preventing.
Prægressus, a, um; part. a prægredior; Plin. going or gone before.
Præguator, oris; m. a taster to a prince or great personage, he that takes a taste before he eats freely.
Præguisto, are; to taste before. Ovid.
Prægutti; pl. m. } a people of Italy.
Præguttiani; m. }
Præhendo, di, sum, dère; act. acc. Cic. to take, lay hold on.
Præhensio, onis; f. Gell. a laying hold of, a catching.
Præhens-o, are; act. cum acc. Liv. to catch at, to pick close to.
Præhensus, a, um; part. of præhendor, taken, caught.
 + **Præhibeo**, ère; to give forth.
Præiac-o, ère; neut. to lie before.
Præiac-io, ère; act. to cast before.
Præiens, euntis; part. a præeo. Ovid. going before. * **Præeunte naturâ**, by the conduct of nature.
Præiudicatio, onis; f. a former determination, or determination resolved upon before the trial.
Præiudicatum, i; n. a prejudice.
Præiudicatus, a, um; condemned or determined before. * **Præiudicata opinio**, an opinion one's prepossessed with.
Præiudicium, ii; n. a precedent in judgment, a former determination, a wrong.
Præiudico, are; act. cum acc. Cic. to give sentence before trial, or hearing the cause, to give the first dispatch to a cause; neut. cum dat. Ulp. to prejudice.
Præiuratio, onis; f. the taking a formal oath first.
 + **Præiurator**, oris; m. he that is first sworn.
 + **Præiur-o**, are; to swear first, or before others.
Præiuv-o, are; to help forward, or before.
Prælabor, plus sum, bi; dep. cum acc. Lucan. to slide before.
Prælamb-o, ère; sup. car. act. acc. to lick, taste, or prick before.
Prælargus, a, um; exceeding large.
 + **Prælatura**, æ; f. the arch-deacons office.
Prælatus, a, um; part. of præferor. preferred, lying before. * **Prælatus dies**, a day too soon.

Prælatus, i; m. a prelate, bishop.
 + **Prælavo**, are; to wash before.
Prælautus, a, um; adj. very sumptuous.
Prælectio, onis; f. a reading to others, a lecture, lesson.
Prælector, oris; m. a reader to others, a tutor.
Prælêgo, are; act. to give an extraordinary legacy besides the portion.
Præl-êgo, ègi, ectum, ègere; act. to read to another. * **Prælegere Campaniam**, to sail along the coast of Campania.
 + **Præliâlis**, le; adj. of or for a war.
Præliâris, re; adj. of a battle. * **Dies præliâres**, days thought fortunate to give battle in.
Præliator, oris; m. a warrior, skirmisher.
Prælibatio, onis; f. a tasting before.
Præliber, a, um; adj. very free.
Prælibo, are; to sip or pick before.
Prælicenter, adv. too boldly.
Præliganeus, a, um; adj. Cato. first gathered. * **Vinum præliganeum**, wine of the first gathered grapes.
Præligatus, a, um; part. a præligor. Plant. tied before or outermost.
Præligo, are; to tie before or outermost.
Prælinio, ère, & **Prælinio**, ire; act. to stop up, daub over, touch lightly.
 + **Præliolum**, i; n. a small skirmish.
Prælior, ari; dep. to skirmish, engage, fight, wrangle, dispute, contend.
 + **Præliqu-eo**, ère; } neut. to be moist
 + **Præliquico**, ère; } before.
 + **Prælito**, are; act. } to sacrifice.
 + **Prælitor**, ari; dep. }
Prælitus, a, um; part. of prælinor, stopped up, anointed before.
PRÆLIUM, ii; n. Liv. [ab lûu, agmen, vel à πρὸς ἄλλους propugnatores] a battle, engagement, skirmish.
 * **Prælia latronum ludere**, to play at chess. * **Prælium secundum facere**, to fight with success.
 * **Audere prælium**, to give battle.
Prælongo, are; act. cum accus. Plin. to stretch out very long.
Prælongus, a, um; very long or tall.
Prælo-quo, cutus sum, qui; dep. cum accus. Quint. to speak before others, promise, presage.
Præluce-o, ère; to shine before, to carry a candle before; also to outshine, excel, go beyond. * **Bonâ spe præluce-re in posterum**, to afford great hopes for the future.
Præluçidus, a, um; exceeding bright.
Præludium, ii; n. a flourishing before the fight, a skirmishing, pickering, a flourish of musick before the play.
Prælu-do, si, sum, dère; neut. cum dat. Vir. to flourish before the fight, to make a flourish of musick before a play.
PRÆLIUM, ii; n. [à præluo vel præmo] a press.
Prælumb-o, are; to knock over the ribs, break one's loins; Næv.
Prælu-o, ère; neut. to wash the first lather; also to run before.
Prælusio, onis; f. Jun. a flourishing before the force on-set.
Prælustis, re; adj. very bright, glistering, or famous.
 + **Prælustro**, are; act. cum acc. Bap. to compass or go about.
Præmando, are; to send before on an errand, to order beforehand.
 + **Præmando**, ère; to chew before.
Præ-manibus, at hand, in readiness.
Præmansus, a, um; chewed before.

Præmatûre; adv. too hastily, before due season.
Præmatûritas, atis; f. untimeliness.
Præmatûrus, a, um; adj. very hasty or early, too early, before the time.
Præmedicatus, a, um; adj. antidoted before, having preservatives.
Præmedicâre; adv. Cæf. advisedly.
Præmeditatio, onis; f. Quint. a studying before.
Præmeditatus, a, um; studied before.
Præmeditor, ari; dep. cum acc. to consider before, forecast.
Præmensus, a, um; part. of præmetior, measured before, passed over.
Præmercator, oris; m. a fore-staller of the market.
Præmercor, ari; dep. cum acc. Plaut. to buy before, forestal the market. * **Hoc illi præmercatus sum**, I bought this out of his hand.
Præmessum, i; n. an offering of the first fruits to Ceres.
Præmetior, nius sum, tiri; dep. Tibul. to measure before, pass over.
 + **Præmetio**, ère; to reap first or before.
 + **Præmetu-o**, ère; to fear before the coming of an evil.
Præmiator, oris; m. } a rewarder, a
Præmiatrix, icis; f. } night-robber.
Præmico, are; neut. to shine before or clearly.
Præmigro, are; neut. to leave a house, or change dwelling before.
Præmin-co, ère; neut. to excel.
Præminister, a, um; ministering before.
Præministr-o, are; to wait at the table.
Præmi-or, ari; dep. Suet. to reward, bestow a gratuity; also to get money.
Præmiolus, a, um; adj. wealthy.
Præmissa, orum; pl. n. the first fruits.
Præmissus, a, um; part. of præmitto, sent before.
Præmitis, te; adj. very mild.
Præmitto, issi, issum, ittère; act. cum acc. Liv. to send or set before.
Præmittor, oris, i, sus sum; pass. to be sent before. Cic. Attic. 7. 15.
PRÆMIUM, ii; n. Cic. [ἀντίτιμον, vel ἀντίτιμον or προέμιον] a reward, recompence, hire, wages. * **Ego viaticum, ego etiam præmium dabo**. I'll bear your charges and pay you for your pains. * **Sine præmio sum**, I have no money to content you with.
Præmöderans, ntis; part. governing.
Præmôdûlor, ari; to set a tune to one, to go at play before, to order.
Præmôdiûm; adv. Gell. very much.
Præmolestia, æ, f. an anticipating, fear of suffering.
Præmôlior, iri; dep. cum acc. to draw together the materials of a building, and lay the first foundation.
Præmollis, le; adj. very soft or gentle.
Præmollitus, a, um; part. softened.
Præmoneo, ui, itum; to give fair and timely warning, to forewarn.
Præmonitio, onis; f. } a forewarn-
Præmonitus, us; m. } ing.
Præmonitor, oris; m. a forewarmer.
Præmonitum, i; n. a forewarning.
Præmonitus, a, um; part. forewarned.
Præmonstrator, oris; m. an adviser before a work is done.
Præmonstratum, a town and famous convent in Normandy, and another in Picardy, called Præmonstre.
Præmonstro, are; act. cum accus. to foreshew, to set a thing absent before one's eyes. **Hoc ei præmon-**
 -stra

it̄ra & pr̄æcipe, *shew him this, and give him these instructions before.*
 Pr̄æmor-deo, ſum, d̄ere; act. *to bite off the top-end, for apart of a thing.*
 Pr̄æmō-r̄ior, r̄eris vel iris, ri; dep. *to die before or sooner.*
 Pr̄æmortuus, a, um; part. *dead before.*
 † Pr̄æmōv-co, ēre; *to move before.*
 Pr̄æmulfus, a, um; *made very sweet.*
 Pr̄æmūnio, ire; *to fortify first, to provide for.*
 Pr̄æmunītio, ōnis; f. *a fortifying before the enemy approach.*
 Pr̄ænarro, are; act. Ter. *to tell before asking.*
 Pr̄ænāto, are; Plin. *to swim before, run before.*
 Pr̄ænāvīgatio, ōnis; f. *a sailing by or before.*
 Pr̄ænāvigo, are; Plin. *to sail by or before.*
 † Pr̄ænēco, are; *to strangle or throttle.*
 Pr̄æneste, ēs; f. *one of the most famous cities of Italy, called Palestrina, built about fifteen hundred years before Christ.*
 Pr̄ænēstinus, a, um; adj. *of Palestina.* * Nux pr̄ænēstina, *a filbert.*
 Pr̄ænīmīs; adv. Gell. *exceedingly, overmuch.*
 Pr̄ænīt-co, ēre; neut. Apul. *to shine greatly or openly.*
 † Pr̄ænītesco, ēre; neut. incept. *to begin to shine out.*
 † Pr̄ænītīdē; adv. *very brightly.*
 † Pr̄ænītīdus, a, um; adj. *very bright.*
 † Pr̄ænōbīlis, le; adj. *very noble.*
 Pr̄ænōbīlior, us; adj. compar. *far more noble.*
 Pr̄ænōmēn, īnis; n. *the fore name.*
 Pr̄æn-ōsco, ōvi, ōtum; *to foreknow.*
 † Pr̄ænōsticūm, ī; n. *a foreknowledge.*
 † Pr̄ænōtātus, a, um; *noted, written.*
 Pr̄ænōtio, ōnis; f. *a foreknowing.*
 † Pr̄ænōto, are; *to make annotations or inscriptions.*
 Pr̄ænūbīlus, a, um; adj. *very cloudy or dusky.*
 Pr̄ænunciātīvus, a, um; adj. *forewarning.*
 † Pr̄ænunciatrix, īcis; f. *she that brings news before.*
 Pr̄ænuncio, are; *to foretell, to be the first messenger.*
 Pr̄ænuncius, a, um; adj. *foretelling, bringing news first.*
 Pr̄ænuncupatus, a, um; *forenamed.*
 † Pr̄æobscuro, are; *to darken before, or very much.*
 Pr̄æoccīdo, idi, cāsum, idēre; neut. Plin. *to set or go down before another.*
 Pr̄æoccūpātio, ōnis; f. *an anticipating, a preventing an objection.*
 Pr̄æoccūpātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æ-occupor, Cæs. *taken beforehand.*
 Pr̄æoccūpo, are; act. cum acc. Liv. *to pre-engage, possess before, seize before another, over-reach.* * Pr̄æoccupare partes alterius, *to do what another should do.*
 Pr̄æopto, are; Ter. *to choose rather.*
 † Pr̄æordinātio, ōnis; f. *the first ordinance.*
 † Pr̄æordinātor, ōris; m. *the first ordainer.*
 † Pr̄æordīno, are; *to ordain before; Coop.*
 Pr̄æpan-do, di, ſum, d̄ere; act. *to declare openly, to lay open before.*
 Pr̄æparātio, ōnis; f. *a preparing.*
 Pr̄æparātō; adv. *with preparation.*
 Pr̄æparātōrius, a, um; *preparatory.*

Pr̄æparātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æparor, *prepared, provided.*
 Pr̄æparātus, ūs; m. *a provision.*
 Pr̄æparcus, a, um; adj. *overthrusty.*
 Pr̄æpāro, are; act. cum acc. Plin. *to prepare, provide, make ready.*
 * Hyemi cibos pr̄æparare, *to make provision of meats for winter.*
 Pr̄æpēdimentum, ī; n. Plaut. *a hindrance.*
 Pr̄æpēdio, ire; act. cum acc. Ter. [à pes] *to hinder from.*
 Pr̄æpēditus, a, um; part. à pr̄æpēdior, *hindered, intangled.*
 Pr̄æpen-deo, di, ſum, d̄ere; neut. Propert. *to hang down before.*
 PR̄ÆPES, gen. ētis; adj. 3 art. [à αἰγρεῖαι, volo, vel à αἰσπερῆς, ad lapsum pronus] *swift.* * Volucres pr̄æpetes, *the birds that chase the prey.* * Pr̄æpes adunca Jovis, *the pounced eagle.*
 Pr̄æpēsinthus, *one of the Sporades in the Ægean sea.*
 † Pr̄æpeto, ēre; *to go before, begin first.*
 Pr̄æpignōrātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æpignoror, *obliged before-hand.*
 Pr̄æpīlātus, a, um; adj. Plin. *headed with iron; also headed with balls like foils.*
 Pr̄æpīnguis, ue; adj. *very fat.*
 Pr̄æpolleo, ēre; neut. *to be very potent, surpass and excel.*
 Pr̄æpondēro, are; act. cum acc. *to weigh, consider, ponder before, turn the scale, prefer before.*
 Pr̄æpō-no, ſui, ſitum, n̄ere; act. cum acc. & dat. *to set before or over, to prefer.* * Navibus aliquem pr̄æponere, *to make one admiral.*
 Pr̄æporto, are; *to carry before.*
 † Pr̄æpos, gen. ōtis; adj. *very able.*
 Pr̄æpōſitio, ōnis; f. *a setting over or before; also a preposition.*
 Pr̄æpōſitīvus, a, um; adj. *to be set first.*
 † Pr̄æpōſitor, ōris; m. *a comptroller, over-ſeer.*
 Pr̄æpōſitura, æ; f. *an office or charge.*
 Pr̄æpōſitus, a, um; part. of pr̄æponor, *set over, or before, preferred before.*
 Pr̄æpōſitus, ti; m. *a governor, officer, a provost.* * Pr̄æpoſitus ſacri cubiculi, *the emperor's lord-chamberlain.*
 Pr̄æpoſſum, poſſe; verb. irreg. à pr̄æ & poſſum; *to be ever powerful.*
 Pr̄æpoſtēre; adv. *prepoſterouſly, the wrong end foremoſt.*
 † Pr̄æpoſtēro, are; *to act prepoſterouſly, or croſſy.*
 † Pr̄æpoſtērus, a, um; *prepoſterous, quite croſs, backwards, contrary.*
 Pr̄æpōtens, ntis; part. à pr̄æpoſſum, *very powerful, exceeding ſtrong and conſiderable.* * Opibus pr̄æpotens, *very wealthy.*
 Pr̄æpōtentia, æ; f. *very great power.*
 Pr̄æpōto, are; *to drink before.*
 Pr̄æpōpēre; adv. *over-haſtily, with more haſte than good ſpeed.*
 Pr̄æpōpēro, are; *to make too much haſte.*
 Pr̄æpōpērus, a, um; adj. *over-haſty, raſh, too ſudden, in all haſte.*
 † Pr̄æpūd-co, ēre; neut. *to be aſhamed before.*
 PR̄ÆPUTIUM, ii; n. Liv. [αἰσίοθη, αἰσποδόειν] *the foreskin.* * Pr̄æputia ponere, *to be circumciſed.*
 Pr̄æquām; adv. *in compariſon of.*

† Pr̄æquēror, ris; dep. *to complain before.*
 † Pr̄ærābīdus, a, um; *very raging.*
 Pr̄ærā-do, ſi, ſum, d̄ere; 3. cum acc. Cat. *to ſhave off the top.*
 Pr̄ærancidus, a, um; adj. *very ſtale and diſtaſteful, having a hogſe, out of uſe.*
 Pr̄ærapīdus, a, um; adj. *very ſwift and violent.*
 Pr̄æreptus, a, um; part. of pr̄æripi-or, *ſnatched away before the time.*
 Pr̄æripia, ōrum; pl. n. Apul. *places before the river banks.*
 Pr̄ærip-io, ui, eptum, ēre; act. cum acc. [of pr̄æ and rapio] *to prevent, ſnatch away, get away, from another.* * Conſilia hoſtium pr̄æripere, *to foreſtal the enemies deſigns.*
 Pr̄æro-do, ſi, ſum, d̄ere; act. cum acc. Col. *to gnaw the top, forepart, or end.* * Pr̄ærodere hamum, *to nibble off the bait from the hook.*
 Pr̄ærogātio, ōnis; f. Ulp. *a paying of money before it be due.*
 Pr̄ærogātiva, æ; f. *a prerogative, advantage, priority in votes, a privilege in propoſing laws.* * Non pr̄ærogativa triumphi, *a triumph will not follow upon this.*
 Pr̄ærogātivus, a, um; adj. *leading, giving their votes in the firſt place.*
 Pr̄ærogātus, a, um; part. à pr̄ærogor, *asked before.*
 Pr̄ærogo, are; *to ask a man's voice or opinion before another's, to pay money before it is due.* * Pr̄ærogare ſententias, *to ask votes in the firſt place.*
 Pr̄æroſus, a, um; part. of pr̄ærodor, *gnawn about.*
 Pr̄æ-umpo, upi, uptum, umpēre; *to break off the top, forepart, or end.*
 Pr̄æruptē; adv. *craggenly.*
 Pr̄æruptus, a, um; adj. *broken before one, unpaſſable, craggy.* * Pr̄ærupti conviviorum gurgites, *belly gods.*
 PR̄ÆS, diſ; m. [à pr̄æ, præſum vel præſto] *a ſurety, or ſecurity.*
 Pr̄æſāgio, ire; *to foreknow, foreſee long before, forebode.* * Pr̄æſagiebat animus, *my mind gave me.* * Pr̄æſagiri conjectura poteſt, *it may be gueſſed at beforehand.*
 † Pr̄æſāgior, iri; *to gueſs before.*
 † Pr̄æſāgitio, ōnis; f. *a preſaging, foreboding, a gueſſing beforehand.*
 Pr̄æſāgium, ii; n. *a preſage, preſignification of the weather.* * Capere præſāgium, *to prognostiſate.*
 Pr̄æſāguſ, a, um; adj. *foreboding, miſgiving.*
 † Pr̄æſaluſ, a, um; adj. *very ſalt.*
 † Pr̄æſanaſco, ēre; neut. *to be grown well before.*
 Pr̄æſanātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æſanor, *grown well before.*
 Pr̄æſāno, are; act. cum acc. *to cure or heal before.*
 † Pr̄æſcateo, ēre; *to be very full, to be ready to run over.*
 Pr̄æſcientia, æ; f. *fore-knowledge.*
 Pr̄æſcindo, ēre; act. *to cut or chop off.*
 Pr̄æſcio, ire; *to foreknow.*
 † Pr̄æſciſco, ēre; *to fore-appoint.*
 † Pr̄æſcita, ōrum; pl. n. *prognostiſications.*
 † Pr̄æſcītio, ōnis; f. *a fore-knowledge.*
 Pr̄æſcītum, ī; n. *a thing foreknown.*
 Pr̄æſcius, a, um; adj. *foreknowing.* * Cæli venturi præſcius, *weather-wiſe.*

Præscribo, pſi, ptum, bère; act. cum acc. & dat. Cic. to write before, write on the head, to set one a copy, to compose for one, to chalk out one's path, set one a law, to enjoin, to score out a line or bound. * Ipse mihi non & præscribat carmina Phœbus, Apollo himself should not make my verses. * Reus accusatori præscribit, the defendant excepts against the plaintiff.

Præscriptio, ōnis; f. an order, rule, a preliminary exception before we come to the cause, the taking off or stopping a process by some promised plea, an excuse, pretence. * Aversa a præscriptione rationis, contrary to all the dictates of reason.

Præscriptum, i; n. a rule or direction. * Ad præscriptum agere, to follow another's copy.

Præscriptus, a, um; part. of præscribor, præscribed, appointed.

Præsec-o, ui, tum, are; act. to cut off the top, forepart, or end of a thing. * Hostiæ exta præsecuit, he cut out the inwards of the sacrifice.

Præsectus, a, um; part. cut or cut off.

† **Præsed-co**, ère; neut. to sit above.

Præsegmen, inis; n. a paring, shred.

Præsegnis, e; adj. very snotful.

† **Præsemino**, are; to sow before, project.

Præsens, a consul with Ruffinus, and another with Albinus.

Præsens, gen. tis; adj. [à præ & sum] present. * Me presente, while I was by. * In præsens, præsentia, or præsentiarum, at the present. Animus præsens, having one's wits about one. * Sermo præsens, a discourse face to face. * Venenum præsens, dispatching poison. * Numen præsens, divine power ready to help. * In rem præsentem venire, to survey a thing upon the place well and closely. * Præsens pecunia, ready money.

Præsentio ōnis; f. a knowing, feeling, perceiving before.

Præsentus, a, um; perceived before.

Præsentiles, ium; m. life-guard men.

Præsentaneus, a, um; adj. at the present. * Venenum præsentaneum, poison immediately dispatching.

Præsentarius, a, um; adj. in presence. * Argentum præsentarium, ready money.

Præsentatio, ōnis; f. a presenting.

Præsentia, æ; f. presence, a being by. * Præsentia animi, courage, having one's wits about him. * Præsentiam sui facere, to make a personal appearance.

† **Præsentialis**, le; adj. present, ready.

Præsentio, sensi, sentum; to have the scent before, to perceive before. * Animo præsentire, to understand before.

Præsentisc-o, ère; to come to perceive before-hand.

Præsentissimus, a, um; very effectual.

Præsentio, are; to present, represent, bring on before them.

Præsep-, is; n. } [à sepio] a man-
Præsepis, is; f. } ger, crib, cow-
Præsepium ii; n. } bouse, stall for oxen, a bench to sit and prate on; also stews; and a jaw-bone.

† **Præsepelio**, ire; to bury before or first.

Præsepio, pire; act. cum acc. & dat. Cæl. to barricade or block up.

† **Præsepolia**, æ; f. the hollow of the

gums where the teeth stand.

Præsepultus, a, um; buried before.

Præsero, èvi, itum; to sow before.

Præsero, are; to shut or lock before.

Præsertim; adv. [à præferendo] especially.

Præservio, ire; act. to do some service before it is enjoined.

† **Præservo**, are; act. to preserve, defend.

Præses, idis; c. [à præsideo] a lieutenant, deputy, a president, a defender, helper. * Præses limitaneus, a marquis. * Præses rerum, the governor of a state. * Locust præses, a garrison or fortified place.

Præsidalis, le; adj. of a president or governor.

Præsidatus, ūs; m. a presidency.

Præsideo, èdi, effum, idere; neut. dat. [of præ and sedeo] to have the rule, and protection of, to preside over, to quarter upon. * Vos dii qui huic urbi præsidetis, ye gods who are the particular guardians of this city. * Qui proximum exercitum præsidebat, who was commander in chief over the last army.

Præsideratio, ōnis; f. winter coming very early.

Præsidero, are; neut. [à sidus] to be tempestuous and winter-like before the time.

Præsidialis, le; adj. belonging to a lieutenant or deputy.

Præsidarius, a, um; adj. of a garrison. * Milites præsidarii, soldiers in garrisons. * Præsidaria navis, a convoy.

Præsidatus, ūs; m. a government, lieutenant, presidency, deputyship.

Præsidium, ii; n. [à præsideo] a guard, defence, fort, safe-guard, a president's place, the van-guard, the out-guards of a camp. * Stativum præsidium, a garrison. * In meis præsidis versaris, you are under my defence, I'll succour you. * Præsidio est solitudini, 'tis good to drive away melancholy.

Præsidium, the town of Warwick.

Præsidius, the colleague of Asterius.

Præsignifico, are; to signify before.

Præsignus, ne; adj. very eminent, notable. * Præsignis facie, excellent in feature.

Præsigno, are; to mark upon the very edge.

Præsil-io, ui, præsultum, ire; [of præ and salio] to spring or gush out.

† **Præspicio**, ère; n. to be wise before.

Præsius, a city of the greater Mysia.

Præsolutus, a, um; adj. perform'd before.

† **Præspargo**, si, sum, ère; act. to

† **Præspingo**, si, sum, ère; act. to

† **Præspeculo**, ari; to look before.

† **Præspicio**, ère; to see before.

Præstabilis, le; excellent, which may be performed.

Præstandus, a, um; adj. to be given, that must be taken upon one's self.

Præstans, tis; adj. ior, istimus [à præsto] excelling, excellent. * Præstantissima foeminarum, the paragon of women. * Præstans valetudinum, very healthy.

Præstantia, æ; f. excellency.

Præstatio, ōnis; f. a playing, satisfying, performing.

† **Præstaurō**, are; to raise up before.

Præstega, orum; pl. n. [à στῆγῃ, iēgo] a porch, or covered portal, a cloister.

Præstergus, a, um; cleansed before.

Præsterno, ravi, ratum, cinere; act. cum acc. to lay cushions and carpets ready before the guests come. * Præsternes id ad quod hortaris, prepare a smooth way to that which you advise me to.

Præstes, æ; f. a name of Minerva.

Præstes, itis; c. [à sto] a priest, provost, one that is set over others; a file-leader.

Præstigia, arum; f. pl. [à præstrin-go] juggling tricks, deceit, legerdemain.

Præstigator, oris; m. } a juggler.
Præstigiatrix, icis; f. }

Præstigiōsus, a, um; adj. full of conjuring tricks.

† **Præstigium**, ii; n. enchantment.

† **Præstigo**, are; to juggle.

† **Præstingu-o**, ère; to dazzle.

Præstino, are; act. cum acc. [ab ant. stino, i. e. statuo] to bargain for. * Ut piscium quicquid est precio præstinem, that I may buy up all the fish in the market at a certain price.

Præstitor, ōris; m. a performer, giver.

Præstit-uo, ui, ūtum, uère; act. cum acc. [of præ and statuo] to appoint before, pitch upon.

Præstitutio, ōnis; f. an appointing.

Præstitutus, a, um; appointed, set.

Præsto; adv. here, upon the place. * Præsto adsum, I am here in presence. * Præsto esse, to be upon the place as an advocate or help; also to appear, being summoned.

Præsto, iti, itum, and ātum, are; act. to excel, exceed, perform, warrant, undertake for, make good, to prevent, give, shew. * Præstare aliquem, to engage for one. * Præstare aliquem in loco, to make one forth coming. * Præstare fidem, promissum, to be as good as one's word. * Præstare aliquem alicui negotio, to give one the charge of dispatching a business. * Præstare principem, to act or behave himself like a prince. * Præstare culpam, to answer for a fault. * Præstare aliquem ante ædes, to lead one just to the door. * Præstare vicem alicujus rei, to supply the room of, or be instead of any thing. * Præstare periculum, to take the danger upon himself. * Præstare se incolumem, to keep himself in good health. * Præstare quod factum est impensæ in bellum, to discharge the expence of a war.

Præstolans, tis; part. staying or tarrying for. Cæl.

Præstolatio, ōnis. f. a tarrying.

Præstat; verb. imp. it is better.

Præstolor, ari; dep. [quasi præ otio expetto, vel à præsto] to tarry for, to wait.

Præstrictus, a, um; part. à præstringor, quickly passed by, stricken.

Præstri-ngo, axi, ūtum, ngere; act. to gird with binding too hard, to tie on the fore part, to dazzle. * Aciem gladii præstringit, he takes off the edge of a sword. * Præstringere aciem ingenii, to dull the wit, to abate the acuteness of it.

Præstruētus, a, um; part. à præstru-
or; Liv. *built before, ready prepared.*
Præstruo, xi, ctum; to build well at
first, stop up. * *Fidem sibi præ-*
struit, he gets himself credit first.
* *Aditum mortis præstruere, to*
block up the passage of death.
Præsūdo, arc, to sweat in training
before battle.
Præsul, sūlis; m. [à præsilio, vel à
solum] a governor of a church.
† Præsūlatus, ūs; m. *prelacy.*
† Præsulsus, a, um; adj. [à falsus]
very salt.
Præsulto, are; neut. cum dat. Liv.
[of præ and salto] to prance or leap
before, lead a dance.
Præsultor, ōris, m. *the leader of a*
dance, the chief morrice dancer.
Præsultūra, æ; f. *a leaping before.*
Præsum, fui, esse, to be over. * *Præ-*
esse quæstioni, to sit judge at a
trial.
Præsūmo, pſi, ptum, ěre; act. acc.
Cic. *to take before.* * *Præsumere*
partes judicis, to take upon him
the part of a judge. * *Præsumere*
animos, to fancy strongly. * *Præ-*
sumere mollitiem, to live effemi-
nately too soon, or early.
Præsumptē; adv. *precisely.*
Præsumptio, ōnis; f. *the taking up a*
fancy or strong conceit that a thing
shall be, a preventing an objection.
Præsumptor, ōris; m. *a presumptuous*
ujurer.
Præsumptuosus, a, um; adj. Aug.
presumptuous.
Præsumptus, a, um; [of præsumor]
taken up before. * *Opinio præ-*
sumpta, a fancy taken up before.
Præsuo, ěre, to sew before, or first.
Præsuppono, ěre; act. to presuppose.
† Præsurgo, ěre, to rise before.
Præsus, a city of Crete.
Præsūtus, a, um; part. à præsuor,
Ovid *sewed before or about.*
Prætēgo, xi, ctum, to cover over.
Prætendo, di, lum, ěre; act. Plin.
to put a coverlet over, to put a fair
outside on a soul inside, to make a
fair shew of. * *Prætendere cau-*
sam, to give out that for the cause.
* *Segeti prætereare sepe, to*
border the corn with a hedge.
* *Marti prætereare muros, to*
fight within the walls. * *Præ-*
tendere auribus, to stop the ears.
Prætēner, a, um; adj. *very tender.*
Prætensūra, æ; f. *a pretending; also*
a garrison of soldiers.
Prætentiūs, a, um; part. à præ-
tentor, try'd before, ally'd.
Prætentiūs, ūs; m. *a tryer, groping*
or feeling before.
Prætento, are, act. cum acc. & abl.
Ovid. *to try, or feel before, to assay.*
* *Pedibus prætentat iter, he treads*
gingerly with one foot first. * *Mi-*
sericordiam judicis prætentare,
to solicit the judge's compassion be-
fore-hand. * *Pollice prætentare*
chordas, to tune the strings with
one's thumb before-hand.
Prætentura, æ; f. *a covering, a for-*
nication. * *Prætentura, soldiers*
in the front or garrison.
Prætentus, a, um; part. of prætentor
covered, put before or against.
Prætēnuis, e; adj. *exceeding thin.*
Fila prætenuia, ver. *fine threads.*
Prætēp-ēo, ěre, to be warm be ore.
PRÆTER, præp. serv. accus. Liv.
besides, except, over and above, be-

yond, contrary to, above, nigh.
* *Præter oculos transeunt funera,*
a burying goes by our eyes or in
our sight. * *Equo ferē qui homi-*
ni morbi præterque vesicæ con-
versio, a horse has upon the point
as many diseases as a man, and
more, the turning of the bladder.
* *Nemo præter me, none but me.*
* *Præter morem civium contrary*
to the custom of citizens.
Prætēr; adv. Sall. *moreover, further-*
more, saving.
† Prætērago, ěre; act. *to drive in.*
Prætērito, are; *to pass beyond.*
† Prætēcurro, ěre; *to run by.*
† Prætēcursus, a, um; part. à præ-
tercuror; *passed by, or beyond.*
Prætēduco, xi, ctum, ěre; act. *to*
lead by, or before.
Prætēcā; adv. *besides, furthermore,*
any more, hereafter. * *Duo præ-*
terea tales, two more such men.
Prætēreo, is, and ivi, itum, ire;
act. cum accus. Ter. *to go, or pass*
by or beyond, to surpass. * *Hæc*
res me præterit, I forgot to
mention this. * *Me præterire,*
they have forgot or neglected me.
* *Præterire non potui quin scri-*
berem, I could not chuse but write.
* *Præterire aliquem suffragiis, not*
to give one his voice. * *Præterire*
aliquem nobilitate, to be of a more
noble house or family. * *Dies præ-*
terit, the day is past and gone.
Prætēquito, are; *to ride by.*
Prætēcundus, a, um; *to be let pass.*
Prætēscror, latus sum, ferri; pass.
Liv. *to be passed by, got beyond.*
Prætēfluo, xi, xum, ěre; neut. *to*
flow by, pass away. * *Sino præter-*
fluere, I let them have their course.
Prætēgeo, si, lum, gēre; act. cum
acc. Lucr. *to wipe or touch softly.*
Prætēgrēdior, gressus sum, di; dep.
to go beyond.
Prætērhac, } adv. Plaut. *moreover,*
Prætērhæc, } *more after this.*
Prætērinquiro, ěre; act. Am. Marc.
to enquire further.
Prætēritio, ōnis; f. *an overpassing.*
Prætēritus, a, um; part. à præte-
reo, *past, gone, dead, repulsed.*
Prætērlabor, pſus sum, bi; dep. Tac.
to slide by.
Prætērlātus, a, um; part. à præter-
labor, *passed by, gotten beyond.*
Prætērluo, ěre; neut. *to overflow.*
Prætērmeo, are; neut. *to pass to*
and fro, by, sail by.
Prætērmissio, ōnis; f. *a passing over.*
Prætērmi-tto, si, lum, itēre, *to pass*
over, wave, forget. * *Prætērmit-*
tere silentio, to let slip. * *Prætēr-*
mittere tempestatem, to stay till
the storm be over. * *Hæreditatem*
prætērmittēre, to let an executor-
ship go. * *Prætērmittēre scelus,*
not to act a villainy. * *Prætērmit-*
tere poenam, to pardon an offence.
Prætērmonstro, are; *to pass by, or*
mind some other thing, shew other-
wise than one's duty requires.
Prætērnāvigatio, ōnis; f. *a sailing*
beyond.
† Prætērnāvigo, are, *to sail beyond.*
† Prētēro, rivi, itum, ěre; act.
cum acc. *to wear, fret, rub before.*
Prætērproptēr; adv. *thereabout, for*
another cause than.
Prætērquā, adv.; *except, besides,*
but. * *Quæ præter sapit quam*
placet parentibus, who is other-

wise minded than likes her pa-
rents. * *Fœlix præterquam tui ca-*
rendum quod erat, happy, save on-
ly for want of your company.
Prætērrā-do, si, lum, dēre; act.
Lucr. *to scrape in passing.*
Prætērvectio, ōnis, f. *a sailing by, a*
getting beyond.
Prætērvectus, a, um; *carried beyond.*
* *Oratio prætervecta scopulos, an*
oration that is got clear of knotty
or dangerous matter; Part. à
Prætērvēho, ěre, *to carry by, beyond,*
or over. * *Prætērvēhi, or navibus*
prætērvēhi, to sail by. * *Prætērvē-*
here silentio, not to mention at all.
Prætērverto, ěre, *to get beyond, to*
prevent, pretend.
Prætērvōlo, āre, *to fly beyond or by.*
Prætētia, æ; f. *a small country ne*
far from Adria.
Prætēx-o, ui, tum, ěre; act. cum
acc. *to begin the web or work, to*
border with, cover, hide, alledge
excuses, to rank, make. * *Honesto*
nomine prætexere culpam, to
set a fair name on a foul fact.
* *Prætēxere litora velis, to spread*
a great fleet with sails along the
coast. * *Difficultatis patrocinio*
prætēximus segnitiam, we set
pleas of difficulty upon our own
slowness.
Prætēxta, æ; f. [sc. toga] *a Ro-*
man child's white gown with a
list of purple, as the noblemen's chil-
dren had; also a robe of state.
Prætēxtātē; adv. *wantonly.*
Prætēxtātus, i; m. Plin. *a young*
gentleman.
Prætēxtātus, ti; m. *the colleague of*
Atticus.
Prætēxtātus, a, um; adj. *wearing a*
gown with a purple lace on it; al-
so debauched, obscene, and some-
times chaste and honest. * *Prætēx-*
tatus assēcla, a page of honour.
* *Prætēxtata verba, bawdry.*
Prætēxtum, i; n. } *a colourable ex-*
Prætēxtus, ūs; m. } *cuse, pretence,*
cloak.
Prætēxtus, a, um; part. à prætegor,
bordered. * *Toga prætexta, the*
habit of noblemen's children till
seventeen, and of city magistrates.
* *Fabulæ, or comœdiæ prætextæ,*
plays where the scene was Rome;
and great persons represented. * *Præ-*
textum templum Augusti nomine,
a temple dedicated to Augustus.
Prætīm-eo, ěre; n. dat. *to fear ex-*
ceedingly. * *Sibi prætimet, he fears*
before-hand, lest he should misarry.
† Prætīmēscō, ěre; neut. *to begin to*
be afraid.
Prætīnctus, a, um; part. à præte-
gor, *dipped or sprinkled first.*
† Prætīngo, xi, ctum, gēre; act.
cum acc. *to dye or dip before.*
† Prætīum, ii; *black heliobore.*
Prætōnd-eo, ěre; act. cum acc.
Apul. *to clip or shear before.*
Prætor, ōris; m. Liv. [à præsum vel
præco] *the Roman lord justice of*
the common pleas. * *Prætor Ur-*
banus, the mayor. * *Prætor pro-*
vincialis, the sheriff. * *Prætor*
fiscalis, a justice of the king's bench.
* *Prætor fidei commissarius, a*
master of the chancery. * *Prætor*
militaris, a captain-general.
Prætoria, æ; f. *a pretorship.*
Prætoria Augusta, *a city of Dacia,*
called Braşov.

Prætorianus, a, um; adj. of the life-guard. * Prætoriani milites, guards always attending on the general. * Prætoriana comitia, assemblies for choosing a pretor.
 Prætoritius, a, um; adj. of the mayor.
 Prætorium, ii; n. the general's tent; a council of war, a court-martial; a farm or manour-house, palace or hall.
 Prætorium, ii; n. a city of Upper Pannonia; also Coventry, or Patrington in Yorkshire.
 Prætorius, a, um; adj. of the lord justice or general. * Cohors prætoria, the life-guard. * Porta prætoria, the gate for drawing out to war. * Puppis prætoria, the admiral's ship. * Vir prætorius, one that has been chief magistrate under the consul, either in civil or military affairs.
 Prætorquco, ere; act. to wrest before or very much.
 Prætorius, a, um; part. very much away.
 † Prætracto, are; act. to handle before.
 Prætrepidans, ntis; part. fore afraid.
 † Prætrépido, are; neut. to tremble before or very much.
 Prætrépídus, a, um; adj. trembling for fear.
 Prætrunco, are; act. to lop away the top or fore-part, to curtail.
 Prætruli. See præfero.
 † Prætúneo, ere; } to swell out
 † Prætumesco, ere; } very much.
 Prætúmidus, a, um; adj. swelling out very much.
 † Prætundo, ere; to break in pieces.
 Prætúra, æ; f. a majoralty, justice-ship or generalship.
 Prætusium, ii; n. a town of Picenum.
 Prævalentia, æ; f. excellency.
 Prævaleo, ere; neut. to be of greater value, strength or power.
 Prævaleſco, ere; neut. to come to be too strong.
 Præválidē; adv. very strongly or stoutly.
 Præválidus, a, um; adj. very powerful, mighty or potent.
 Prævallo, are; act. to make a trench, or fortify before.
 Prævaricatio, ōnis; f. a false pleading, a betraying the cause which we undertake.
 Prævaricator, ōris; m. he that pleads falsely, one that is fed on both sides, one that betrays the cause he undertakes.
 Prævaricor, āri; dep. cum dat. to betray a cause, to plead falsely, to bring arguments that make for the adverse party. * Prævaricari accusatori videbatur, it seemed to make for the accuser.
 Prævarius, a, um; false, irregular.
 Prævectus, a, um; part. à prævehor; carried or riding before.
 Præveho, xi, ctum, hère; act. cum accus. to carry before or first.
 † Prævehor, i; pass. to ride before.
 Prævello, ere; act. to pluck before.
 Prævolo, are; act. cum accus. to mask, veil, cover the face.
 Prævēlox, ōcis; adj. exceeding swift.
 Prævēnio, ōni, ntum; act. to prevent, come or go before. * Nuncios prævenire, to out-run the news or messengers.
 Præventio, ōnis; f. prevention.
 † Præventores, um; pl. m. soldiers in particular posts from the main body.
 † Præventus, a, um; part. prevented.

Præverbium, ii; n. a preposition in composition.
 Præverno, āre; to make a forward spring.
 Præverito, ere; act. } to prevent, out-
 Prævertor, i; dep. } strip, put be-
 fore, anticipate, obviate, to prefer before. * Prævertere serid quod dictum est joco, to take in earnest what was spoke in jest. * Prævertere animum, to work upon the mind, to win it. * Prævertere aliquem præ republicā, to esteem and value a person more than the commonwealth. * Illuc prævertamur, let's mark or observe the first. * Mandatis rebus præverti volo, I'll do what I was bid first.
 Prævertor, ēris, i; pass. to be done first or before any other thing, to be turned out, to be prevented or obviated.
 Prævet-o, ui, itum, āre; to forbid before.
 † Prævidentia, æ; f. a foreseeing.
 Prævideo, idi, isum, ere; act. cum acc. to foresee at a distance.
 † Prævi-ncio, nxi, nctum, ncere; act. to bind before.
 Prævinctus, a, um; part. bound before.
 † Prævio, are; to pass before.
 Prævisio, ōnis; f. a foresight.
 Præviso, ere; act. to foresee, desire to see.
 Prævisor, ōris; m. a foreseer.
 Prævisus, a, um; part. of prævidcor; foreseen.
 Prævitio, are; act. cum accus. to corrupt, ravish, poison before.
 Prævius, a, um; adj. [à via] going before, leading the way.
 Præumbro, are; act. to overshadow.
 † Prævolito, are; to fly often before.
 Prævolo, are; Plaut. cum dat. to fly before.
 Præu-ro, ſi, ſtum, rere; act. to burn the top or end, to burn before.
 Præustus, a, um; part. à præuror; burnt at the point or round about.
 Præut; adv. even as, like as. * Hoc nihil est præut alia dicam, that is nothing to other things that I can say.
 Praga, the metropolis of Bohemia.
 Pragma, ātis; n. an act or business.
 Pragmaticum, i; n. a publick act.
 Pragmaticus, a, um; adj. skilful in the law.
 Pragmaticus, i; m. an attorney.
 Pramnium vinum, good black wine of Smyrna.
 PRANDEO, di and sus sum, ere; neut. cum accus. victus [à πρῶν, Dor. πρᾶν, vel ἔρδι@] to dine. * Prandere lusciniæ, to have nightingales for dinner.
 Prandicūlum, i; n. } a breakfast or
 Prandiolum, i; n. } short dinner.
 Prandium, ii; n. [à prandeo] a dinner. * Prandium caninum, a dry feast. * Prandium passerinum, a poor pittance. * Prandium statarium, a snatch and away.
 † Prandiusculum, i; n. a small dinner.
 Pransito, āre; to dine often, to make a short dinner of. * Polentam pransitare, to dine upon white-pot.
 Pransor, ōris; m. a diner, or eater of dinners; one invited to dinner.
 † Pransorium, ii; n. a dining-room.
 Pransorius, a, um; adj. of a dinner.
 Pransus, a, um; part. [à prandeo]

having dined.
 Pras, a city of Perrhœbia.
 † Prasemus, i; m. a bream.
 Prasia, æ; f. a place where leeks or other herbs grow.
 Prasias, a marsh near the mountain Obelus, where the Pæones inhabit.
 Prasii, a people of India.
 Prasius, a, um; adj. leek-colour'd, green.
 Prasinus, the horse of Commodus, who built a stately tomb for him in the Vatican.
 Prasina factio, that party in the Circensian games, who wore a green livery.
 Prasium, ii; n. the herb horehound.
 Prasius lapis, a green-colour'd stone.
 Prasocurides, little green worms which eat leek-blades, &c.
 Prasoides, a kind of topaz.
 Prason, a kind of sea-weed as green as a leek.
 Prassæbi, a people of Thesprotia.
 Prassum, { i; n. } a promontory of
 Prasum, { i; n. } Ethiopia.
 Prastillus or Crastillus, a city of Macedonia.
 Prastutagus, i; m. a king of the Igneti, who made Nero heir with his daughter.
 Pratellum, i; n. [à pratum] the herb melilot.
 Pratenſis, e; adj. wild, growing in the fields or meadows.
 Pratitæ or Paredoni, a people about the Hyrcanian sea.
 † Pratosis, is; f. the standing out of the eyes.
 Prātulum, i; n. a little meadow or clove.
 PRATUM, i; n. [πρᾶγον, Heb. bara, ager] a meadow, pasture.
 Pravē, crookedly, crossly, untowardly.
 Prāvitas, ātis; f. crookedness, crossness, forwardness, sullenness. * Corporis pravitates, the disfigurements of the body.
 PRĀVUS, a, um; adj. and iſſimus; [à πρᾶν, præter] crooked, kowed, naughty, forward, cross, sullen, ill-condition'd. * Pravis obnoxius, having ill qualities.
 Praxaspes, æ; m. a nobleman of Persia, who by the king's command slew Sinerdis the brother of Cambyſes.
 Praxeas, an heretick of Asia, who denied the distinction of persons in the Trinity, and was answered by Tertullian.
 Praxidice, ēs; f. the mother of Crægus, who gave name to a mountain of Lycia.
 Praxilla, æ; f. a poetess of Sicyon, who in her verses brings in Adonis asked what he left upon the earth, and answering, Solem, cucumeres, &c. mala, which seemed so absurd, that it passed into a proverb. * Stupidior Praxillæ Adonide.
 Praxillus, i; f. a city of Macedonia.
 Praxilius, a, um; adj. of Praxillus.
 Praxion, an historian who wrote of Megara.
 Praxis, cos; f. practice, action.
 Praxiteles, æ; m. an artist famous for graving in marble; he carved Venus at Cnidos and Cos, so excellently, that it brought abundance of people to those islands to behold them.
 † Precabundus, a, um; much given to prayer.
 † Prēcāmen, ſuis; n. a prayer.

Precandus, a, um; to be entreated.
† **Precanter**; adv. by entreaty, from
Precariō; } the good pleasure of
another.

Precarius, a, um; adj. obtained by
begging, depending on the pleasure
of another. * **Precarium imperium**,
a government during the pleasure of
the subject.

Precatio, ōnis; f. a praying.

Precatiuncula, æ; f. a short prayer or
petition.

Precator, ōris; m. } a putter up of
Precatrix, icis; f. } prayers, a pe-
titioner.

Precatorius, a, um; adj. of prayer.

Precatus, a, um; part. having prayed.

Precatus, ūs; m. a prayer, a request.

Preciani, pl. m. a people of Aquitain.

Preciosus, a, um; adj. precious, dear.

Precis, **precī**, **precein**, [of the old no-
minative **prex**] a prayer, petition,
entreaty. * **Preces dare alicui**, to
entreat or beseech any one.

Precium, ii; n. the price or value of
any thing. See **pretium**.

Precivus, a, um; adj. murrey-colour'd;
also rath-ripe.

Precius, ii; m. a lake of Hetruria,
called also **Prelus**.

PRECOR, āri; dep. [**προεβουηται**,
vel ab Heb. **barac**, benedixit] to
pray for or against, reg. acc. & dat.
perf. to pray unto, reg. duplicem
accus. * **Lætā precari alicui**, to
wish one prosperity. * **Alicui dira**
precari, to curse one. * **Precari**
Deos bonas preces, to put up prayers
to the Gods for good.

Precula, æ; f. a small request.

Prehen-do, di, sum, dēre; act. [qu.
præhendo, vel à **prendo**] to catch,
take hold of, solicit. * **Prehendere**
dextram, to take by the hand, shake
hands.

† **Prehensatio**, ōnis; f. a canvassing,
or suing for voices in standing for an
office.

Prehensio, ōnis; f. a taking, holding
up.

Prehenso, āre; } act. to catch at. *
Prehso, are; } **Prehsare consilium**,
to stick close in taking any counsel. *
Dextram prehensare, to get one's hand
in promise of a voice and assistance in
suing for a place.

Prehensus, a, um; } part. à **prehen-**
Prehsus, a, um; } dor; caught,
surprised. * **Prehensus furti ma-**
nifesti, caught in the very act.

PRELUM, i; n. See **prælum**.

PRE-MO, mi, sum, mēre; act. to
press, bear down, follow close, to bite
in, keep close or snother, shut up,
drive, aggravate, to insist earnestly.
* **Premere sulcum**, to print a fur-
row. * **Ab ædibus premere**, to
thrust out of doors. * **Imperio pre-**
mere, to keep under. * **Nequid con-**
sul auspicii premar, let the consul
should reserve some prohibition upon
pretence of an augury. * **Premere**
virgulta, to set young plants. * **Pre-**
mere propositum, to keep firm and
constant to one's purpose. * **Tumentia**
premere, to take down swellings. *
Ære alieno premi, to be deep in
debt. * **Facta premunt annos**, his
actions surpass his years. * **Mam-**
mam premere, to suck. * **Vitem**
premere falce, to prune the vine. *
Premere vestigia, to stop, stand still,
to follow at the heels. * **Illius ux-**
orem pressisti, you made his wife

to serve your lust. * **Nihil magis**
pressi, I urged nothing with greater
vehemency. * **Premere fauces ali-**
cujus defensionis, to make any one's
defence ineffectual.

Premor, ēris, i; pass. to be weighed
down, to be pressed or oppressed, to
be pinched; [met.] overborne, pressed,
or insisted on, to be urged, to be im-
portuned.

Prendavēsi, a people of Dacia.

Prendo, ēre; act. to catch. See **pre-**
hendo.

Prensatio, ōnis; f. a laying hold,
canvassing.

Prehso. See **prehenlo**, &c.

Presbyter, cri; m. a minister, an
elder.

Presbyteratus, ūs; m. eldership, priest-
hood.

Presbyterium, ii; n. an eldership,
the assembly of elders or ministers
and ecclesiastical officers for church
affairs.

Pressatus, a, um; part. à **pressor**;
trodden down, oppressed.

Pressē, } adv. closely, substantially.

Pressim, } * **Pressē loqui**, to speak
much in a little.

Pressius, adv. more closely.

Presso, are; to press close or hard, to
squeeze.

Pressorium, ii; n. a press for cloaths.

Pressorius, a, um; adj. of or for
pressing. * **Vas pressorium**, a vat.

Pressura, æ; f. a pressing or strain-
ing.

Pressus, a, um; part. of **premor**;
pressed, compact, subtil, kept close.

* **Pressi copia lactis**, plenty of cheese.

* **Presso gradu incedere**, to tread
sure. * **Quis in explicandis sen-**
tentiis pressior? who is more close,

solid, and substantial in laying down
sentences? * **Pressis modis**, leisurely.

* **Pressis manibus tenere**, to
hold fast. * **Pressa est insignis glo-**
ria facti, the glory of that noble action
was depressed.

Pressus, ūs; m. a pressing down hard.

Prester, ēris; m. a fiery serpent; also
a hurricane.

† **Pretior**, ari; dep. to value, prize.

Pretiosē; adv. richly, precious.

Pretiositas, ātis; f. preciousness.

Pretiosus, a, um; adj. precious,
chargeable, costly. * **Pretiosus emp-**
tor, one that buys a thing at a dear
rate. * **Pretiosi saporis**, of a de-
licate taste.

PRETIUM, ii; n. [à **πράω**, **vendo**,
vel **μυῖαται**, **emo**] price, hire, rea-
dy money, gain; also a prize. *
Homo hand magni pretii, a man
not much to be valued. * **Germa-**
nico pretium fuit convertere ag-
men, 'twas worth Germanicus's la-
bour to march back. * **Corticis ad**
medicamenta est pretium, the rind
of it is very good in medicines. * **Pug-**
næ pretium, that which they fought
for, the wager or stake. * **Pretium fa-**
cere alicui rei, to set a price or va-
lue on a thing.

† **Pretius**, a, um; adj. early ripe.

† **Prex**, ēcis; a prayer. See **precis**.

Priamēsus, a, um; adj. of Priamus.

Priæsus, i; f. a city of Crete.

Priāmus, i; m. son of Laomedon, and
king of Troy, in whose time the city
was sacked by the Greeks.

Priapismus, i; m. a disease causing
lustfulness, an extension or erection
of the yard.

Priapionnesus, i; m. an island in the
Ceramick gulf.

Priāpus, i; m. the son of Bacchus
and Venus, the god of gardens and
havens.

Priāpas, i; m. } the city of Lapsy in
Priāpum, i; n. } Mylia, by the Hel-
lespont.

Priāpus, i; m. a man's yard.

PRIDEM; adv. a good while since.

* **Non ita pridē**, not very long since.

† **Prides**, is; f. the fish prawn.

Pridianus, a, um; adj. of the fore-
going day.

Pridiē; adv. [q. **priori die**] the day
before. * **Pridiē quam pater mor-**
tem obiit, the day before his father
died. * **Usque ad pridē Cal. Maias**,
till the last of April. * **A pridē**
idus Sept. on the twelfth of Sep-
tember.

Priene or Palathia, a city of Ionia,
between which and Miletus the river
Mæander falls into the sea.

Prienensis, e; adj. of Priene. * **Prie-**
nensis justitia, righteous judgment,
from Bias, who was born in this
town.

Prillapum, i; n. a city of Macedonia.

Prille or Aprilis, a river and lake of
Hetruria.

Prima Justiniana, a city of Macedo-
nia called L'Ocrida.

Primæ, ārum; pl. f. the chief prize,
the prize. * **Primas ferre or te-**
nere, to bear the bell away. * **Pri-**
mas dare or concedere, to yield one's
pre-eminence, precedence, or priority.
See **primus**.

Primævus, a, um; adj. [à **primus** &
ævum] in the flower of one's age.

Primani, ōrum; pl. m. the soldiers
of the first legion.

Primarius, a, um; adj. chief in dig-
nity, eminent. * **Cives primarii**,
persons of quality.

Primas, ātis; m. a nobleman.

Primatus, ūs; m. pre-eminence, super-
macy.

Primicerius, ii; m. [à **primus** &
cera] the first upon the list of any
officers; a chief secretary, a principal.

Primigenius, a, um; } adj. principal,
Primigenus, a, um; } first-born, ori-
ginal, primitive. * **Pecuaria pri-**
migenia, cattle fit for breeding. *
Dies primigenius, a birth-day.

Primipara, æ; f. she that is brought
to bed of her first child.

† **Primipeta**, æ; c. one that seeks the
first place.

Primipilaris, e; adj. of the first cap-
tain of a legion.

Primipilatus, ūs; m. the first captain-
ship.

Primipilus, i; } m. the first cap-
Primipilaris, is; } tain of a legion,
Primipilarius, ii; } who had the
charge of the standard and four hun-
dred men.

Primipotens, ntis; adj. of chief power.

Primis, } a city of Æthiopia.

Primis, } a city of Æthiopia.

Primiter; adv. first of all. See **primò**.

Primitiæ, ārum; pl. f. the first fruits,
the handfel. * **Primitiæ vitis**, young
vine branches.

Primitiū, a, um; adj. offered up at
the first of any profit. * **Forris pri-**
mitius, a brand offered up at the sell-
ing of a coppice.

Primitivus, a, um; adj. primitive,
original.

Primitus; adv. from the first, heretofore.

† **Pri-**

† Primivirgius, ii; m. the king's usher.
 Primò, adv. Ter. first of all, at the first.
 Primodùm, adv. just at the very first.
 Primogénitus, a, um; adj. first-born.
 Primordialis, e; adj. original.
 Primordium, ii, n. Plin. the rise, beginning, original. * Belli primordia, the grounds of a war.
 Primoris, adj. def. [à primus] the foremost, utmost, uppermost. * Primores, and primores viri, noblemen, persons of the greatest quality. * Primores digiti, the tips of the fingers or toes. * Dentes primores, the fore teeth.
 Primoribus labiis gustare, to kiss the cup, touch lightly.
 Primula, æ; f. [sc. veris] a primrose, or daisy.
 Primulùm, adv. Plaut. at the first, by degrees.
 Primulus, a, um, adj. Plaut. the very first. * Primulo diluculo, at the very peep of day.
 Primùm; adv. first of all. * Ut primùm, as soon as ever.
 Primus, i; m. a bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 110.
 PRIMUS, a, um; adj. superl. à præ, prior, Cic. first, chiefest. * A primo, from the beginning, afterwards. * Primi juvenum, the choice and flower of the youth. * Anni primi, the years of infancy and childhood. * Primis labiis gustare, just to wet one's lips. * Quæ tibi putâris prima, what you took for special good. * Partes primæ, the pre-eminence. * Primas agere, to have the longest part in a play. * Primo quoque tempore, at the first opportunity. * Primâ specie, at first. * Primis tenebris, in the dusk of the evening.
 Prinaßus, i; f. a city of Caria.
 Princeps, ipis, c. Cic. [à primus & capio vel caput] of highest dignity. * Locus princeps, the uppermost place. * Qui princeps nuncium attulit, he that brought the news first of all. * Princeps in senatu, a president or speaker in parliament. * Principes in acie, the soldiers in the fore-front. * Princeps mensis, January.
 Princeps, ipis; c. Cic. a prince or princeps; also a title of the Roman emperors.
 Principâlis, e, adj. principal, of or for a prince; also of a principal.
 Principâlitâs, âtis; f. principality.
 Principâlitèr, adv. Pl. Jun. principally, like a prince.
 Principatus, us; m. Cic. prerogative, principality, and supremacy. * Principatum sententiæ tenere, to deliver his opinion first.
 Principia, orum; n. pl. Col. the chiefest place. * Principia in castris, the head-quarters. * Principia in fronte, the van-guard. * Post principia, in the rear-guard, out of harm's way.
 Principialis, e; adj. Lucr. of the prince, princely, chief.
 Principiò, adv. Ter. in the beginning, at the first of all. * Principiò ut, atque, as soon as ever.
 Principium, ii; n. Ovid. a beginning, proem, original. * Artis principia, the principles, fundamentals, or maxims of an art.
 Principior, ari; dep. to bear rule.

Priola, æ; f. a city near Heraclea.
 Prior, us; adj. comparat. [à præ, val à æq. v. prius] the former. * Neque prius neque antiquius habuit, neither did more-choicely or highly esteem it. Subst. * Priores nostri, our ancestors or predecessors. * Priores alicui deferre, to give the upper hand or precedence.
 Priorsum; adv. to the former part.
 Prisca, æ; f. and Maximilla, two false prophetesses, and whores of the heretick Montanus.
 Priscè; adv. Cic. anciently, after the old fashion.
 Priscianus Cæsariensis, a grammarian who flourished at Athens under Justinian.
 Priscilla, æ; f. the wife of Aquila Ponticus.
 Priscinus, i; m. a Roman consul.
 PRISCUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [à æpiv prius] ancient, old.
 Priscus, i; m. a huntsman (in Martial.)
 Priscus Helvidius, treasurer of Achaia under Nero.
 Priscus Panites, a sophister under Theodosius Junior.
 Pristinus, a, um; adj. Curt. [à pris-cus] of former times, ancient, old.
 Pristis, is; f. the fish grampus; also a frigate shaped like that fish.
 Privans, ntis; adj. privative, contrary.
 Privâcè, } adv. Cic. privately, parti-
 Privâtum, } cularly, upon one's own account, in the particular. * Publicè privâtumque alieno ære oppressus, greatly in debt, both on the private and publick score.
 Privatio, ònis; f. Cic. a depriving, a removal. * Doloris privatio, a freeing, or freedom from pain.
 Privativus, a, um; adj. Gell. privative, depriving.
 Privâtus, a, um; adj. Cic. [à privus] private, particular, proper. * Domus privata, a subject's house. * Homines privati, men out of place or authority. * Privati judices, inferior courts of justice.
 Privâtus, a, um; part. Ovid. of privor; deprived, bereft. * Lumine privatus, blind. * Stipendio privatus, having his pay stopped.
 Privatus, us; m. Tert. property.
 Privernum, i; n. a city of Italy.
 Privernates, um; pl. m. the people of Privernum.
 † Priverus, a, um; adj. private.
 Privigna, æ; f. Cic. a step-daughter, a daughter-in-law, a daughter by a former marriage.
 Privignus, i, m; Tert. [à præ & gigno] a step-son, or son-in-law; also a son by a former marriage.
 Privilegiarius, a, um; adj. enjoying an immunity or protection. * Milites privilegiarii, soldiers exempt from bearing civil charges or offices.
 † Privilegio, are; to privilege.
 Privilegium, ii; n. Cic. [à privus & lex] a privilege, exemption, prerogative, a particular law.
 Prium, a river of Arabia Felix, and a mountain of the island Cæa.
 Privo, are; act. cum accut. & abl. [à privus] to deprive. * Ego portitorem privabo portitorio, I'll make the ferry-man go without his freight. * Privare vitâ, to kill. * Privandum est corpora motu, we must deprive bodies of motion.
 Prius, adv. Cic. [à prior] before. * Prius orto sole, before sun-rising.

* Prius opinione adeo; I will be here before I am look'd for.
 Priusquam; adv. Cic. before, or before that. * Priusquam incipias consilio opus est, there is need of good deliberation before you fall on.
 PRIVUS, a, um; adj. Liv. [ab Heb. parang, abstraxit] one's own in particular. * Privis tunicis donati milites, the soldiers were rewarded with a coat a-piece.
 PRO, præp. serv. abl. for, on account of, as a price or recompence; for, in favour of; for, instead of: as, the manner of, according to; before, as before a place: in a place, with respect to, in comparison of, by reason of, in defence of. * Quisque pro se, every one his utmost. * Pro curia, in the open senate: * Pro tribunali, upon the bench. * Pro meis viribus, according to my utmost strength. * Pro castris, before the camp. * Pro eo est ac si non adhibitus esset, it is all one as if he had not been employed. * Pro meâ parte adjuvi, I assisted as far as it behoved me. * Pro portione, pro ratâ portione, proportionably. * Pro meo, tuo, suo iure, lawfully, of right, as I, &c. might; very well.
 Pro; adv. [æpπω] before, forward.
 Pro; interj. ou! See proh.
 Proæchus, ii; m. a young man of Cæsarea, who came to Antioch to hear Ulpianus, and became his chief scholar.
 Proægium, ii; n. whoredom.
 Proâmita, æ; f. a great aunt.
 Proane, es; f. a city of Thessaly.
 Proarna, æ; f. a city of the Melicenses.
 † Proactor, } òris; m. the chief au-
 † Proautor, } thor or ancestor. *
 Generis proautor, the top or head of one's family.
 Proâvia, æ; f. a great-grand-mother.
 Proâvius, a, um; adj. Ovid. descending from the great-grandfather.
 Proavunculus, i; m. the great-grand-mother's brother, the great great-uncle.
 Proâvus, i; m. Cic. a great-grandfather.
 Proba, òrum; n. essays or shews.
 † Proba, æ; f. a proof, sample.
 Probâbilis, e; adj. Cic. probable. * Probabilis orator, an indifferent good orator.
 Probâbilitâs, âtis; f. Cic. probability.
 Probâbilitèr; adv. Cic. probably.
 Probâtia, æ; f. a river of Beotia.
 Probâticus, a, um; adj. of sheep.
 Probatio, ònis; f. Cic. a proving, approving. * Implere probationem, to make out fully what one intends to prove.
 Probator, òris; m. Cic. an approver, allower, a trier.
 Probatoriæ, ârum; f. pl. Pancir. patents for the making of officers.
 Probâtus, a, um; P. & A. Cic. proved, tried, allowed. * Probatissima femina, a most virtuous lady.
 Probè; adv. Cic. well, rightly, honestly. * Tenere aliquid probè, to know any thing well.
 Probianus, i; m. a Roman consul.
 Probinus, i; m. a Roman consul.
 Probîtas, âtis; f. Liv. honesty.
 Probîtèr; adv. honestly. See probè.
 Problêma, âtis; n. Cic. a problem. a question, or work propounded to an artist.
 Problematicus, a, um; adj. of a problem.

Prōb-o, are; act. Ovid. to prove, to approve, to allow, to try, to make appear. * Se pro cuncho probare, to make believe he is an eunuch. * Probare boves, to try the oxen. * Probare se omnibus, to get the good word of all people. * Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, you measure other men's corn by your own bushel.

PROBOSCIS, ūdis; f. [ἀρ. ε. οὐκ] the trunk of an elephant.

+ **Probro**, are; to reproach.

+ **Probrōse**; adv. reproachfully.

Probrōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. reproachful, defamatory, railing.

PROBRUM, i; n. Ter. [ἀρετῆς ἀποβία] a reproach, scandal, dishonesty, villainy. * Datum est probro, it was objected in reproach. * Epistolæ plenæ probrorum, letters full of reproachful terms. * Nemo id probro ducet Alcmenæ, nobody will scandalize Alcmena for that.

Probus, i; m. the name of several consuls; also a martyr under Gensericius; also a Roman emperor, and a grammarian who taught at Rome.

PRŌBUS, a, um; adj. Plaut. [πρῆναι] true, right, sound, honest, good, virtuous, excellent.

+ **Proca**, æ; f. Cæl. a fawn.

Prociacitas, ātis; f. Cic. haughtiness, domineering, scornfulness, malapertness.

Prociaciter; adv. Liv. malapertly, scornfully.

Procas, a king of the Albani, the father of Amulius and Numitor.

+ **Procastrum**, i; n. the gate-house of a castle.

Procax, ācis; adj. Ter. malapert, haughty, domineering, scornful, wanton. * Austri procaces, the loud rustling south winds.

Procedens, tis; part. à procedo; Liv. going on. * Procedente die, towards noon. * Procedente tempore, in progress of time.

+ **Procedentia**, ium; pl. n. the processes in bones.

Procedo, ū, ūm, dēre; neut. Liv. to proceed, to go forth, to come towards an issue, to go on its course, to make a progress, to arrive. * Causa procedit, the cause goes fairly on. * Eō insolentiae processit, he came to that pitch of arrogance. * Ubi plerumque noctis processit, when the best part of the night was spent. * Procedunt stipendia militum, the soldiers pay goes on. * In philosophia procedit, he is a good philosopher for the time. * Ite longius procedunt, they are at daggers drawing.

Proceleusmaticus, a, um; adj. like the cry of the boatwain. * Pes proceleusmaticus, a foot of four short syllables, as Pēlāgius.

Procella, æ; f. Liv. [à procedo] a storm; also calamity. * Procella patriz, a seditious incendiary.

Procello, procūli, proculsum, procellere; Pl. Jun. to break in pieces, to turn upside down.

+ **Procellōsitas**, ātis; f. storminess.

Procellōsus, a, um; adj. Liv. stormy, tempestuous.

Procerastis, the same as Chaleedon in Bithynia.

Procerē; adv. in length or height.

PROCERES, um; pl. m. [πρότεραι,

vel à πρῶται, primas tenco] brackets or corbels in building; also noble-men and governors.

Proceritas, ātis; f. length, tallness.

+ **Proceriter**; adv. tally, largely.

+ **Procerpo**, ere, to pull in pieces.

Procerulus, a, um; adj. somewhat tall.

PROCERUS, a, um; adj. Vir. [πρῶμῆναι] tall, well-grown.

Processio, ōnis; f. Apul. a proceeding, success, a procession.

Processus, ūs; m. Cic. a passing on, proceeding, success. * Processum habere in litteris, to be a notable proficient in learning.

Processrium, ii; n. Plin. [à procedo, vel à castrum] an open place or gallery to go from one chamber to another.

Prochirus, i, m. a clerk or scribe of a quick running hand.

Procidencia, æ; f. Plin. a falling downward. * Procidencia sedis, the coming down of the fundament.

Prochyra, æ; f. an island of Campania.

Proci-do, di, casum, dēre; neut. [of pro and cado] to fall all along.

Prociduus, a, um; adj. Plin. fallen down, or apt to fall down.

Proci-co, es; act. to call forth aloud.

Procilus, ii; m. a learned grammarian.

Proclais, a city of India within Ganges.

Procinctus, ūs; m. Quint. the military girding for a battle. * In procinctu facere, to huddle a thing upon the march. * In procinctu habere, to have in readiness. * In procinctu stare, to stand to one's arms.

Procinctus, a, um; part. of procin-gor; prepared, ready. * Clases procinctæ, companies ready girt to fall on, or to receive the charge.

Procin-go, xi, ūm, gēre; act. to gird for the battle, to prepare.

+ **Proci-no**, ēre [of pro and eano] to sing aloud.

Procio, ire; act. Fest. to call aloud, to disannull.

Proci-to, arc, to provoke or call often.

Proci-tus, a, um; part. of procior; disannulled. * Testamentum procitum, a will publicly declared void.

Proclāmatio, ōnis; f. Quint. a proclamation, a public outcry.

Proclāmator, ōris, m. a publisher.

Proclāmo, are; act. Liv. to proclaim, cry publicly.

Procle, ēs; f. a city of Lydia.

Procles, æ; m. the brother of Eury-sthenes, who all their life-time hated one another; also an historian of Carthage.

Proclidæ, a Laconian family, called also Eurytionidæ.

Proclinatio, ōnis; f. Vitruv. a bowing forward.

Proclinatus, a, um; part. à proclinator; bent forward; also grown worse. * Proclinatam rem adjuvare, to recover a thing almost lost, to put life into a thing almost despaired of.

Proclino, are; to bow forward.

Proclive, is; n. Liv. the brow, or hanging over of an hill.

+ **Proclive**, } adv. Gell. downward.

+ **Proclivi**, }

Proclivis, e; adj. Ter. down hill, ready to fall, easy. * Impetus proclivis undarum, the current of water in a descent. * A labore proclivis ad libidinem, easily rolling

from labour to pleasure. * In proclivi est, it is most easy and ready to be done.

Proclivitas, ātis; f. Cic. steepness, proneness.

Procliviter, adv. pronely, down-hillward.

Proclus, i, m. a prophet who foretold the death of Domitian; a bishop of Constantinople, and a famous mathematician.

PROCO, arc, } [à precor, vel πρῆναι, dos] to woo, to demand, to dally, to behold wantonly, to flatter.

Procteton, an anti-chamber.

Proconnesus, an island of Propontis, called also Neuris and Elaphonnesus, and now Marmora.

Proconsul, ūlis; m. Cic. a proconsul, the consul's deputy, the lieutenant-governor of a province.

Proconsulāris, e; adj. Gell. of a deputy or governor.

Proconsulātus, ūs; m. Plin. a deputyship, or proconsul's office.

Procopius, ii; m. an orator of Caesarea; also a tyrant of Constantinople; and others.

Procrastinatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a putting off till to-morrow.

Procrastinatus, a, um; part. à procrastinator; put off till to-morrow.

Procrastino, are; act. Cic. [à cras] to put off till to-morrow, to defer.

Procreatio, ōnis, f. Cic. a begetting.

Procreator, ōris; m. Cic. a begetter.

* **Procreator mundi**, the supreme Being.

Procreatix, icis; f. Cic. a breeder, mother, dam.

Procreatus, a, um; part. produced.

Procreo, are, to beget, to raise, or cause. * **Procreare liberos**, to have issue.

Procreasco, ēre; neut. Lucr. to grow upwards, or in length.

Procris, the wife of Cephalus, whom he slew with a dart, thinking she had been a wild beast.

Procrustes, æ; m. a famous orator in Attica.

Proclibitor, ōris; m. Fest. he that watches, lying before the tent of an officer, or in the outworks of a camp or leaguer.

Proclibo, are, to bow forward, lie all along, lie in the out-guards.

Proclū-do, si, ūm, to grind, or beat out, to bring forth, coin, invent.

* **Procludere dolos**, to hatch lies.

Proclū, adv. [à procello] far, afar off. * **Proclū hinc**, get you away from hence. * **Proclū a litteris**, utterly unlearned. * **Proclū muros**, a great way about the walls. * **Proclū vero**, far from being so.

Proculcatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a trampling down.

Proculco, are [à calco] to tread or trample down, contemn, despise.

Proculdubio; adv. without doubt.

Proclūleius, a Roman knight, and great favourite of Augustus, who when his brothers Scipio and Murena had lost their estates in the civil wars, divided his own patrimony between them.

Proclūlus, i; m. [à proclū] he that is born while his father is out of the country or old.

Proculus, i; m. a very lascivious emperor; and other men.

Procumbo, ūbui, ubitum; neut. Vir.

to

to lie down all along, to lodge as corn.
 * Procumbere ad arborem, to lean against a tree. * Procubere testa, the houses fell down. * Procumbere in caput, to fall upon one's head. * Procumbere ictu saxi, to die by the blow of a stone. * Procumbere ad genua, genibus, ante pedes alicujus, to fall down or lie prostrate at one's feet.
 Procūpido, inis; f. desire, lust.
 Procūrātio, ōnis; f. a stewardship, a charge, soliciting of business, an expiation.
 Procūrātiuncula, æ; f. a small expiation or charge, a managing of some small work for another.
 Procūrātor, ōris; m. an attorney, solicitor, proctor. * Procurator monetæ, the mint-master. * Procurator regni, a governor during the prince's non-age. * Procurator peni, the butler or catérier.
 Procūrātorius, a, um; adj. of an attorney or proctor.
 Procuratrix, icis; f. she that tends the business of another.
 Procuri, pl. m. a city in Taprobane.
 Procūro, are; act. to solicit another's business, to make much of, to expiate. * Qui rem herilem procurat, he who looks after his master's estate. * Procurare arbores, to dress trees.
 Procurro, i, sum; to run abroad, to make an inroad, to lash out. * Procurrere in occidentem, to reach as far as the west. * In mare procurrat, it hangs over the sea. * Procurrere vitæ spatium pede inoffenso, to spend one's whole life gloriously without the least dishonour.
 Procursatio, ōnis; f. a picqueering.
 Procursator, ōris; m. he that picqueers.
 Procursio, ōnis; f. a running forth, excursion, wide digression.
 Procurio, are; to gallop out, picquer, sally frequently forth.
 Procuror, ōris; m. a runner forth.
 Procurius, ūs; m. a galloping abroad, a sallying out. * Ex procursu salire, to take one's run and leap.
 † Procurvo, are; to bow forward, to make to bend.
 Procurvus, a, um; adj. bowing forward, crooked before.
 Procus, i; m. [à procor] a suitor, wooer.
 Procymæa, æ; f. a mole, a wharf, a water-bank.
 Procyon, ōnis; m. the little dog-star.
 Prodeambulo, are; neut. to walk a turn or two abroad.
 Prodeco, ii or iui, itum, ire; neut. to go forth. * Obviam alicui prodire, to go to meet one abroad. * Prodire in prælium, to go out to battle.
 † Prodi-co, xi, cère; to speak more, to prate.
 Prodictator, ōris; m. a vice-dictator.
 Prodictus, a, um; adj. assigned, set, peremptory.
 Prodicus, i; m. a sophister of Cos; also a physician the scholar of Æsculapius.
 Prodigalis, e; adj. prodigal.
 Prodigalitas, ātis; f. prodigality.
 Prodigaliter, adv. prodigally, lavishly.
 Prodigè, ly, excessively.
 Prodigentia, æ; f. lavishness, profuseness.
 Prodigialis, e; adj. sending or removing monsters; also monstrous.
 Prodigialiter; adv. like a monster.

Prodigialiter; adv. like a monster.
 Prodigiator, ōris; m. a soothsayer, an interpreter of monstrous and ominous accidents.
 † Prodigiolum, i; n. a little prodigy.
 Prodigiose; adv. monstrously, ominously.
 Prodigiosus, a, um; adj. monstrous, ominous, portending evil.
 † Prodigitas, ātis; f. prodigality, lavishness.
 Prodigium, ii; n. [à prodigo] a prodigy, monster, a token portending evil. * Loco prodigii accipere, to look upon as portentous. * Implevit prodigium, he fulfilled the event that was foretold.
 Prodigio, ère; act. to lavish, lash out, drive out. * Siquid festo die prodigeris, if you spend any more than your share on holy-days.
 Prodigus, a, um; adj. prodigal, lavish, over-free. * Prodigus multæ herbæ, having plenty of grass. * Prodigus arcani, that cannot keep a secret. * Prodigæ hostiæ, sacrifices that were quite to be consumed by fire.
 † Prodinunt for prodeunt.
 † Prodispāro, are; act. to make loose.
 Proditio, ōnis; f. a betraying.
 Proditor, ōris; m. a betrayer, re-proditrix, icis; f. a dealer, discoverer.
 † Proditōriè; adv. traiterously.
 † Proditōrius, a, um; adj. traiterous.
 Proditur; imperf. the report is.
 Proditur [sc. ab illis] verb. imperf. they are coming out.
 Proditus, a, um; part. of prodor; betrayed; also named or appointed.
 Pro-do, didi, ditum, dère; act. to betray, to accuse, to give up, throw off, disclose, discover, delay, or put off, to deduce, deliver downward, to commit. * Prodere exemplum, to give a precedent. * Prodere fidem, to break one's oath. * Fama prodit, it is reported. * Prodere interregem, to chuse a regent. * Ut nuptias aliquot prodat dies, that he would put off the wedding a day or two. * Prodere dogma, to broach an opinion.
 Produceo, ère; to teach publicly.
 Prodrōmus, i; m. a fore-runner. * Prodromi, north-east winds which blow about eight days before the rising of the dog-star. * Prodromi ficus, rath-ripe figs.
 Produ-co, xi, itum, cère; act. to produce, to draw out in length, to lull one on, to bring forth, to spin out, to accompany, to advance. * Funus producere, to accompany the corps to the grave. * Diem producere, to spend all the day. * Memoriam alicujus monumento scriptorum producere, to lengthen one's memory by the monument of writings. * Producere filiam, to prostitute his daughter. * Producere aliquem spe, to feed one up with hopes. * Producere syllabam, to make a syllable long.
 Productè; adv. at or in length.
 Productilis, e; drawn out at length.
 Productio, ōnis; f. a lengthening, drawing forth.
 Productor, ōris; m. a lengthener.
 Productus, a, um; part. of producior; brought forth, drawn out in length. * Productissimus, drawn out at its full length. * Nulla sponfione pro-

ductus, induced by no fair promises.
 Proœrna, æ; f. a city of Plithiotis.
 Proetides, um; f. the daughters of Proetus, who preferred themselves before Juno, and were therefore punished with madness, thinking themselves to be cows.
 Proetium, ii; n. black hellebore, lears-foot (wherewith Proetus's daughters were cured.)
 Proetus, i; m. the son of Abas king of the Argives, turned into a stone by Perseus.
 Profanatio, ōnis; f. a profaning, polluting, defiling that which is holy.
 Profanatus, a, um; part. à profanor; profaned, divulged.
 Profano, are; to profane, pollute, defile what is holy; also to publish.
 Profanus, a, um; adj. [à fanum] profane, common, unhallowed, polluted, wicked, irreligious, not instructed in the principles of an art, not admitted to religious mysteries. * Odi profanum vulgus, I hate the rout that are not trained up to relish poetry.
 Profari; verb. ab inus. profor; to speak forth, openly, or aloud.
 Profatum, i; n. a maxim or principle.
 Profatus, ūs; m. a pronouncing, utterance, prophesying.
 Profectio, ōnis; f. a journey, march, voyage.
 Profectitia dos, a portion given by one's parents.
 Profectò; adv. truly, indeed.
 Profecturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of proficio; about to profit.
 Profectus, a, um; part. of proficiscor; having gone, done, or proceeded. * Trojâ profecti, those that came from Troy.
 Profectus, ūs; m. an advancing in art; growth, strength.
 Proferendus, a, um; part. to be brought forth, to be told abroad, to be made public, to be carried on or managed.
 Pro-fero, ūli, latum, ferre; act. cum accus. to bring forth, to speak, pull out, enlarge, utter, to put off orderly, adjourn. * Beneficium proferre, to bestow a benefit. * In medium proferre, to propound. * Nihil est quod proferas, it signifies nothing to speak against it. * Proferre diem scripto, to put a fresher date to ---. * Proferre gradum, pedem, passus viæ, to walk, march along.
 Proferor, -ferri; pass. to be carried forward, to be advanced, to be spoken or declared publicly, to be produced.
 Profectio, ōnis; f. a professing, acknowledging, the giving in what one is worth to the pretor.
 Proffessor, ōris; m. a professor; a public reader of any art, science, or faculty. * Agrorum proffessor, a professor in husbandry.
 Proffessorius, a, um; adj. of a teacher or master.
 Proffessus, a, um; part. of profiteor; having professed or confessed.
 Proffestus, a, um; not festival, common. * Dies proffesti, working-days; also the vigils of feasts.
 Profficio, aci, ectum, icere; neut. to avail; advantage, help, to proceed, to prevail. * Tantum excellentie proficitur, so much advantage comes by taleness.
 Proffici-icor, profectus sum, sci; dep. to go a voyage, expedition or journey.

to proceed. * Proficisci in exilium, to go far into banishment. * Proficisci alicundè, to have its rise from any thing. * Proficisci obviam, to go forth to meet. * Quo te dicam proficisci foras? whither shall I say you are gone? Proficuus, a, um; adj. profitable, useful for. Profundo, òre; act. to cleave along. Profiteor, effus sum, itèri; dep. [à fateor] to profess, make a publick promise, to avow and declare openly. * Profiteri artem, to teach publicly. * Profiteri nomen, to enter one's name in a tax-book. * AEs alienum profiteri, to give in a bill of our creditors or debts. * Profiteri indicium, to confess the fact. * Impudentiæ est profiteri quod non possis implere, 'tis a great presumption to promise what one can't perform. Profusus, a, um; part. à proflor; melted; also snuffing. Proflatus, us; m. a puffing or blowing forth, a blast. Profligator, òris; m. a riotous consumer of his estate. Profligatus, a, um; part. utterly broken in pieces, totally routed, clearly answered; (adj.) profligate. * Profligati homines, spendthrifts. Profligo, are; act. to r.ut, break in pieces, dispatch, consume utterly. * Profligare bellum, to put an end to a war. Profluo, are; act. to puff or blow out. * Proflare massam, to melt down a lump. * Proflare somnum pedore, to snore. * Proflare iras, to rage and fume. Profluens, ntis; part. flowing. * Profluens aqua, the current. Profluens, ntis; m. a stream, spring. Profluenter; adv. abundantly. Profluentia, æ; f. abundance. Proflu-o, xi, xum, ère; neut. to flow forth, to spring, start out. * Profluere ad hominum famam, to get fame, be in repute. Profluvium, ii; n. a gushing out, a flux, a loosening. * Profluvium narium, a bleeding at the nose. Profluus, a, um; adj. flowing out. Proforem, profores, profore; verb. defect. to profit, do good. Profugio, ūgi, itum, gère; to run away, escape. * Conspectum civium suorum profugit, he is run from the sight of his countrymen. Profugium, ii; n. refuge, safe retreat, sanctuary. Profugus, a, um; adj. fled far off, banished, escaped. * Profugus vinculorum, broken out of prison. Profundatus, a, um; part. à profundor; founded, grounded. Profundè; adv. deeply. Profunditas, atis; f. depth. Profundo, ūdi, ūsum, undère; act. to pour out liberally, to waste idly. * Profundere vota & preces, to put up many and earnest vows and petitions. * Profundere verba ventis, to speak to the wind. * Profundere sanguinem, vitam, to spend one's blood, lay down one's life. * Profundere vires ingenii, to rally all the forces of his mind, engage 'em in the performance of any thing. Profundum, i; n. the deep, a gulf, the sea. * Profunda terrarum, the caves and pits of the earth.

Profundus, a, um; adj. [à procul & fundum] deep, high, insatiable. * Profundus venter, a huge paunch. * Profunda gula, damnable avarice. † Profundus, i; m. the belly; also heaven. Profusè; adv. disorderly, prodigally, numerously, violently. Profusio, ònis; f. a shedding forth abundantly, a riotous spending. * Sanguinis profusio, a great bleeding. Profusor, òris; m. a great spender. Profusus, a, um; part. & adj. of profundor; poured out liberally, lavished out, spent wastefully, excessive, riotous. * Cauda profusa usque ad calces, a tail dangling down to the heels. * Sui profusus, lavish of his own. * Profusus gemitu murnu-ro, being thrown all along, or cast away, I sigh sore. Progemmo, are; neut. to bloom or shoot forth buds. Progener, èri; m. a grand-daughter's husband; also the son-in-law's father. Progeneratio, ònis; f. a breeding. Progenç-o, are; act. to breed, beget, bring forth. † Progeniculo, are; to fall down on the knees. Progenies, ei; f. an off-spring, a progeny. * Progenies vitis, the fruit of the vine. Progenitor, òris; m. a grandfather or ancestor. Progermino, are; neut. to sprout out. Progero, si, sum, rère; act. to sling, carry, or load out. Proger-or, èris; pass. to be laded out. Progestans, ntis; part. carrying before. Pro-igno, enui, ènitum; act. to bring forth (a child, &c.) to produce. Prognariter; adv. very plainly and intelligibly; also hardly. † Prognati, orum, children. Prognatus, a, um; part. descended from, come. Progne, ès; f. the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister to Philomela, turned into a swallow. Prognosis, is; f. fore-knowledge, fore-ordaining, presaging. Prognostes, æ; m. a prognosticator, foreteller. Prognostico, are; to prognosticate. Prognosticon, i; n. a token or book of presaging. Prognosticus, a, um; adj. presaging, foreknowing. Programma, atis; n. a proclamation. Progre-dior, flus sum, di; dep. [à gradior] to go forth, on, or forward, to advance, adventure. * In adulationem progredi, to fall to flattery. * Progredi longius, to proceed on farther in discourse. * Digitum progredi non possunt, they cannot wag an inch farther. * Progreditur philosophia rationibus, philosophy is handled by reason. Progressio, ònis; f. an advancing, a riding away. Progressus, a, um; part. of progredior; having advanced. * Progressa ætate, when older. Progressus, us; m. a progress, proceeding on. * Progressus facere, to advance well on. Progymnasma, atis; n. an essay or proof in any exercise.

Proh, interj. indign. & serv. nom. acc. vel voc. [prou] oh! ah! O strange! did you ever see the like! † Prohiere-s, dis; c. one instead of an heir. Prohibens ventus, a contrary wind. Prohibeo, ui, itum, ère; act. cum accus. to prohibit, forbid, keep off or from, to preserve. * Tunc, furcifer, meis me procul prohibebis ædibus? you slave, will you keep me out of my own house? * Prohibet dolorem dentium, it cures the tooth-ach. * Aliquem ab injuriâ prohibere, to keep one from being wrong'd. * Voce prohibere aliquem, not to let one speak. † Prohibesco for prohibuero. Prohibitio, ònis; f. a prohibition, forbidding. Prohibitor, òris; m. a forbiddor, defender. Prohibitorius, a, um; adj. interdictory. * Edictum prohibitorium, a proclamation to forbid any thing. Prohibitus, a, um; part. forbidden. Prohinc; adv. from hence, thencefore. Proiecta, orum; n. pl. balconies, bay-windows, juttings forth. Proiectio, ònis; f. a casting out, a jutting out of beams. Proiectitius, a, um; adj. cast out, flung away, exposed. Proiect-o, are; act. to throw down slightly upon the ground, to be trampled upon, to revile. * Proiectare aliquem probris, to revile a person, give him sturvy language. Proiectorium, ii; n. a swingle-staff. Proiectura, æ; f. the laying of timber over the brow or coping of a wall. Proiectus, a, um; part. & adj. of projicior; cast out, thrown all along, exposed. * Ventre projecto fuit, he had a belly strutting out. * Ad libidinem projectissimus, very lascivious. * In æquor projectus, lying out into the sea. * Proiecta senatus autoritas, the authority of the senate is very little regarded. * Projecto pudore, void of all modesty. * Proiecta audacia, matchless audacity. Proiectus, us; m. a jutting out. Projicio, èci, ectum, itère; act. cum acc. to cast or sling away, to throw down or along, to bring forth hostily. * Projicere se, to descend, to give all over for lost. * Projicere se ad pedes alicujus, to fall flat at one's feet. * Projicere animam, to be one's own murderer. * Totum projicitur, the roof juts out beyond the walls. * Virtutem patriam projecit, he is fallen much from the valour of his ancestors. * Strato projecerat artus, he lay all along upon the couch. Proin; adv. [à proinde] and therefore, wherefore. Proinde; adv. wherefore, and thereupon, in like sort. Prolabor, plus sum, bi; dep. to slide or tumble all along on one's face. * Prolabi ex equo, to fall from one's horse. * Prolabi in misericordiam, to become merciful. * Prolabi cupiditate, to err through covetousness. * Prolabi in orationem, to slip insensibly into another subject. Prolapsio, ònis; f. a slipping, sliding.

ing, tumbling all along.

Prolapsus, a, um; [of prolabor] fallen down. * **Prolapsa** huc libido, her lewdness came to this pitch.

Prolapsus, ūs; m. a falling down.

Prolātatio, ōnis; f. Tac. a delay.

Prolātātus, a, um; part. a prolator; delayed, enlarged.

† **Prolatibilis**, e, apt to be pronounced.

Prolatio, ōnis; f. a pronouncing, a delaying. * **Finium prolatio**, enlargement of borders.

Prolāto, are; act. to dilate, enlarge, to defer, put off. * **Prolatare diem ex die**, to put off from day to day. * **Prolatare vitam**, to lengthen out life.

Prolātus, a, um; part. of proferor; brought forth, enlarged, delayed, adjourned, pronounced, uttered, moved. * **Prolatus calidā irā**, very wrath. * **Prolatæ res**, a vacation.

† **Prolēctibile**, is; n. an alluring motive.

† **Prolēctibilis**, e; adj. alluring.

Prolēcto, are; act. to allure, inveigle.

Prolegomena, orum; n. instructions premised before the body of an art.

Prolēptis, is; f. the preventing an objection.

Prolēs, is; f. [ab oleo] an offspring, the young of beasts or birds. * **Prolēs olivæ**, the young suckers of an olive-tree.

Prolētārius, a, um; adj. low, vulgar, trivial. * **Proletarii**, the commoners, or the meaner sort. * **Proletarius sermo**, the homely speech of the vulgar.

Prolibo, are; act. to pour out openly in sacrifice.

Prolic-co, ēre; act. [à liqueo] to melt down.

Prolicio, exi, estum, icere; act. [à lacio] to entice forth.

† **Proliquatus**, a, um; adj. sent or issuing out.

† **Prolitas**, ātis; f. issue.

Prolixē; adv. long, tediously, freely.

Prolixitas, ātis; f. length, liberality.

† **Prolixitudo**, inis; f. length, prolixity.

† **Prolixo**, are, to lengthen out.

Prolixus, a, um; adj. [à laxus] long, tedious, free, kind-hearted, sumptuous, inclined to. * **Prolixæ abietes**, tall cedars. * **Prolixior in Pompeium**, bearing more good-will to Pompey.

† **Prolōcutio**, ōnis; f. a fore-speech.

Prolōgium, ii; n. a prologue, preface.

Prolōgus, i, m. a prologue, preface; also he that speaks the prologue.

Prolongo, are; act. to prolong, prologue, adjourn, delay, put off. * **Ut prolongetur tibi dies mortis nihil recutabis**, you will do any thing to be reprieved a while.

Prolōquium, ii; n. a proposition, writ, warrant.

Prolō-quor, cūtus sum, qui; dep. to utter, speak out or plain; also to preface. * **Quid ego apud te proloquor**, why do I stand telling you a long tale?

† **Proloquutor**, ōris; m. a speaker for others.

Prolūbium, ii; n. [à lubet] a propensity of will, a propense desire, an earnest inclination. * **Prolubium subit**, I have a great mind.

Prolūdium, ii; n. [à ludus] a flourish before playing, a preparative,

a slight skirmish before the main engagement.

Prōlū-do, si, sum, dēre; Vir. to flourish before fight or play, to make a preamble. * **Jurgia proludere**, to cast out lesser taunts which cause fouler wrangling.

Prolog-co, ēre; neut. to wear mourning longer than the usual time.

Prōlū-o, i, tum, ēre; act. [of pro and lavo] to scour or wash clean, to cleanse. * **Pleno se proluit auro**, he drenched himself in a whole golden goblet.

Prōlūfio, ōnis; f. a foining or flourishing before the combat.

Prōlūtus, a, um; part. of proluor; washed clean, drenched. * **Pro-lutus multā vappā**, fox'd.

Prolūvies, ei, f. the off-scouring; also a looseness or flux.

Prolūvium, ii, n. a scouring, lavishness, looseness.

Prolyta, æ, m. a licentiate of the laws, one who has studied for four years.

Promachidas, an historian of Heraclea.

Promachus, chi; m. a Macedonian crowned by Alexander for his great drinking; he drank three gallons of wine at one little meal, but died of it within three days.

Prōmāno, are; to spread abroad.

Promatertēra, æ; the great-aunt.

Promathion, ōnis; an historian who wrote of Italy.

Promercālis, e; adj. to be set to sale. * **Vestes promercales**, sale cloaths. * **Aurum promercale**, gold for sale over and above one's private use. * **Promercalia**, things bought at advantage to be sold dearer.

Promercium, ii; n. a thing set out to be sold.

Prōmercor, ari, dep. to buy at first hand to sell again by retail.

Promer-co, ēre, to deserve a requi-

Promer-cor, ēri, tal. * **Promereri Deum**, to please God. * **Non ita promeruiſti de me**, you have not deserved such a requital at my hands. * **Bene promereri de aliquo**, to lay an obligation upon one.

Promeritum, i, n. desert, a kindness, or obligation to gratitude.

Promerus, i; m. a certain courtier, accused to the king by Euripides, which so incensed him, that afterwards he set some fierce curs upon him, which killed him; whence the proverb, * **Promeri canes**.

Prōmētheus, i, m. the son of Japetus and Clymene; stealing fire from heaven, to put life into the image he had made, he was chained to Caucasus, where a vulture was perpetually gnawing upon his liver.

Promico, are, to spring forth; also to shine out, or appear.

Prōminentia, æ; f. a jutting out, or hanging over.

Prōmīn-co, ēre; neut. to stand up on high, hang over, str. tch forward. * **Prominere in memoriam & posteritatem**, to be extended to succeeding time and records.

Prōmino, are; to lead forth as cattle to watering.

Promīnūlus, a, um; adj. standing a lute out.

Prōmisc-co, ēre, to mingle together.

Prōmiscue; adv. confusedly, with

out distinction, higgledy-piggledy.

* **Promiscue omnibus data**, given to all in common.

Prōmisc-uum, ui; n. a confused master. * **In promiscuo esse**, to be in common.

Prōmiscuus, a, um; adj. promiscuous; miscellaneous, intermixed. * **Operam promiscuam dare**, to lend mutual help. * **Divina atque humana habere promiscua**, to confound divine and human things. * **In promiscuum usum venire**, to be brought into common use.

Promiscē; adv. in length, long.

Promissio, ōnis; f. a promising.

Promissor, ōris; m. a promiser.

Promissum, i; n. a promise. * **Exigere promissa**, to require performance of promises. * **Stare promissis**, to be as good as one's word.

Promissus, a, um; part. promised; growing or hanging down long.

Prom-itto, isi, issum, ittēre, act. to promise, undertake, to threaten.

* **Promittere ad coenam**, to promise to come to supper. * **Promittere barbam**, to let one's beard grow long. * **Promissi ultorem**, I promised I would be even with him. * **Promittere tela**, to cast darts. * **Nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit**, nor doth any tree spread faster, shoot out more young sprigs.

PRōM-O, psi, ptum, ēre; act. [à pro & eino] to bring out of a store or magazine. * **Promere consilia**, to dispense counsels. * **Vinum promere dolio**, to draw wines. * **Cavo se robore promunt**, they free themselves from the hollow oak. * **Promere orationem de se**, to make an oration in one's own behalf.

Promonia, æ; f. a city of Liburnia.

Promontōrium, ii; n. [à promineo vel mons] a promontory, a brow of a hill hanging over the sea.

* **Promontorium flectere**; to double a cape or point.

Prōmōtio, ōnis, f. an advancing.

† **Prōmōtor**, ōris; m. an advancer.

Promōtus, a, um; part. advanced.

Prom-ōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; act. to promote, to go onward; to proceed, to put off; also delay. * **Nihil promoves**, you rid no ground.

* **Cum abunde promovisset in studiis**, when he has made a good progress in learning. * **Promovere imperium**, to enlarge the empire.

† **Promptārius**, a, um; adj. of or for store.

Promptē, iūs, issimē; adv. actively, nimbly readily.

Promptitudo, inis; f. activity, nimbleness, readiness.

Prompto, are, to lay open continually, to disclose.

Promptu; abl. in readiness, at hand.

* **Res est in promptu**, the matter is easy. * **In promptu habere**, to have it at one's finger ends.

Promptuarium, ii; n. a store-house; also a common-place-book. * **Promptuarium navis**, the cook-room.

Promptuarius, a, um; adj. of or for store. * **Cella promptuaria**, a repository for storing, a buttery.

† **Promptulus**, a, um, somewhat ready.

Promptus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; [of promptus] brought forth, active, nimble, ready. * **Manu promptus**, a man bold in action and good at his weapon. * **Promptum est mi-**

hi, it is clear to me. * Nec promptum est dicere, nor is it easy to tell. * Promptus ingenio, of a ready wit. * Prompta pericula, imminent dangers. * Veritatis exhibendæ promptissimus, very forward to lay open the truth.
 † Promptus, ūs; m. readiness.
 † Promulgus, i; m. the rope with which the ship is baled.
 Promulgatio, ōnis; f. a publishing or proclaiming.
 Promulgator, ōris; m. Ulp. a publisher.
 Promulgatus, a, um; part. à promulgor; published, detected.
 Promulgo, āre; act. [à vulgus] to publish, put forth, proclaim, detect.
 Promulsis, idis; f. [à mulsus] an antepast, a toast and wine before meals.
 Promuntorium, ii; n. See promontorium.
 Promuntorium Minervæ, the farthest promontory of Campania, dividing it from the Picentini.
 † Promuræle, is; n. a counter-wall.
 † Promurium, ii; n. the space about a wall.
 Promus, i, m. [à promo] a steward.
 * Promus condus, one that takes in and gives out the provision for a family, a butler. * Promus magis quàm condus, one that spends more than his comings-in will bear. * Ego meo promus sum pectori, I can discover all my mind and intentions.
 Promuscis, idis; f. the trunk or snout of an elephant. * Romuscis muscæ, the sting of a fly. See proboscis.
 Promutuus, a, um; adj. advanced, paid before-hand.
 Pronaos, i, m. a church-porch.
 Pranaus, i, m. an ancient people of Bœotia.
 Pronæstæ, ārum; pl. m. an ancient people of Bœotia.
 Prone-cto, xi, xui, xum, clere; act. to knit on in length.
 Pronectus, a town in Bithynia.
 † Pronēctas, a manifest wickedness.
 Pronēpos, ōtis; m. a great-grandson.
 Proneptis, is; f. a great-granddaughter.
 Prōnitas, ātis; f. propenseness, proneness, inclination.
 Prōnōmen, inis; n. a pronoun.
 Pronomus, i; m. a certain fidler, who wore his beard so long, that it passed into a proverb. * Pronomi barba, a long beard.
 Prōnuba, æ; f. a bride-maid. * Pronuba, Juno, who was president of the married.
 † Pronubo, ere, to have a rule in weddings.
 Prōnubus, a, um; adj. à nubo; of weddings.
 Prōnubus, i; m. a bride-man.
 Pronunciabilis, e; adj. that which may be expressed.
 Pronunciatio, ōnis; f. a pronouncing, pronunciation; also an action.
 Pronunciator, ōris; m. a pronouncer.
 Pronunciatum, i; n. a proposition, an axiom, maxim.
 Pronunciatus, a, um; part. pronounced.
 Pronunciatus, ūs; m. a pronouncing.
 Pronuncio, āre; act. cum accus. to pronounce, declare, to judge. * Non

cujusvis est pronunciare, every body cannot determine. * Æquam pronuntiabit sententiam, he will pass right judgment. * Pronunciare prælium in posterum diem, to bid battle the following day. * Pronunciare militibus prædam, to promise plunder to the soldiers.
 Pronuper; adv. very lately.
 Prōnurus, ūs; f. a grand-daughter-in-law.
 Prōnus, a, um; adj. [à πρηνε, vel pro] bending forward, inclining.
 * Prona maria, the flat or flowing seas. * Proniores Rhodii regis partibus, the Rhodians were more inclining to the king's party. * Pronis auribus accipere, to hearken willingly and gladly. * Prona dies, the day almost spent. * Pronum ad honores iter, the ready way to come to honour.
 Proœmior, ari; dep. to preface.
 * Proœmiatur apte, he makes fit premises.
 PROœMIUM, ii; n. [πρῶσιμος] a prologue or preface. * Proœmiarixæ, the entrance into a quarrel.
 Prōpāgatio, ōnis; f. a planting of young vines, an enlarging, a prolonging.
 Prōpāgator, ōris; m. an enlarger.
 Prōpāgatus, a, um; part. enlarged.
 Prōpāgo, inis; f. [à πρῶ, pango] a stock, stalk, slip, shoot or plant of a vine, a race or offspring.
 Prōpāgo, are; act. cum accus. to couch down vines arch-wise, that they may run along to multiply, enlarge, nourish. * Sibi victu ferino vitam propagabant, they lived upon venison. * Propagare comœmentum, to grant longer leave.
 Propakæ, ārum; f. pl. a city of Sicily.
 Propālān; adv. openly, before all.
 † Propālo, arc, to publish abroad.
 † Propādo, ere, to spread.
 Propāsus, a, um; part. spread a-Propāsus, broad, spread wide open.
 Propāssio, ōnis; f. the first passion or desire.
 Propatruus, i; m. a great-uncle.
 Propātulus, a, um; adj. wide open.
 * In propatulo, abroad.
 PROPE; adv. [πρὸ, παρά] nigh, beside, almost. * Propè est factum, it miss'd but little. * Propè ad-est, shortly. * Propè solus, my self and one or two more.
 Propecto, ere, to comb in length.
 Propectiēm; adv. shortly, ere long.
 Propello, ere; act. to drive off, to keep off. * Propellere pecus pascuum, to drive cattle to pasture.
 Propemodum; adv. even, almost.
 Propen-deo, di, sum, dere; neut. to weigh down, to sway towards, to bow forward, incline. * Propendere in aliquem, to bear good-will towards any one.
 Propendo, ere; act. to weigh and examine thoroughly.
 Propendulus, a, um; adj. hanging down before.
 Propensè, favourably, with good inclination.
 Prōpensio, ōnis; f. inclinableness.
 Propensitas, ātis; f. propenseness, readiness.
 Prōpensus, a, um; P. & A. inclined, prone, ready, heavy, large, bountiful. * Propensus in alteram partem, leaning to the other side.
 * Propenso animo, very willingly.

Prōperantèr, adv. hastily.
 Prōperantia, æ; f. a hastening, bud.
 Properatus, ūs; m. dling.
 Prōperatim; adv. Ovid. hastily, in Properatō; all haste.
 Prōperatio, ōnis, f. a hastening.
 Prōperatus, a, um; part. hastened.
 * Gressus properatus, a great pace.
 Propere; adv. with speed, speedily.
 Propertiter; dily.
 Prōpero, are; neut. [à prope vel à πρῶ, transeo] to make haste, hasten any thing. * Properare propero domum, I make haste to hie me home. * Properat omnia, he does everything hastily. * Pecuniam properare, to gather money greedily.
 * Lanæ properabantur, the wool was made ready in great haste.
 Prōpertius, ii; m. the chief of all the elegiac poets, born at Mevania in Umbria.
 Prōperus, a, um; adj. hasty. * Properæ literæ, a letter sent by the post. * Properæ classis dux, the admiral of a fleet speedily sent out.
 * Properus iræ, choleric, soon angry.
 † Prōpes, edis; m. the cord at the foot of a sail.
 Propexus, a, um; part. of propector; combed in length. * Barba propexa, a long beard.
 Prophanus, as profanus.
 Prōphēta, æ; m. a prophet; also a poet.
 Prōphētes, a poet.
 Prōphētia, æ; f. prophecy.
 Prōphēticus, a, um; adj. prophetic.
 Prophetis, idis; f. a prophesist.
 Prōphētissa, æ; f. a prophesist.
 Prophetizo; to prophesy.
 Prōpheto, are, to prophesy.
 Prophylactice, es; f. that part of physick which prevents diseases.
 Propilo, are, to sharpen the end; also to cast from one or discharge.
 Prōpinatio, ōnis, f. a drinking to one.
 Prōpinator, ōris; a drinking to another.
 † Prōpinatorium, ii; n. a tippling-house.
 PROPINO, are; act. to drink to one, to take an antepast. * Propino tibi salutem, a good health to you. * Hunc deridendum vobis propino, I put this man into your hands to be laughed at.
 Propinquè; adv. close by.
 Prōpinquitas, ātis; f. nearness, alliance.
 Prōpinquo, āre; neut. cum dat. to approach, draw nigh.
 Prōpinquus, a, um; adj. [à prope] near. * Ex propinquo, from hard by. * Confanguinitate propinquus, near allied. * In propinquo, not far off.
 Prōpinquus, i; m. a kinsman.
 Prōprior, ius; adj. compar. à propius; nigher, nigher a-kin, more propitious. * Id propius fidem est or vero, that's more likely. * Propius nihil factum est quam ut occideretur, twenty to one but he had been slain.
 † Propiter; adv. near, quickly.
 Propitiabilis, e; adj. easily appeased.
 Propitiatio, ōnis; f. an appealing, an atoning.
 Propitiator, ōris; m. Hier. an appeaser.
 Propitiatorium, ii; n. the mercy-seat.

Pröpitatorius, a, um; adj. of atone-
ment or reconciliation.
Propitiatus, a, um; appeased.
Propitio, are; act. to appease, atone,
reconcile, to mitigate or mollify.
* **Propitiare solitudinem animi**,
to make cheerful.
Propitius, a, um; adj. [à propè] fa-
vourable, reconciled.
Pröpius; adv. comp. nigher. * **Pro-
pius abesse**, to be hard by.
Pröplasma, ätis; n. a mould or model
of an image.
Proplastice, es; f. the art of making
moulds of clay. (for image-work or
casting.)
Propnigëon, i; n. an oven-lid; al-
so the register in a bath or fur-
nace.
Propætidæ, um; f. virgins of Ama-
thus, who despised Venus, and af-
terwards prostituted themselves so im-
pudently, that they were feigned to be
turned into stones.
Pröpolä, æ; m. a pedlar, a costard-
monger, a retailer, a shop-keeper, a
jack of all trades.
† **Propolia**, æ; f. a pedlar's trade.
Pröpolis, is; f. the suburbs at the
entrance of a city; also the gummed
wax of bees on all the crannies of the
hive.
Propöno, ösul, itum, ère; act. to pro-
pose, to purpose, to set forth, set up, set
out. * **Propönere animo**, to ponder in
one's mind. * **Propönere præmium**, to
set the prize, to stake the reward be-
fore the contenders for it. * **Pro-
ponere spem**, to put in hopes. * **Pro-
ponere alicui conditionem**, to offer
terms or conditions. * **Propositum
est mihi**, I am resolved.
Pröpontis, all that sea which reaches
from the straits of Hellespont to
Bosphorus Thracicus.
Proponticus, a, um; adj. of Propontis.
† **Pröpölor**, ari; dep. to plunder,
ransack.
Proporrö; adv. still onward, further
and further.
Pröportio, önis; f. proportion.
Pröportionätus, a, um; adj. propor-
tioned.
Pröpösitio, önis; f. a proposition, an
axiom.
Pröpösitum, i; n. a purpose, intent,
resolution. * **In proposito perma-
nere**, not to alter one's mind or in-
tention.
Pröpösius, a, um; part. of proponor;
set forth, proclaimed, purposed, of-
fered. * **Propositus ad imitandum**,
designed for imitation.
Pröprætor, öris; m. the vice-prætor,
the governor's proxy.
Pröprië; adv. properly, fitly.
Pröpriëtaris, a, um; adj. Dig. to
whom the property of a thing be-
longs.
Pröpriëtas, ätis; f. a property or
propriety. * **Pröpriëtas cœli**, the
nature of a climate.
† **Pröpriëto**, are; to make proper, to
appropriate.
PROPRIUS, a, um; adj. [à prope]
proper, fit, peculiar, one's own,
special; also perpetual. * **Hoc est
epistolæ proprium**, this is proper
to an epistle. * **Proprium tibi hoc
sit**, pray God continue it.
PROPTER, præp. reg. acc. [à prope]
for, because of; hard by. * **Propter
quos vivit**, by whose means he lives.
* **Propter dormiet**, will sleep by

his side. * **Propter viam**, by the
way-side.
Propterea; adv. therefore. * **Prop-
terea quod**, because that.
Proptosis, a falling of the eyes out of
place.
Propudiösus, a, um; adj. publicly
shameful. * **Propudiosa mulier**,
a common strumpet.
† **Propudiosë**; adv. shamefully.
Propudium, ii; n. [à pudet] an open
discredit or reproach; also a shame-
ful harlot.
Pröpugnaculum, i; n. a fortification,
a fence, fort. * **Pröpugnaculo esse
cæteris**, to defend (or be a safeguard
to) the rest.
Pröpugnatio, önis; f. a defending,
maintaining.
Pröpugnator, öris; m. a defender,
champion.
Pröpugno, are; neut. to maintain by
war, to fight for, defend.
Propulsatio, önis; f. Cic. verb. a
slaving or keeping off.
Propulsator, öris; m. a slaver off.
Propulsio, önis; f. a driving for-
ward.
Propulsus, üs; m. ward, or keep-
ing off.
Propulso, are; to keep or slave off.
Propulsus, a, um; part. of propellor;
kept off, driven forward.
Propylæum, i; n. Plin. a portal,
gatehouse; a walk or cloister before
a church.
Pröquæstor, öris; m. the vice-trea-
surer, the deputy pay-master-general.
Pröquirito, are; to cry out for help.
PRÖRA, æ; f. [ῥῶρα] the prow of
a ship. * **Pröra & puppis rei**, the
whole of a business.
† **Prörectë**; adv. strait out.
Prörep-o, si, tum, ère; neut. to creep
out; to crawl along. * **Pröreperc
in luxuriem**, to spread over rankly.
Pröretä, æ; m. the boat-swain, who
governs the head, as the pilot governs
the stern.
Prörex, ègis; m. a vice-roy.
Prörideo, ère; neut. to laugh afar off.
Pröripio, ui, eptum, ère; act. [of
pre and rapio] to snatch away. *
Pröripere se, to sling away. * **Cæ-
tervas pröripere in cædem**, to post
away the troops to a fore battle. *
Pröripiet se libido, his passion will
plainly appear.
Pröritatio, önis; f. a sharp humour,
gnawing in the entrails or stomach,
a provoking, an alluring.
PRÖRITO, are; act. cum acc. [ab
ëpis, lis] to put on, provoke; also to
tickle or entice.
Prörogatio, önis; f. a lengthening,
adjourning, or delaying. * **Imperii
prörogatio**, a renewing one's com-
mission for a longer term. * **Pro-
rogatio legis**, a deferring the pro-
mulgation of a law.
Prörogätivus, a, um; adj. for the
lengthening of time, ordering to con-
tinue long in commission.
Prörogätor, öris; m. a prolonger.
Prörogo, are; act. to adjourn, delay,
lengthen out. * **Prörogare impe-
rium in quinquennium**, to continue
one's commission five years. * **Pro-
rogare alicui sumptus**, to bear one's
charges.
Prorsus, adv. [ῥῶσσω, ῥῶσσω] quite
Prorsum, adv. and clean, wholly. * **Ni-
hil prorsus**, nothing at all. * **Cur-
sare sursum prorsum**, to run to and
fro.

Prorsus, a, um; adj. strait. * **Prorsus
limes**, a bound drawn from east to
west. * **Oratio prorsä**, prose.
Proru-mpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act.
to break off the length; to break thro'
a guard, to sally out of a port, to
disgorge, discharge. * **Prörumpit
fons ab utrâque parte**, a fountain
gushes out on both sides.
Prörupo, ui, utum, ère; act. to tumble
down forward, to throng one upon the
neck of another. * **Prörucere in ca-
put**, to fall headlong.
Pröruptores, um; m. pl. light-horse-
men.
Pröruptus, a, um; part. of prorum-
por; broken off, running violently;
also heady, desperate.
Prörutus, a, um; part. of prörucor;
thrown down.
Prösa, æ; f. the goddess of midwives,
worshipped that the child might be
brought forth the right way.
Prösa, æ; f. prose.
Pröschium, a river rising from mount
Ida, and falling into the sea between
Hellespont and Euxine.
† **Prösaico**, are; to write in prose.
Prösaicus, a, um; of or in prose.
PROSAPIA, æ; f. [προσαπία] a
pedigree, lineage, descent of blood,
race.
† **Pröfatus**, a, um; descended of.
Pröscënium, ii; n. a sage.
Pröschlon, a country of Ætolia.
Pröschölus, i; m. an usher.
Prösci-ndo, di, ssum, ndëre; act. cum
acc. to cut along, slash or gash, to
cut up new or fresh, to affront; to re-
vile, reproach, defame, bitterly.
Pröscissio, önis; f. a cutting up or a-
long. * **Pröscissio terræ**, a plough-
ing the ground.
Pröscissum, i; n. ground first broken
up.
Pröscissus, a, um; part. of pröscin-
dor; cut or broken up; also reviled.
Pröscri-bo, psi, ptum, bërë; act. reg.
acc. to set a bill on a thing to be
sold, to set or post up. * **Ædes prö-
scribere**, to set a bill over a door.
* **Palam pröscribere**, to post up in ca-
pital letters. * **Pröscribere aliquem**,
to out-law any one by posting up their
names.
Pröscriptio, önis; f. an out-law-
ing, confiscating, banishment, at-
tainting.
Pröscriptor, öris; m. an out-lawyer,
a banisher, a governor or judge that
attaints malefactors.
Pröscripturio, ire; neut. to have one's
fingers itch at the confiscation and
plundering of men.
Pröscriptus, a, um; part. posted up
for sale; also out-lawed.
Pröscë-o, ui, tum, äre; act. to cut or
slice up, open, along, or forward.
Prösecro, are; to sacrifice.
† **Pröscëlio**, önis; f. a cutting up.
Pröscëlum, i; n. entrails, or the
inwards of the beast for sacrifice cut
up and cleaned, the hasslet.
Prösectus, a, um; cut up or open.
Prösectus, üs; m. a cutting up.
Pröscëctor, öris; m. a præcutor,
follower.
Pröscëda, re; f. [à sedco] a common
harlot sitting at the door to allure
passengers.
† **Pröscëdamum**, i; n. unaptness for
generation in beasts by too much la-
bour.

Proselene, es; f. a city of Phrygia Minor.
 Proselēnus, a, um; adj. before the moon. An epithet of Arcadia.
 † Profelyta, æ; f. a woman proselyte, or convert to any sect.
 Proselūtus, i; m. a stranger joined to the Jewish profession, a novice in any religion or sect.
 Proseminatus, a, um; part. a proseminor; sown or scattered about.
 Prosemino, are; act. cum accus. to sow along in a bed or furrow.
 Prosequor, quēris, cutus sum, qui; dep. to pursue, follow after. * Prosequi domum, to follow one quite home. * Grate pieque prosequi, to behave one's self thankfully and kindly. * Dictis prosequi, to lay down at large in a relation. * Prosequi amore, odio, honore, verbis, to love, hate, honour, chide. * Prosequi funus, to accompany the corpse to church. * Versu prosequi pastua, to write pastorals in verse.
 Proserpina, æ; f. the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, ravished to hell by Pluto.
 † Proserpināca, æ; f. male-knot-grass.
 Proser-po, phi, ptum, pēre; neut. to creep forward.
 Proseucha, æ; f. an oratory, a hut.
 Proseuche, es; f. by the road-side made use of by beggars.
 † Proseuchor, ari; dep. to ask alms.
 Proscia, arum; pl. f. the entrails.
 Proscies, ei; f. of the beasts for sacrifice.
 Proscium, ii; n. a piece of meat for sacrifice. See prosectum.
 Prosilio, ui, ii and iui, ultum, ire; neut. [of pro and salio] to spring forth from. * Prosilire in altitudinem, to grow high (of trees).
 Prostitens, ntis; part. standing out.
 Proslambanomenos, a-re (in music).
 Prosoc-er, eri; m. my wife's grandfather.
 Prosocrus, us; f. my wife's grandmother.
 Prosdilla, æ; f. melody, the law of verse, setting of tunes.
 Prosoditæ, a people of Marmarica.
 Prosoptis, an island of Nilus.
 Prosoptis, is; f. the great clot-bur.
 Prosoptis, i; n. a little island of Africa.
 Prosoptum, i; n. Africa, before Carthage.
 Prosoptoria, æ; f. Quint. a personating an unreasonable creature, or any absent person; or feigning it to speak.
 Prospectator, oris; m. a protector, foreseeer.
 Prospecte; adv. considerately.
 Prospecto, are; dep. to stand looking on afar off, to foresee.
 Prospectus, us; m. a prospect, foresight, a sight afar off. * In prospectum populi producere, to bring into the view of the people.
 Prospeclor, ari; dep. to scout.
 PROSPER, a, um; adj. [a prosper-
 PROSPERUS, a, um; adj. [a prosper-
 utilis] prosperous, successful, benign, flourishing. * Prospera frugum, cherishing the corn.
 Prosper, ri; m. a bishop of Rhegium, who wrote against the Pelagians.
 Prosperatus, a, um; adj. made prosperous.

Prosperè; adv. prosperously, luckily.
 Prospergo, ere; act. [of pro and spargo] to sprinkle all over.
 Prosperitas, atis; f. prosperity, felicity, good success.
 Prospicio, are; act. to bring one happiness, to make one prosperous. * Amicum prosperabo, I'll set my friend up a man.
 † Prospicor, ari; pass. to be prosperous, or enjoy good success, to flourish, be in a happy condition.
 Prosperrimus, a, um; most fortunate.
 Prosperus, a, um; part. a prospergor; besprinkled.
 Prospicienter; adv. providently, warily.
 Prospicientia, æ; f. providence; foresight.
 Prospicio, icis, exi, ectum, icere; act. [of pro and specio] to view afar off, discover, deserv. * Conjecturâ prospicere, to guess that a thing will come to pass. * Ego jam prospiciam mihi, I will now provide for myself. * Prospicere senectutem, to come in ken of old age.
 Prospicue, with foresight, providently.
 † Prospicus, i; m. he that beholds afar off.
 Prospicius, a, um; adj. standing forth in sight.
 Prospiro, are; to exhale, breathe out.
 Prostatia, æ; f. pre-eminence.
 † Prostaterius dies, the day when they offered sacrifice for wine.
 Prosternidium, ii; n. a petrel for a horse.
 Prosterno, rāvi, rātum, ernere; act. cum accus. Ovid. to lay flat on the ground, overthrow. * Abjicere se atque prosternere, to be utterly destroyed. * Prosternere in terram vineas, to plant vine-cuttings.
 Prosthesis, is; f. an addition to the beginning of a word.
 Prostitula, æ; f. Fest. a common strumpet.
 Prostitulum, i; n. a common harlot; also the stew.
 Prostituo, ui, utum, uere; act. [of pro and statuo] to prostitute, set forth, to abuse. * Prostituere pudicitiam, to abandon modesty. * Prostituere vocem foro, to let one's eloquence out for money, to plead for any cause right or wrong.
 Prostitutus, a, um; part. a prostitute; prostituted, common.
 Prost-o, iti, itum, are; neut. to stand or be set out to sale or hire. * Prostat venalis, it is to be sold. * Anguli prostantes, corners standing out.
 Prostratio, onis; f. an extreme weakness, a laying flat, prostration.
 Prostratus, a, um; part. of proster-nor; prostrate, laying flat, debauched, destroyed.
 Prostopæa, æ; f. a city of Sicily.
 Prosub-igo, egi, actum, igere; act. to beat up before him. * Pe-de prosubigit terram, he paws the earth with his foot. * Prosubigere fulmina, to forge thunder.
 † Prosubulæ, arum; pl. f. the knags of an hart's horns near the forehead, brow-antlers.
 † Prosubula, æ; f. a leaping forth.
 Prosum, prodes, profui, prodesse, to profit, advantage, do good. * Mul-

tum profuit ad concordiam civi-tatis, it much helped to the agree-ment of the state.
 † Prosumia, æ; f. a little bark or ferry-boat.
 † Prosupero, are; neut. Sipont. to abound, to have more than enough.
 Prosus, a, um; adj. strait on. * Tunica prosa, a shag-coat. See pro-sus.
 Prosymne, part of Argos.
 Prosymnia, Juno so called from Pro-symne.
 Protagoras, æ; m. an Abderite, the son of Menander, and scholar of Democritus.
 Protagorides, æ; m. an historian of Cyzicus.
 Protarchus, i; an historian of Trallis.
 Protasis, is; f. a proposition; also the first part of a comedy.
 Protaticus, a, um; adj. of a protasis.
 Prote, es; f. an island in the Ionian sea.
 Proteas, æ; m. a very great drinker of Macedonia.
 Protectio, onis; f. protection, defense.
 Protector, oris; m. a protector, de-fender.
 Protectum, i; n. the jutting out of a house where it joins to another.
 Protectus, us; m. a covering over.
 Protectus, a, um; part. of protegor; covered over, defended; also very close and reserved. * Protector omni ratione, far stronger than rea-son.
 Protē-go, xi, ctum, gere; act. to pro-tect, cover over, shield. * Protegere crimen, to cloak a fault, conceal it.
 † Protēla, æ; f. a caution.
 Protelo, are; act. cum acc. to keep or slay off, to pelt away. * Pro-telare dictis, to make one stand off with high words.
 Protēlō; adv. immediately, readily.
 Protelum, i; n. [a telum, vel a tñas longē] pursuit, a thrusting forward, a team of oxen; also help, encourage-ment. * Protelo ducere, to draw jointly.
 Protēn-do, di, sum and tum, dēre; to stretch out at length, adjourn.
 † Protēnatus, a, um; adj. refused.
 Protēnsus, a, um; part. of protēn-
 Protentus, dor; stretched forth, ad-journed.
 † Protentio, onis; f. a proposition.
 Protēnus; adv. a great way off.
 Protermino, are; to enlarge the bounds.
 Prō-tēro, trivi, tritum; to stamp down all along, trample under foot.
 Prōterreo, ere; to fright or scare a way.
 Prōtervē; adv. wantonly, forwardly.
 Prōtervia, a kind of sacrifice wherein all that was left of the banquet was burned.
 Prōtervia, æ; f. wantonness, sauci-ness, malepertness.
 † Prōtervio, ire; to be wanton.
 Prōtervitas, atis; f. rudeness.
 Prōterviter; adv. wantonly, rudely.
 Prōtervus, a, um; adj. a torvus; wanton, rude, unlucky, obscene. * Prōtervus Africus, the rough south-west wind.
 Protēsilaus, the son of Iphiclus, one of the Grecian princes, who was told by the oracle that he should die first at the Trojan war, yet would go.

go, and was accordingly killed by Hector.

Protesilaus, a, um; adj. of Prote-silaus.

Protesileum, i; n. a city in Cher-sonesus.

Protestantes, ium; m. pl. protestants.

Protestatio, ōnis; f. a protestation, or declaring in open court against an usurpation, or for one's right.

† Protestator, oris; m. a protester.

Protestor, ari; dep. to declare in court against an injury, or for one's right; also to beseech or call upon.

Proteus, i; m. a sea god who turned himself into all shapes; hence the proverb, * Proteo mutabilior.

Prothenor, oris; m. one of the five Boetian captains who went to the Trojan wars.

Protheus, i; m. a Grecian captain, who went from Magnesia to Troy.

Prothingi, m. pl. a people of Scythia.

† Prothymē; adv. readily, freely.

Prothymia, æ; f. readiness, freeness.

Prothyrides, um; pl. f. the coins or corners of a wall, cross-beams.

Prothyrum, i; n. a porch.

† Protinam; adv. forthwith.

Protinus; adv. [à tenus] immediately, next; along its way, continually, thereupon, at the same time, under the same journey. * Protinus virilem togam, immediately upon their man's gown.

Protoapostolus, i; m. a chief doctor in the Greek church.

Protocollum, i; n. the register in printing.

Protophages, is; m. the first of a family, one that pretends himself to be so.

Protophages, æ; m. a famous painter of Caunus; and others.

Protophages, æ; f. the daughter of Deucalion; also the daughter of Erechtheus.

Protollo, ere; act. to lift up, to defer beyond the set time, to advance.

Protomartyr, ris; m. the first martyr, St. Stephen.

Protomyia, æ; m. a chief priest, a bishop.

Protōno, are; to thunder forth.

Protonotarius, ii; m. a protonotary, a principal secretary.

Protopirus, i; he that makes the first essay.

Protoplastus, i; m. the first man formed of the earth, Adam.

Prototomus, i; m. the top of the leek-sprouts cut for salads.

Prototypographus, i; m. the chief printer.

Prototypon, i; n. the first pattern.

Prototypus, a, um; adj. of the first pattern.

Protractus, a, um; part. of protra-hor; drawn out.

Protractus, ūs; m. a portrait.

† Protrād-o, idi, ere; act. cum accus. to deliver from one to another.

Protra-ho, xi, ūm, hēre; act. cum accus. to draw, drag, or hale out, to protract, prolong, drill out.

Protrepticus, a, um; adj. hortatory.

Protrimentum, i; n. minced meat.

Protritus, a, um; part. of proteror; trampled under foot, worn away.

Protropi; pl. m. a people of Apulia.

Protropum, i; n. wine distilling from untrod and unpressed grapes.

Protrū-do, fi, ūm; to thrust forward.

Protubero, are; neut. to bud or blossom, to swell out.

Protuli. See profero.

Proturbo, are; act. cum accus. to rout, drive out, drive away. * Ab solio proturbare, to dethrone.

Protus, i; m. one of Phocis, who built Massilia.

Prötütela, æ; f. an under-wardship or tutorship.

Protypum, i; n. a pattern for moulds.

Provehus, a, um; part. & adj. of pro-vehor; put forth, advanced. * Provehus equo, riding forth. * Ætate provehus, well bricken in years.

Proveh-ho, xi, ūm, hēre; act. cum accus. to advance, bring forth. * Pro-vehit studiosos, he promotes industrious scholars.

Provehor, i; pass. to be advanced. * Provehit longius in scribendo, to run out farther in writing than one intended. * Ubi sumus in altum provehi, when we were got far into the main sea. * Eorum usque ad extremum spiritum provecta est prudentia, their wisdom continued to the very last.

Prövenio, eni, ntum, ire; to come forth openly, to arise, spring forth, be born, to come up into the mind, to succeed or thrive in bearing. * Quam tu recte provenisti? how excellently you went on?

Proventus, ūs; m. a crop or increase, an income, success. * Lactis proventus, a dairy.

Proverbialis, e; adj. proverbial.

† Proverbior, ari; to speak proverbs.

Proverbium, ii; n. a proverb. * In proverbio est, 'tis grown a proverb. * Veteri proverbio, according to the old saying.

Proversus, a, um; adj. right forward.

Prövidē; adv. heedfully, carefully, considerately.

Providens, ntis; adj. provident, wary.

Providenter; adv. providently.

Providentia, æ; f. providence, forecast, foresight.

Provi-deo, idi, ūm, providere; act. to provide, look after, to take care of, to look to in time, to foresee. * Pro-videre in hyemem pabulum, to make provision for winter. * Pro-videre publica, to take care of the weal-publick. * Providere rem frumentariam, to lay up store of corn. * Providere alicui contra aliquem, to protect or guard any one against another. * Provisum est legibus, the laws take care of it.

Providus, a, um; adj. provident, considerate, forecasting, heedful. * Rerum vestrarum providus, careful of your affairs.

Provincia, æ; f. [à procul & vinco] a province, a country governed by a deputy or lieutenant. * Obtinere provinciam, to get to be chosen into a deputyship. * Deponere provinciam, to lay down one's commission. * Dare alicui provinciam, to put one in commission. * Huic nostro tradita est provincia, our man was put in charge with it.

Provincia, } a country of

Provincia Romana, } Gallia Nar-

bonensis, between the Alps and

Rhodanus, called Provence.

Provinciales, ium; m. pl. subjects dwelling under a lieutenant.

Provincialis, e; adj. of a province. * Comes provincialis, a land-grave. * Provincialis scientia, the skill of

governing provinces.

Provincialis, is; m. a provincial, chief of an order.

Provinciatum; adv. from one province to another.

† Provinco, ere; act. to overcome.

P.övindēnia, æ; f. a star near to Virgo.

Prövilio, ōnis; f. a foreseeing or taking care of.

P.övi-lo, fi, ūm, sere; act. cum accus. to go to take care, to look after a thing, to go to see or view.

Prövitor, oris; m. a provider, purveyor.

Provisus, a, um; part. of provideor; foreseen, provided.

Provisus, ūs; a providing.

Provivo, ere; to survive, live after some great danger or trouble.

Prövöcatio, ōnis; f. a provoking, challenging, defying, appealing.

Prövöcator, oris; m. a challenger; also an applier.

Prövöcatorius, a, um; adj. of or be-longing to challenging.

Prövöcatus, a, um; part. of provo-cor; provoked, challenged. * Pro-vocatus beneficio, having received a kindness from you first.

Prövöco, are, atum; act. cum accus. to provoke, challenge, call forth, ap-pel. * Provocare injurias, to of-fer the first wrong. * Provocare literis, to oblige one to write by send-ing letters first.

Provolgo, are. See provulgo.

Prövölo, are; to fly forth, to run out hastily, break out of ambush.

Provol-vo, vi, ūm, vere; act. to tumble along, to prostrate one's self. * Provolvere fortunam, to become bank-rupt. * Provolvere se ad pedes alicujus, to fall at one's feet.

Prövölütus, a, um; part. à provol-vor; fallen down, thrown down.

Prövömo, ere; to vomit, cast forth.

Proüt; adv. according as, like as.

Provulgo, are; act. cum accus. [à vulgus] to divulge.

Proxēnta, æ; m. a broker.

Proxēnticium, i; n. brokerage, the broker's fee.

Proxēnticus, a, um; adj. of a broker.

Proxenetria, æ; f. a she-broker.

Proxenopolis, a city by Naucratis.

Proximans, part. being near or next.

Proximatus, ūs; m. neighbourhood, priority.

Proximē; adv. next or last, almost.

Proximō, } very nigh; also first of all. * Proximō morem Roma-num, very little differing from the custom of the Romans. * Proximē atque ille laboro, I am troubled at it as much as he. * Proximē cum in patria mea fui, the last time I was in my own country.

Proximior, ius; adj. comp. more closely conjoined, nearer.

Proximitas, atis; f. neighbourhood, nigh conjunction.

Proximo, are; to border next upon.

Proximus, a, um; adj. superl. of prope; nearest, next, most propiti-ous, very near. * Flamma fumo proxima, there is no smoke with-out some fire. * Hic senex de proximo, this old man dwelling hard by. * Ego met mihi proximus, charity begins at home. * Proximus à portremo, last but one. * Proxi-mus Pompeium fedebam, I sat next Pompey. * In proximo, hard

by. * Proximum vino gustu, *tasting much like wine.*
 Prudens, itis; adj. [qu. providens] *prudent, discreet, advised, understanding, skilful, upon advice, with deliberation, for the nounce.* * Juris prudens, *one well versed in the law.* * Prudens agricolationis, *skilled in husbandry.*
 Prudenter; adv. *discreetly, advisedly.*
 Prudentia, æ; f. *prudence, discretion, wisdom.* * Juris civilis prudentia, *the knowledge of the civil law.*
 Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Spaniard who complained that he spent his youth in incontinency, and who, when he was fifty-seven years old, wrote an ecclesiastical history in verse.
 PRUINA, æ; f. [à peruro, vel à σπαιδός, matutinus] *a frost, the rime upon the ground.*
 Pruinōsus, a, um; adj. *frosty.*
 PRUNA, æ; f. [à peruro, vel à σπύγ, ignis] *a burning coal.*
 Prunella, æ; f. *the herb self-heal.*
 Prunellus, i; f. [à prunus] *a bullace-tree.*
 + Pruncoli, ōrum; *small mushrooms.*
 Prunēolus, i; f. *a bullace or sloe-tree.*
 Prunētum, i; n. *an orchard of plum-trees.*
 Prūneus, a, um; adj. *of a plum.*
 Prunia, } *a monastery, where the emperor Lotharius spent the rest of his life after his resignation.*
 Prumia, }
 Prunulum, i; n. } *a little plum.*
 Prunellum, i; n. }
 Prunecolum, i; n. }
 PRUNUM, i; n. [σπύγρον] *a plum, a sloe.* * Pruna Damascena, *damask-plums.* * Pruna Hispanica, *common damsons.* * Pruna cerea or ceriola, *wheaten plums.* * Pruna asinina, *horse-red plums.*
 Prūnus, i; f. *a plum-tree.* * Pruni sylvestres, *bullace-trees.*
 Pruriginōsus, a, um; adj. *itching, full of the itch.*
 Prūrigo, inis; f. *a pricking or itching; the itch.*
 Prurio, ire; act. [qu. peruror] *to itch.* * Prurire in pugnam, *to be very desirous to fight.* * Pruriunt dentes, *I could willingly eat something.*
 Prūritus, ūs; m. *the itch.*
 Prusa, } *a city of Bithynia.*
 Prusias, }
 Prusiacus, a, um; adj. *of Prusa.*
 Prusias, æ; m. *a king of Bithynia.*
 Prussia, æ; f. *a country adjoining to Poland.*
 Prymnas, æ; m. *the fourth king of Corinth.*
 Prymnesia, æ; f. *a city of Ionia.*
 Prymnēsum, ii; n. [à σπύμν, puppis] *the cable by which the ship is fastened to the shore.*
 Prymno, us; *a sea nymph.*
 Prytan-eum, ei; n. *the Athenian tower where judicatures were held, and the hall of publick entertainment for the officers.* * In prytaneo ali, *to be a pensioner of the state, and have one's diet allowed in the publick hall.*
 Prytanis, one of the council of fifty, a chief officer in the Athenian state.
 Prytanis, a river of Pontus.

P ante S.

P. S. in medals, &c. for plebiscitum, posuit tibi, or publica salus.
 Placum, i; n. *a promontory of Crete.*
 PSALLO, ere; neut. [ψάλλω] *to sing to an instrument.*
 Psallicitharista, æ; m. *a singer to the harp.*
 Psalma, atis; n. *a lesson to be sung to a musical instrument.*
 Psalmist-a, æ; m. } *a psalmist, composer of lessons;*
 Psalmist-es, æ; m. } *a singer of psalms.*
 Psalmōdi, ōrum; m. pl. *the choristers on both sides.*
 Psalmōdia, æ; f. *psalmody, a singing or playing together.*
 Psalmographia, æ; f. *the writing of psalms or songs.*
 Psalmographus, i; m. *a writer of psalms.*
 Psalmus, i; m. *a psalm or song made of or unto God.*
 Psalterium, ii; n. *a psaltery, an instrument resembling an harp; also a libel.*
 Psalt-es, æ; m. *a musician, organist.*
 Psaltia, æ; f. *a minstrel.*
 Psaltius, ii; m. *a musician.*
 Psamāthe, es; f. *a town and fountain by Thebes; also a sea nymph, and the daughter of Crotopus king of Argos, who bore Linus to Apollo.*
 Psammenitus, i; m. *a king of Egypt, who being vanquished by Cambyles, killed himself by drinking bulls blood.*
 Psammetichus, i; m. *a king of Egypt, from whose cruelty two hundred thousand of his subjects fled into Æthiopia.*
 Psammis, a king of Egypt.
 Psammites, a king of Egypt.
 Psammus, a king of Egypt.
 Psaphis, a city of the Oropii.
 Psaph-o, ōnis; m. *a Libyan, who taught the birds to say, Psapho is a great god, and so was deified by the people; hence the proverb, * Psaphonis aves.*
 Psapho, a country beyond Æthiopia.
 Psēcas, adis; f. *a drop of rain, a grain of gold found among sand; also a tire-woman.*
 Psegrma, atis; n. *the dust of melted and flaked brass.*
 Psephisma, atis; n. *a decree.*
 Psepsi, a people of Taurinia.
 Pseudacanthus, i; m. *wild carrots or Dutch brank-ursine.*
 Pseudacōrus, i; m. *yellow flower-de-luce.*
 Pseudanchūsa, æ; f. *wild bugloss.*
 Pseudapostolus, i; m. *a false apostle.*
 Pseudartace, a hill near Scythia.
 Pseudisōdōmon, a building with stones of an unequal thickness.
 Pseudobunium, ii; n. *the herb S. Barbara, or winter-cresses.*
 Pseudocato, ōnis; m. *a false Cato.*
 Pseudoche-us, i; m. *one that makes no bones of a lye.*
 Pseudodictānum, i; n. *bastard-dittany.*
 Pseudographia, æ; f. *a counterfeit writing.*
 Pseudolus, i; m. *a false servant, a cheat.*
 Pseudomartyr, ris; m. *one that gives his life in confirmation of a falsehood.*
 Pseudomelanthium, ii; n. *cockle*

or cornrose.

Pseudomoly, bastard moly, or ladies cushion.
 Pseudonarcissus, i; m. *the yellow daffodil, or crow-bills.*
 Pseudonardus, i; f. *spike, lavender.*
 Pseudonymus, having a false name.
 + Pseudoporticus, ūs; m. *a false porch.*
 Pseudoprophēta, æ; m. *a false prophet.*
 Pseudosphēce, es; f. *a kind of wasp flying alone.*
 Pseudothyron, i; n. *a back-door, secret wicket.*
 Pseudenses, æ; m. *a king of Egypt.*
 + Psidracium, ii; n. *a little pimple.*
 Psilas, Bacchus, so called at Amyclæ.
 Psile, es; f. *an island about Ephesus.*
 Psilis, a river of Bithynia.
 Psilocitharista, æ; c. *a harper that plays without singing.*
 Psilothrum, i; n. *a depilatory ointment; also tetterberry.*
 Psilum, i; n. *one of the mouths of Danubius.*
 Psimada, a small country of Isauria.
 Psimythium, ii; n. *ceruse, or white lead.*
 Psithium, ii; n. [sc. vinum] *wine made of raisins.*
 Psittace, es; f. *a city of Tygris.*
 Psittaceus, a, um; adj. *of or like a parrot.* * Psittaceus color, *a poppen-jay green.*
 PSITTACUS, i; m. [ψιττακός] *a parrot.*
 Pitulcis, an island of India called Palso Scillustis.
 Psōphis, a city of Peloponnesus in Arcadia, called before Phegia.
 Psōra, æ; f. *the itch or mange, a dry scab or scurf, a galling, fretting, or wild itching of the skin; also the patroness of scabs (in Erasmus.)*
 Pforicus, a, um; adj. *stabby, scurvy, itchy, mangy.*
 Pforophthalmia, æ; f. *an itching scurveness of the brows.*
 Psyche, es; f. *the soul.*
 Psychia, æ; f. *one of the Cyclades called also Amorgus.*
 Psychomachia, æ; f. *a war between the soul and body.*
 Psychomant-eum, ei; n. *the circle wherein conjurers call up spirits.*
 Psychotrophon, i; n. *betony.*
 Psychrolutres, æ; m. *a lover of swimming or bathing in cold water.*
 Psychrus, chri; m. *a very cold river of Thrace, causing the sheep that drink of it to bring forth black lambs.*
 Psydracium, ii; n. *a blister full of yellow matter.*
 Pylly, ōrum; pl. m. *a people of Libya, said to handle serpents, and kill them with their breath.*
 Pyllichus, chi; m. *a large deep bay of Libya, of three days sail.*
 Pyllion, ii; n. *sea-bane.*
 Pyllium, ii; n. *the city Picello in Bithynia.*
 Pysra, æ; f. *an island in the Ægean sea producing no wine, which caused the proverb, * Pysra Bacchum, sc. non producit.*
 Pysithia, æ; f. [ψυθία, vitis] *a raisin grape, which made excellent raisin wine.*
 Pysithium vinum, *raisin wine.*
 Pysittalia, æ; f. *a small island between Salamis and Piræus.*

P ante T

Parmica, æ; f. sneezing-wort.
Ptelea, æ; f. an ancient name of Ephesus.
Pteleum, ei; n. a town in Thessaly and Messenia.
Pterōla, æ; m. [ἀ πτερόν, ala] a dog's name, Swift, or Tempest.
Ptera, a very strong city of Cappadocia, taken and razed by Cyrus.
Pteris, f. fern, the herb of maid.
Pterōmata, um; n. pl. the side walls of a church or other great building.
Pterophorus, a country of Scythia, from whence the custom of wearing feathers in the hats is said to come.
Pteros, an island in Arabia Felix.
Pteroti calices, eared cups.
Pterum, a promontory of lower Mysia.
Pterygium, ii, n. a rising of the corners of the eyes, or of the flesh below the nails with pain.
Ptisana, æ; f. ptisan, or barley water.
Ptisaniarium, ii; n. a cup for barley water.
Ptisiana, æ; f. a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
Ptochotrophium, ii, n. a spittle or hospital.
Ptoembari, a people of Africa, said to have no other king save a dog, whom they observed very carefully, taking his motions and nods for commands.
Ptolemæum, æi; n. a certain school at Athens.
Ptolemæus, ei; m. Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt, taking their names from Ptolemæus the son of Lagus, a common soldier under Alexander; and the name of several other men.
Ptolemæis, idis, f. the name of four cities, one in Æthiopia, another in Cyrenaica, the third in Phœnicia, and the fourth in Egypt, by Nilus.
Ptolemæis, a certain old woman who all her life time was in some law suit or other, whence came the proverb, * *Lis Ptolemæica*.
Ptoſis, is; f. a case, a fall; also a disease in the eye-lid.
Ptoſus, i; m. a mountain of Bœotia, where there was an oracle of Apollo, to which the Thebans resorted.
Ptua, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.
Ptyas, adis, f. a green-coloured adder spitting venom into man's eyes.
Ptychia, æ; an island by Corcyra.
Ptychicus, i; m. an inhabitant of Ptychia.
Ptynx, gis; f. a ravenous bird, enemy to the eagle.

P ante U.

PU, in old authors, for pupilla.
Puani, ōrum; pl. m. a city of Arabia Felix.
Pubeo, ēre; neut. to be flourishing, ripe, to be downy or mossy.
Puber, ēris; adj. ripe in years, grown and flourishing. * *Pubera folia*, downy and mossy leaves.
+ Pubero, are; neut. to grow ripe.
+ Puberalco, ēre; f. in years.
Pubertas, ātis, f. the flourishing or ripeness of age, the space from twelve or fourteen to eighteen.
 * *Uvæ pubertas*, the prime of a ripe grape.

PUBES, is; f. [ῥῆν] the mark of ripeness of age, in men commonly rising at fourteen, in women at sixteen; also a band or train of youths in their prime. * *Pube tenus*, up to the twelfth.
Pubesco, ēre; neut. to bloom, or put forth the sign of ripeness of age, to flourish.
Pubis, o; adj. ripe in years.
Publia, æ; f. mother of Chrysoſtom, banished by Julian the apostate.
Publianus, a, um; adj. characterized by Publius.
Publicæ, æ; f. a common harlot.
Publicanus, i; m. a farmer of the taxes, a publican.
Publicatio, ōnis, f. a confiscation, a publishing, or publication.
Publicè; adv. publicly, or openly.
 * *Publicè dare sumptus*, to allow maintenance from the public stock.
 * *Publicè aliquem deportare*, to convey one into banishment by public order of the state. * *Publicè venire*, to come as an ambassador from the whole city. * *Haud citè mali quid ex hoc sit ortum publicè*, it will be long enough ere this man be guilty of treason against the state.
Publicitū; adv. publicly; from, by, or to the people or state. * *Publicitū interest*, it concerns the common good.
Publicus, a, um; adj. public, of the state. * *Iter publicum*, the king's highway.
Publico; āre; act. to publish, divulge. * *Homines publicare*, to confiscate men. * *Libros publicare*, to put forth books. * *Meretrix se publicat*, sets herself to open sale.
Publicola, æ; m. a courier of the multitude, a flatterer of the common people.
Publicola, the surname of Publius Valerius, the first consul with Brutus after the expulsion of the kings.
Publicum, i; n. the common good; the open street. * *Carere publico*, not to stir abroad, to keep within doors. * *Teneri publico*, to be bound to pay tax, tribute or assessment to the common treasury. * *Publicum agere*, to collect the tribute. * *Non hoc impendit publicum*, this cup of wine shall cost no tribute.
PUBLICUS, a, um; adj. [à populus] public, common. * *Fides publica*, a pass or protection. * *Bono publico*, for the benefit of the state.
Publius, ii; m. the name of several Romans.
Publius and Laberius, two poets familiar with Julius Cæsar.
Publius Decius Mus, a consul in the Latin war, who freely gave his life for the good of the army; and a son of his who imitated his father, in his fourth consulship.
Publius Rutilius, he died suddenly at the hearing of the news of his brother's losing the consulship which he sought for.
Pucalia, æ; f. a city in Spain.
Pucinus, a, um; adj. Plin. of turpentine. * *Pucinum vinum*, spruce-wine.
Pudēfacio, ēre; act. to put to shame.
Pudēſio, iēri; neut. to be put to shame.
Pudēfactus, a, um; part. shamed.
Pudendus, a, um; adj. shameful, to be ashamed of.

Pudenda, ōrum; n. pl. the privy parts.
Pudens, ntis; adj. modest, having some shame in him.
Pudenter, ius, iſſimè, adv. modestly, with shamefacedness.
PUDET, puduit, or puduitum est, ēre; verb. imp. reg. gen. cum acc. to be ashamed. * *Nos pudet quia cum catenis sumus*, we are ashamed because we have chains upon us. * *Sunt quos infamiae neque pudet at neque tædeat*, some are neither ashamed nor aggrieved at their discredit. * *Nonne esset puduitum*, were it not a great shame.
+ Pudibundè; adv. shamefacedly.
Pudibundus, a, um; adj. shamefaced.
Pudicè; adv. chaste, modestly, virtuously.
Pudicitia, æ; f. a Roman goddess.
Pudicitia, æ; f. chastity, modesty.
+ Pudicitius; adv. comp. more chaste.
Pudicus, a, um; adj. chaste, virtuous.
Pudor, ōris, m. shame, shamefacedness, modesty. * *Malus pudor*, too much bashfulness. * *Pudor patris*, a being ashamed to look one's father in the face. * *Nostrum vulgat clamore pudorem*, with out-cries he discovers our foul miscarriage.
Puella, æ; f. a grown maid, damsel, wench.
Puellaris, e; adj. of a maid.
Puellariter; adv. like a young wench.
+ Puellarius, a, um; adj. of maids.
Puellasco, ēre; neut. to grow wanton and effeminate.
+ Puellatoricè; adv. childishly.
+ Puellatorius, a, um; adj. childishly, maidenly. * *Tibia puellatoria*, a shrill pipe.
Puellula, æ; f. a little girl.
Puellus, i, m. a little boy.
PU-ER, eri; m. Liv. Ter. [παῖς, Heb. bar, filius] a boy under seventeen; also a servant. * *Pueri regii*, pages of honour. * *Excedere ex pueris*, to be past a boy.
Puera, æ; f. a girl.
Puerasco, ēre; neut. to grow a boy.
Puerulus, i, m. a little boy.
Puerilis, e, adj. of a boy, childish. * *Puerile est*, 'tis very silly and idle.
Puerilitas, ātis, f. childishness. * *Puerilitatis formulam audire*, to hear the manner of training children.
Pueriliter; adv. childishly. * *Pueriliter declamare*, to make a childish declamation.
Pueritia, æ; f. childhood, also
+ Puerities, ei; f. chastity. * *A pueritia sua*, from his childhood.
Puerpera, æ; f. [à pario] a child-bed-woman.
Puerperium, ii; n. a child-bearing; also the child newly born.
Puerperus, a, um; adj. helping delivery.
Puerula, æ; f. a little girl.
Puerulus, i; m. a little boy or child.
+ Puerus, i; m. a boy or servant. * *I puer*, pulla, go, sirrah, and knock soundly.
PUGIL, ilis; c. [μυρτα] a fighter at cuffs, cudgels or whirbats; a champion.
Pugilatio, ōnis; f. an exercising of skill at blows.
Pugilatus, ūs; m. the exercise of shewing skill at weapons, or strength at dry blows, championship.

+ Pugi-

Pugilicè; adv. *champion-like*. * Vallet pugilicè, *he is in high plight like a champion*.

Pugilicus, a, um; adj. *of or like a champion*.

+ Pugillar, } aris; n. *a manual*.

+ Pugillare, } *note-book*.

Pugillares, ium; m. pl. *note-books*.

Pugillaris, e; adj. *of the quantity of a handful, as much as one can hold in his hand*.

+ Pugillatorium, ii; n. *a fencing-school*.

Pugillatōrius, a, um; adj. *fit to be struck with the hand*. * Follis pugillatōrius, *a great porch-ball*.

+ Pugillo, ōnis; m. *a fencer*.

+ Pugillo, are; } *to fight like*

Pugillor, ari; dep. } *a champion at fisticuffs*.

Pugillum, i; n. } [à pugnus] *a hand-*

Pugillus, i; m. } *ful, a little fist*.

Pugilo, are; } *to fight like a chain-*

Pugilor, ari; } *pion at fisticuffs*.

Pugio, ōnis; m. [à pugno] *a dagger or hanger*. * Pugio plumbeus, *a weak argument*. * A pugione, *a sword-bearer*.

Pugiunculus, i; m. *a little dagger, a poniard, dag, stiletto*.

Pugna, æ; f. [à pugnus] *a fight, a battle, quarrel, disputation; also a rape*. * Pugnam facere, *to engage in battle*. * Pugnam committere, *to join battle*. * Edere pugnam, *to cause quarrelling and fighting; to set together by the ears*. * Venit res ad pugnam, *they proceed to blows*.

Pugnacitas, atis; f. *stoutness, a great forwardness to fight*.

Pugnaciter; adv. *stoutly, stiffly*.

Pugnaculum, i; n. *a fortress*.

Pugnans, ntis; adj. *repugnant*. * Pugnantis loqui, *to speak contraries*. * Sententiæ pugnantes, *contradictory propositions*.

+ Pugnatiola, æ, f. *a little skirmish*.

Pugnator, ōris; m. *a fighter*. * Gallus pugnator, *a game-cock*.

+ Pugnatoriola, æ; f. *a little fight*.

Pugnatorius, a, um; adj. *fit for fighting*.

Pugnatur; verb. imp. *there is fighting*. * Gladiis pugnatur acutis, *they are at sharps*.

Pugnatus, a, um; part. *fought*.

Pugnax, acis; adj. *stout, standing to it stoutly in fight, stubborn, quarrelsome, contrary*. * Pugnax oratio, *a thundering oration*.

+ Pugneus, a, um; adj. *of the fist*.

+ Pugnicula, æ, f. *a little skirmish*.

+ Pugnitus; adv. *with the fist*.

Pugno, are; neut. Liv. [à pugna] *to fight, strive, contend, to dispute, endeavour, disagree*. * Pugnare pugnam, *to fight out an engagement*. * Hæc pugnant secum, *these things contradict one another*. * Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback*. * Pugnaveris, *you will get the mastery*. * Pugnatum senectute, *it does not agree with old age*. * Illud video te pugnare, *I see you contend about that*. * Hoc pugnatur, *the debate is about this*.

PUGNUS, i; m. Plaut. [πύξ] *the clinched fist*. * Certare pugnis, *to box*. * Facere pugnum, *to clinch the fist*.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. *pretty fair*.

PULCHER, a, um; adj. [πολύκαρπς; περισσώδης; vel a πολυχρῶς, multorum colorum] *fair, beautiful, excellent, good, brave, gallant, valiant, wise*. * Hoc facinus pulchrum est, *this is a fine act indeed*. * Pulcher liber, *a well pen'd piece*.

Pulcheria, æ; f. *a pious empress who left all her goods to the poor*.

+ Pulchralia, ium; pl. n. *junkets*.

Pulchrè; adv. *bravely, fairly, handsomely, finely, soundly*. * Pulchrè notus, *well-known*. * Tibi pulchrè est, *you are warm enough*.

+ Pulchresco, ère; neut. *to grow fair*.

Pulchritudo, inis; f. *comeliness, handsomeness*.

Pulchrum, i; n. *a promontory of Africa*.

Pulgium, ii, } [βλαχών] *pennyroyal*;

Pulejum, i; n. } *also sweetness of discourse, savouriness*.

PULEX, icis; m. [ψύλλα] *a flea*.

Pulicaria, æ; f. *flea-bane*.

Pulicaris, e; adj. *of a flea*.

+ Pulicinus, a, um; adj. *of a flea*.

+ Pulicōsitas, atis; f. *abundance of fleas*.

Pulicōsus, a, um; adj. *abounding or over-run with fleas*.

Pullaceus, a, um; adj. *of a dark brown*. See pullus.

Pullaria, æ; [sc. manus] *the right hand*.

Pullariæ, arum; pl. f. *some small islands of Istria*.

Pullarius, ii; m. *a poulterer; a sort of soothsayers among the Romans, who dreamed of good and bad success by the pecking of fowl; a breeder of colts*.

Pullarius, a, um; adj. *of chickens; also of bardashes*.

Pullaster, ri; m. *a cockerel*.

Pullastra, æ; f. *a pullet*.

Pullatio, ōnis; f. *a rearing of chickens*.

Pullatus, a, um; adj. *clad in mourning*. * Pullati or turba pullata, *the meaner sort of people wearing gray or dark-colour'd cloaths*. * Circulus pullatus, *the silly ignorant company*.

Pullescens, ntis; part. à pullesco, *beginning to be a chicken*.

Pullesco, ère; neut. *to shoot forth a tender sprig*.

Pulleira, } æ, f. *a pullet, young*

Pullitra, } *hen*.

Pullicenus, i; m. *a chicken newly hatched*.

Pulligo, inis; f. *a brownness or darkness of wool*.

+ Pullinarius, ii, m. *a poulterer*.

Pullinus, a, um; adj. *of a colt or chicken*. * Dentes pullini, *colt's teeth*.

Pullicies, ei; f. } *a brood of chickens or other*

Pullitres, } *fowl, a young race of bees*.

Pullulasco, ère; } *to sprout or shoot*

Pullulo, are, neut. } *out, to spread*

Pullulus, i, m. *a foal, chicken, a little sprout or sucker growing under the old stock*.

PULLUS, i; m. Plin. [πῶλος] vel à puellus] *the young of any tame beast or bird; also a bardash*. * Equi pullus, *a colt*. * Asini pullus, *an ass colt*. * Aquilæ pullus, *an eaglet*. * Gallinæ pullus, *a chicken*. * Apum pulli, *young bees*. * Arborum pulli, *the*

suckers of trees. Ranæ pulli, *young frogs*.

PULLUS, a, um; adj. [μελὸς] *black, dark-colour'd, mourning*.

+ Pulment-ar, aris; n. *pot-herb*.

Pulmentar-is, e; adj. *of boiled wheat or gruel*.

Pulmentar-um, ii; n. *gruel*.

Pulmentum, i; n. [à puls] *gruel, pap, hasty-pudding; any thing made of corn and water or milk boiled, buttered-wheat, a piece of meat or fish, pleasant food*. * Pulmenta laboribus empta, *food made pleasant by a stomach got by labour*.

PULMO, ōnis; m. Plin. [πνεύμα, vel à pello] *the lungs, or light; also a senseless fish, yet giving notice of a storm to come*.

Pulmonaria, æ; f. *lung-wort, sage of Jerusalem*.

Pulmonarius, a, um; adj. *of the lungs, pursey, short-winded, broken-winded*.

Pulmoneus, a, um; adj. *like the lungs, light, swelling*.

Pulmunculus, i; m. *a piece of flesh like the lungs*.

Pulpa, æ; f. [à palpo] *the fleshy or brawny part of the body, the soft substance of any fruit or flesh*.

Pulpamentum, i; n. *collops, a dainty bit*.

+ Pulpido, inis; f. *a roll of bread*.

PULPITUM, i; n. [βολαῖς, vel à palpo] *a scaffold upon the stage where the actors were, a pulpit, a desk, a balcony*.

Pulpo, are; neut. [à sono] *to cry like a vulture*.

+ Pulpōsus, a, um; adj. *brawny, fleshy*.

PULS, pultis, f. [πάλτος] *hasty-pudding, paste*. * Puls frumentacea, *frumenty*.

Pulsatilis, e; adj. *beating*. * Vena pulsatilis, *the pulses*.

+ Pulsatilla, æ; f. *black hellebore*.

Pulsatio, ōnis; f. Ter. *a beating or knocking, a playing on an instrument*.

Pulsator, ōris; m. Plaut. *a striker*. * Citharæ pulsator, *a toucher of the lute*.

Pulsatus, a, um; part. *beaten, stricken, played on, stamped, pounded*.

+ Pulsim; adv. *in a beating manner*.

Pulso, are; act. cum acc. [à pello] *to knock, beat, strike, play on an instrument*. * Pulsant pectus meum, *they grate me*.

+ Pulsula, æ; f. *a blister upon one's foot by too hard walking*.

Pulsus, ūs; m. Plin. *a beating, a pulse*.

Pulsus, a, um; part. *of pector; smitten, driven away, played upon*.

Pultarium, ii; n. *a pottinger*.

Pultarius, ii; m. *a pipkin*.

Pulticula, æ; f. *pap or gruel*.

Pultificus, a, um; adj. *whereof gruel is made*.

Pulphagus, a, um; adj. *eating pap or gruel*.

Pulto, are, *to knock often, to rap*.

+ Pulver, eris; m. *dust*. See pulvis.

Pulverarius, a, um; adj. *of dust*. * Pulveraria theca, *a sand box*.

Pulveratio, ōnis, f. *a covering with light and loose mould, a dissolving to dust or powder*.

+ Pulveresco, ère, *to become dust*.

Pulvereus, a, um; adj. *dusty, small as dust, covered with dust*.

+ Pulverizo, are; act. *to powder*; Pulvero,

Pulvĕro, āre; to lay dust upon. * *No lo hic pulveret, there shall no dust be raised to hinder you.*
Pulvĕrosus, a, um; adj. full of dust.
Pulvĕrulentus, a, um; adj. dusty, bedusted, very dusty.
Pulvillus, i; m. [a pulvinus] a cushion.
Pulvinar, āris; n. a cushion, pillow a pallet on which an image was exposed; also a temple, and a garden.
Pulvinarium, ii; n. the pallet on which an image was exposed; a shrine or altar.
Pulvinatus, a, um; adj. Col. standing up round like a cushion.
† Pulvinitorius, ii; m. a garden-bed.
Pulvinulus, i; m. a little cushion, or bed in a garden.
Pulvinus, i; m. Col. [a pulvis vel pel-lis] a bolster or pillow, a couch or cushion; a bed in a garden, a green to lie on, a high walk or terrace; also a shelf or sand-bank in the sea.
PULVIS, ōris; c. Liv. [a ἱμάς, lutum] dust, powder, spice, a place of exercise, the lists, a horse-race. * *In suo pulvere currere, to fight on his own dunghill.* * *Citra pulve-rem, with ease.*
Pulvisculus, i; m. } fine dust or sand.
Pulvisculum, i; n. } * *Rem aufe-rat cum pulvisculo, let him sweep dust and all.*
PUMEX, icis; c. Plin. [a spuma, vel a πῦρ, spuo] a pumice-stone. * *Lævius pumice, exceeding smooth.* * *A pumice aquam quærere, to seek relief from one that is hard-hearted.*
Pūmicatio, ōnis; f. a polishing.
† Pūmicator, ōris; m. a polisher, he that rubs off hair with a pumice-stone.
Pūmicatus, a, um; part. [a pumicor] polished, smoothed.
Pūmiceus, a, um; adj. of or like a pumice, dry, hollow.
Pūmico, āre; act. acc. to smooth or polish with a pumice, to rub off hair.
Pūmicōsus, a, um; adj. full of pumice-stones; also dry and hollow like a pumice.
Pūmilio, } ōnis; m. a dwarf.
Pumilo, }
† Pumilius, ii; m. a dwarf.
PUMILUS, a, um; adj. [a πῦρ, pug-nus] dwarfish.
† Puncta, æ; f. a thrust or stab; also revenge.
† Punctariola, æ; f. a little skirmish.
Punctum; adv. with a prick or thrust.
*** Punctum petere**, to stab, to run at, or make a thrust.
Punctio, ōnis; f. a pricking, a stitch.
Punctiuncula, æ; f. a little prick with a needle, pin, or bodkin.
Puncto, āre; to point.
Punctum, i; n. } [a pungo] a point.
Punctus, i; m. } little, an indivi-sible mite, a prick or thrust, a mo-ment. * *Omne tulit punctum, (Hor.) he carried every voice.* * *Punc-tum iunci, the picked top of a bul-rush.*
Punctura, æ; f. a pricking.
Punctus, a, um; part. of pungor; pricked, vexed, stung; also pricked down.
Punctus, ūs; m. a pricking or stick-ing. * *Oculi punctu eruti, eyes picked out.*
† Pungito, āre; to prick often.

PUNGO, pūpūgi or punxi, punctum pūgere; act. cum accus. [πῦρ] to prick, sting, vex. * *Pungit me rursus, I am troubled again.*
Punicans, ntis, adj. ruddy, reddening.
Puniceus, a, um; adj. scarlet, light-red.
Pūnico, āre; to paint the face.
Pūnicus, } a, um; adj. Carthagi-nian or African, red as
Punicanus, } scarlet. * *Pomum Punicum, a pom-granate.* * *Fides Punica, falsehood.* * *Fenestræ Punicanæ, wooden win-dows with close joints.*
Pūnio, īre; act. [a pœna] to pu-nish. * *Capite punire, to behead.*
Punior, īri; pass. to be punished.
† Pūnitio, ōnis; f. a punishing.
Pūnitor, ōris; m. a punisher.
Pūnitus, a, um; part. a punior; punished.
Pūpa, æ; f. a girl, baby.
Pūpilla, æ; f. the ball or apple of the eye; also an orphan girl.
Pupillaris, e; adj. of a ward.
† Pupillaritas, ātis; f. nonage.
Pupillo, āre; neut. to cry like a pea-cock.
Pupillus, i; m. a fatherless boy.
PUPPIS, is; f. Vir. [a πῦρ, dii iutelares ad puppim] the poop, or stern of a ship; also the whole ship; and the government of a state. * *Se-debamus in puppi, we were of the council of state.*
Puppius, ii; m. a tragical poet.
Pūpula, æ; f. the apple of the eye.
Pūpulum, i; n. a city on the south side of Sardinia.
Pupulus, i; m. a very little boy.
PUPUS, i; m. [βουπαι] a little boy, a puppet.
Pure; adv. purely, cleanly, perfectly, without limitation or condition.
Purgabilis, e; adj. to be cleansed.
Purgamen, inis, n. } the off-scouring
Purgamentum, i, n. } or draught in channels or privies. * *Purgamen-ta interdum creat terra pro frugi-bus, sometimes the earth brings forth rubbish instead of good corn.*
Purgatio, ōnis; f. Cels. a cleansing, expiation, a purge, excuse. * *Pur-gationes foeminarum, womens terms.*
Purgator, ōris; m. a purger, cleanser.
Purgatorium, ii; n. purgatory.
Purgatorius, a, um; adj. of purging.
Purgatus, a, um; part. purged, ex-cused.
Purgito, āre; to cleanse much.
PURGO, āre; act. cum accus. Cic. [qu. pus vel purum ago] to purge, cleanse, excuse. * *Purgare rationes, to clear the accounts.* * *Purgare alvum, to take a purge.* * *Purgare pisces, to wash and scale fishes.* * *Purgare fastidium, to cure the weakness of the stomach, to remove squeamishness and loathing of victu-als.*
Purificatio, ōnis; f. a purifying; also the purification or candlemas-day.
† Purificatorium, ii; n. a cleanser.
Purifico, āre; act. to purify, cleanse.
Pūritas, ātis; f. pureness, cleanness.
Pūritē; adv. purely, clearly.
PURPURA, æ; f. Cic. [λεπτοπύρα] purple; also the purple-fish; the robe of Roman magistrates; magistracy, dignity.
Purpuraceus, a, um; adj. of purple.
Purpurans, ntis; bleeding, or bloody.

Purpurariæ, islands in the Atlantick sea, about the Fortunate ones.
Purpurarius, a; um; adj. of purple.
*** Officina purpuraria**, a shop to dye purple in.
Purpurasco, ēre; neut. to grow pur-ple-coloured.
Purpuratus, a, um; clad in purple.
*** Purpuratus pater**, a cardinal.
Purpuratus, i; m. a prince in rich purple robes.
Purpureus, a, um; adj. purple-coloured. * *Purpurei tyranni, ty-rants clad in purple.* * *Mare pur-pureum, the sea reflecting the red sun-beams.*
Purpurissatus, a, um; part. painted red.
Purpurisso, āre; to paint red or car-nation-colour.
Purpurissa, æ; f. } Spanish red
Purpurissum, i; n. } paint.
† Purpurites; a reddish marble of Egypt.
Purpureo, āre; neut. to be of a deep red, to dye of that colour.
Pūrulentē; adv. filthily, with much corrupt matter.
† Pūrulentia, æ; f. corruption or matter.
Pūrulentus, a, um; adj. full of cor-rupt matter, filthy.
Pūrum, i; n. the open air.
PURUS, a, um; adj. Liv. [Heb. phar] pure, clean, clear, unmixed, without exception. * *Pura vestimen-ta, plain garments without gold or welt.* * *Purum argentum, plate not engraven.* * *Pura hasta, a truncheon without a socket of iron.* * *Purus putus, unmixed, pure and tried.* * *Puræ genæ, cheeks without hair.* * *Pura charta, clean paper not yet wrote on.*
PUS, ūris; n. Cels. [πύς] cor-ruption, matter. * *Movere pus, to draw a sore.* * *Maturare pus, to bring a sore to a head.*
† Pusa, æ; f. a wench or girl.
† Puscus, ei; m. a little boy.
Puscius, a famous martyr under the king of Persia, having been the over-seer of all his artificers.
Pusillānimis, e; adj. } cowardly,
Pusillānimus, a, um; } saint-heart-ed, low-spirited.
Pusillānimitas, ātis; f. saint-heart-edness, cowardice.
Pusillānimitē; adv. cowardly.
† Pusillulus, a, um; exceeding small.
Pusillum, i; n. a little.
Pusillus, a, um; adj. [a pusio] little, small, base, faint. * *Pusillus homo, a pitiful fellow.*
† Pusinus, a, um; adj. little, small.
Pūfio, ōnis; m. [a puer] a little child, bardash.
† Pusiola, æ; f. a little girl.
† Pusunculus, i; m. a very little boy.
Pustula, æ; f. Cels. [a pus] a blister, wheal.
Pustulatus, a, um; adj. Cels. rising up in blisters. * *Argentum pustu-latum, embossed plate.*
Pustulosus, a, um; adj. full of blisters.
Pusula, æ; f. Cels. [a pus] a blister, push, also St. Anthony's fire, and small rising in loaves while a bak-ing.
Pusulatus, } a, um; adj. full of blif-
Pusulosus, } ters, blains, wheals.
† Pusus, i; m. a boy.
Putā; adv. [a puto] suppose, for in-stance.

Putā, æ, f. Hor. [*πυθα*, *præputiāni*] a little girl; a little strumpet.
Putāmen, inis; n. Cic. a shell, pruning; the rind, cup.
Putatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a pruning; also credit, worthiness.
Putativē; adv. Hier. in opinion or fancy.
Putativus, a, um; adj. Tert. imaginary, supposed.
Putator, ōris; m. Plin. a pruner, vine-dresser.
Putatorius, a, um; adj. Ulp. of or for pruning.
Putatus, a, um; part. pruned, dressed.
Puteal, ālis; n. Cic. [*ā puteus*] the cover of a well; also the seat of a great officer or judge; an expiatory altar for places struck with thunderbolts; the court of common-pleas at Rome.
Putealis, e; adj. Col. } of a well.
Puteanus, a, um; adj. } * Aqua puteana, Plin. well-water.
Putearius, ii; m. Plin. a borer, or digger of wells.
PUTEŌ, ēre; neut. Hor. to sink.
Puteoli, ōrum; m. pl. a town in Italy, called Puzzuolo.
Puteolani, the people of Puzzuolo.
Puteoli, ōrum; pl. m. places of sulphurous waters.
Puteolus, i; m. a little well or pit.
Putesco, ēre; neut. to grow rank.
PUTEUS, i; m. Plin. [*ā puteus*, *potus*, vel *ā puteus*, *profundum*] a well or pit.
Puticuli, ōrum; pl. m. the common burying-place without the Esquiline gate by Rome.
Putidē; adv. Cic. rankly, affectedly, odiously.
Putidulus, a, um; adj. Cic. somewhat rank, or affected more than ordinary or should be.
Putidulus, a, um; adj. dim. a putidus; somewhat rank or affected, odious.
Putidus, a, um; adj. Cic. [*ā puteo*] rank, stale, affected. * Oratio putida, an oration too much larded with quaint phrases. * Vereor ne putidum sit, I am afraid it will be altogether unnecessary and displeasing.
Putissimus, a, um; adj. superl. a putus; most accurate.
Putitus, i; m. a fool.
PUTO, āre, act. Cic. [*ā πυνω*, *exploro*, vel *ā putus*] to prune, to count, debate and sum up, think, cast in one mind, cast up, consider. * Putare rationem, to make out a reckoning. * Putare aliquem in numero, to have in some esteem. * Recte putas, you are in the right.
Putor, ōris, m. Stat. [*ā puteo*] a sink, rankness. * Nancisci putorem, to have a sinking smell.
Putorius, ii; m. a fitcher.
Putredo, inis, f. rottenness.
Putrefacio, ēci, ālum, ācēre, act. cum accus. to make rotter, or putrify, dissolve.
Putrefactio, ōnis, f. putrefaction.
Putrefactus, a, um; part. putrefied.
PUTREO, ēre, neut. [*πυδραι*] to rot or be rotten.
Putresco, ēre, neut. to grow rotten.
Putrido, āre, to make rotten.
Putridus, a, um; rotten, perished.
Putrilago, inis; f. a putrefying disease.

Putrilentia, æ; f. rottenness.
Putris, e, adj. rotten, light or brittle. * In venerem putris, a goatish leacher. * Putre solum, light earth dropping presently into dust.
Putror, ōris, m. rottenness.
Pūtus, a, um; adj. [*ā purus*] tried, unmixed. * Argentum purum putum, pure fine silver without dross. * Putissime orationes, very clean and elegant orations. * Purus putus est ipse, 'tis the self same person.
Putus, i; m. a wanton boy or minion.

P ante Y.

Pyania, sacrifices among the Athenians.
Pychon, a cubit.
Pycnosis, a thickening, stopping.
Pycnostylon, n. a cloister or other place full of pillars.
Pycnus, i; m. a river of Crete.
Pydia, æ; m. a champion, a Pyctes; } game-cock.
Pyctacium, ii; n. Lampr. a schedule.
Pyctomachus, i; a fighter at hand-cuffs.
Pydes, a city and river of Pisidia.
Pyenis, a city of the Colchi.
Pyga, æ; f. a buttock.
Pygela, æ; f. a city of Ionia.
PYGMÆUS, i; m. [*πυγμαῖος*] a pigmy or dwarf.
Pygmæi, mountainous Indian dwarfs said to have continual wars with the cranes.
Pygmæus, a, um; adj. of the Pygmæi.
Pygmalion, ōnis; m. the son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, who slew Sichæus for his money; also the son of Cilix, who be-gat Paphus on an ivory statue.
Pyla, æ; f. a port or gate, a strait or narrow passage.
Pylæum, i; n. a city of Phrygia.
Pylades, the sure friend of Orestes, who proffered to lay down their lives for one another.
Pylæ, a city of Cappadocia, and mountains of Ethiopia.
Pylæmenes, a Paphlagonian captain slain by Menelaus at the Trojan war.
Pylæus, i; m. a mountain of Lesbos.
Pylagora, æ; f. Ceres, so called.
Pylène, ēs; f. a city of Aetolia.
Pyleon, i; n. a city of Thessaly.
Pylora, æ; f. an island of Persia.
Pyloros, a city of Crete.
Pylorus, i; m. the nether orifice or mouth of the stomach, the maw-gut.
Pylus, a city of Messenia, Arcadia and Elis, all three subject to Nestor.
Pyllus, a, um; adj. of Pylus.
PYRA, æ; f. [*Πυρ*] a funeral-pile, a bonfire.
Pyraemon, ōnis; m. one of Vulcan's servants.
Pyraemos, i; m. one slain by Ceneus.
Pyraea, æ; f. part of Thessaly.
Pyraemes, a king of Eubœa.
Pyraei, pl. m. a people of Dalmatia.
Pyralis, idis, f. a fire-fly, a candle-fly.
Pyramea arbor [*ā Pyramus*] a mulberry-tree.
Pyramidæus, a, um; adj. rising up with a spire or steeple-wise.
Pyramides, um; pl. f. Egyptian buildings like spire steeples, being a vain ostentation of their wealth.

PYRAMIS, idis; f. [*Πυραμῖς*] a pyramid, obelisk, steeple.
Pyramus, i; m. a young man of Babylon, in love with Thisbe, whom he appointed to meet without the city; but she being frightened by a lion, ran away and left her scarf behind, which he found, and thinking she had been slain, killed himself; she returning, and finding him dead, fell upon the same sword under a mulberry tree, which turned the berries from white to red ever since, as the poets say.
Pyramus, i; a river which runs through the streights of mount Taurus and Cilicia.
Pyrauder, ri; m. a treasurer of Athens, stoned by the people, because in the time of war he delivered out corn too sparingly; an historian.
Pyraus, i; m. a Trojan slain by Ajax; also a city of Phthia.
Pyrausta, æ; a fire-fly.
Pyreicus, i; m. a famous painter.
Pyren, ōnis; m. the kernel of an olive, cherry-stone, &c. also a precious stone.
Pyrenæa, æ; f. a city of Locris.
Pyrenæa Venus, or Templum Veneris, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, Capo de Creuz.
Pyrene, } the greatest mountain
Pyrenæus, } of Spain, dividing it
 from France, from the middle of which they say both seas may be seen.
Pyrenæus, a, uni; adj. of Pyrene.
Pyrethrum, i; n. bartram, or bastard-pellitory.
Pyrethrum, i; n. a place where pears grow.
Pyretus, i; m. a burning fever.
Pyrganum, a sea-town of Tuscany.
Pyrgenes, ium, pl. people of Achæa.
Pyrgi, ōrum, pl. m. } a city of He-
 truria.
Pyrgum, i; n. }
Pyrgenes, ium, pl. } the people of
Pyrgites, tum, pl. m. } Pyrgi.
Pyrgion, a city of Crete.
Pyrgitæ, arum; pl. m. the Cretans.
Pyrgo, ōnis, f. the nurse of Priamus's children.
Pyrgobatis, a house built like a tower.
Pyrgopolinices, is; m. a great heater, all-man-fire.
Pyrgus, i; m. Hor. a tower, distich, a ballot-box; also a troop of horse.
Pyrgus, i; m. a city of Marmarica, called also Barda.
Pyrimons, ōntis, f. the city Spyer in Germany.
Pyriasis, is; f. a plaister to assuage the burning of a fever; also a black precious stone very much heated by rubbing.
Pyrimalum, i; n. a pearmain.
Pyriind-us, } i; f. cities of Caria.
Pyri-us, }
Pyrites; m. a thunder-stone, a wiperas-stone, a fire-stone.
Pyro; f. the name of a sea-nymph.
Pyrobolus, i; m. }
Pyrobolum, i; n. } a granade.
Pyrocorax, ācis; m. a crow with red feet and bill.
Pyrodes, the son of Cilix, who is said to be the first that struck fire with a flint.
Pyrois, ōntis; m. one of the horses of the sun; also the planet Mars.
 + Pyro-

† *Pyrola*, æ; f. the herb winter-green.
Pyromantia, æ; f. divination by fire.
Pyron, an historian, who thought that after forty days Adam entered into paradise again.
Pyronæa, æ; f. a city of Locris.
Pyrophlegethon, a fiery river in hell.
Pyropus, i; m. a carbuncle-stone.
Pyroticum medicamentum, Jun. a caustic.
Pyrpile, ês; f. an island in the Ægean sea, where fire is supposed to be first found, and is thought to be the same as Delos.
Pyrria, æ; f. the wife of Deucalion, who with her husband, after the flood, is said to restore mankind, by throwing stones over their heads; also a city of Caria and Ionia; also an island about Mæotis devoured by the sea.
Pyrria, } Thessaly, so called from
Pyrria, } Deucalion's wife.
Pyrriæi, a people of Æthiopia.
Pyrriand-er, ri; m. a notable crafty hypocrite.
Pyrriandricus, a, um; adj. of Pyrriander.
Pyrrias, æ; m. a merchant of Ithaca, who took pity of an old man, and bought him of the pirates; together with some barrels of pitch which belonged to him; and to requite him, the old man discovered abundance of money hid among the pitch; whereupon he grew rich, and sacrificed an ox in gratitude to him, which occasioned the proverb, * *Nemo bene merito bovem immolavit præter Pyrriam*.
Pyrrihicharius, ii; m. a soldier dancing in armour.
Pyrrihiche, ês; f. a dancing in armour.
Pyrrihichius, ii; m. a foot consisting of two short syllables, as *bônus*.
Pyrrihus, a city of Laconia.
Pyrrihæ, the kings of the Molossi, so called from Pyrrius.
Pyrriho, ônis; m. a certain painter, who afterwards turned philosopher.
Pyrrihopæcilus, marble of which the Egyptians made their obelisks, dedicated to the sun.
Pyrrius, i; m. a king of Epirus, slain by the fall of a tile at his taking of Argos; also the son of Achilles, called otherwise Neoptolemus; also the twenty-eighth king of Macedonia, and the son of Dædalus, who, as Aristotle says, first invented painting in Greece.
Pyrum, i; n. [à *Πῦρ*, ignis] a pear.
 * *Pyrum amerinum*, a winter or St. Thomas's pear. * *Pyrum crustum*, a St. James's or Catherine pear. * *Pyrum hordearium*, a musk-pear. * *Pyrum volenum*, a warden-pear. * *Vesci pyris*, to feed on pears.
Pyrus, i; f. a pear-tree.
Pythia, æ; f. an island before Smyrna.
Pythagoras, æ; f. a philosopher of Samos, the first author of metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into other bodies.
Pythagoreus, a, um; adj. of Pythagoras.
Pythagoricus, } thagoras.
Pythaula, æ; f. a song to Apollo.
Pythæmus, i; m. an historian of Ephesus.
Pytheus, i; m. an exceeding rich man in the time of Xerxes.
Pythia, æ; f. the priestess of Apollo.

Pythia, orum; n. games instituted in honour of Apollo, for killing the serpent Python.
Pythias, a Pythagorean, the friend of Damon.
Pythicus, a, um; adj. of the serpent Python.
Pythius, } pent Python.
Pythionices, a conqueror at the Pythian games.
Pythis, a famous painter.
Pythius, Apollo so called from the serpent Python.
Pytho, a city of Phocis.
Pythodorus, i; m. a famous carver.
Python, ônis; m. a serpent of a wonderful bigness, bred of the corruption of the earth after Deucalion's flood, slain by Apollo; also a spirit of prophecy, and one possessed therewith.
Python, a most eloquent orator of Byzantium.
Python, } a place in Asia, where
Pythonescome, } the flocks at their first coming meet together, tearing her in pieces that comes last.
Pythonicus, a, um; adj. possessed with an evil spirit of soothsaying.
Pythopolis, a city of Caria; and another of Mysia in Asia.
Pythionissa, æ; f. a woman possessed with an evil spirit of soothsaying.
 † *Pytilissare*, to go on tiptoe, stretching one hand forward and the other backward.
Pytisma, } âtis; n. a spitting
Pytilisma, } cut.
Pyxacantha, æ; f. the box-tree.
Pyxidatus, a, um, made box-wise.
Pyxidicula, æ; f. a little box.
Pyxirates, the river Euphrates, so called about the head.
Pyxis, a city of the Oenotrii.
PYXIS, idis; f. [Πύξις] a box; also the hollow part in which the knucklebone turns. * *Pyxis nautica*, the mariner's compass.
Pyxites, a river in Themiscyrena by Trapezus.
Pyxus, untis, a city in Sicily.

Quæte U.

Q Abbreviat. for quantus, quare, quandoque, quartus, qui, quintus, &c.
Quâ; adv. [à quis] which way, by what method or way, on which side, as, as far as, how, both, partly. * *Qua terra*, qua aqua, what by land, and what by sea. * *Qua gratia*, qua de causa, wherefore. * *Qua est impudentia* i how strangely impudent is he? * *Non quâ filius alicujus*, sed quâ homo æstimatur, he is not considered as the son of such a person, but only as a man.
Quacunque; adv. by whatsoever way.
Quadantenus; adv. in some measure, to some degree.
Quadi, a people of Germany.
Quadra, æ; f. [à quatuor] a trencher, a quarter, a square, a quarry. * *Quadra placentæ*, a cheese-cake. * *Alienâ vivere quadrâ*, to live upon another.
Quadrâgênarius, a, um; adj. of forty, forty years old.
Quadrâgeni, æ, a; adj. forty. * *Quadrâgena annua*, forty thousand sesterces per annum.

Quadrâgêsima, æ; f. the fortieth part, also Lent.
Quadragesimalis, e; adj. of Lent, or the fortieth.
Quadrâgêsimus, a, um, the fortieth.
Quadrages; adv. forty times.
Quadrâginta; adj. pl. indec. forty.
Quadrangularis; } adj. four-
Quadrangulus, a, um; } corner'd.
 † *Quadrângulatus*, a, um; adj. made with four corners.
Quadrans, ntis; m. [à quartus] a Roman coin, the fourth part of the as, near the value of our halfpenny, made of brass or lead, with the picture of a ship or frigate on it, whence we read of quadrans ratitus; or because it was the wherry-man's fare; it was also the price of bathing, publicly paid to the keeper of the bagnio; the fourth part or quarter of any number, measure, weight, whence we render it a quatern, and a farthing. * *Quadrans assis*, three ounces. * *Quadrans pedis*, three inches. * *Quadrans operæ*, the fourth part of a day's work.
Quadrantal, âlis; n. a cubical vessel of a solid foot; the amphora, containing about ten English gallons or eight congii.
Quadrantâlis, e; adj. a span or four fingers long.
Quadrantâria, æ; f. a common harlot.
Quadrantârius, a, um; adj. of or worth a farthing.
Quadrantâra terræ, a farthing-deal of land.
Quadrarius, a, um, four-square.
 † *Quadrassis*, is; f. four pound weight.
Quadrata, a place in Rome against Apollo's temple; also Rome itself, so called, a city of Italy; and other places.
Quadrâtârius, ii; m. a stone-cutter.
Quadrâtum; adv. in a square form.
Quadrâtum, i; n. a square.
Quadrâtura, æ; f. a squaring.
Quadratura lunæ, the half moon.
Quadratus, i; m. a bishop of Athens; also a Roman historian, who wrote fifteen books in the Ionick dialect, reaching to the thousandth year after the building of the city.
Quadratus, a, um; A. & P. square, or squared. * *Saxum quadratum*, free-stone. * *Corpus quadratum*, a middle-size. * *Quadratum agmen*, battel-array. * *Quadrati boves*, strong well-made oxen.
Quadriceps, gen. ipitis; adj. 2 art. having four heads.
 † *Quâdricornis*; adj. with four horns.
 † *Quâdricussis*; f. forty pound weight.
Quadrîdens, gen. dentis; adj. 3 art. having four teeth or tines.
 † *Quadrîduânus*, a, um; adj. of four days.
Quadrîduennis, e; adj. of four days continuance.
Quâdrîennis, e; adj. of four years.
Quadrîennium, ii; n. [à quatuor & annus] the space of four years.
Quadrîfariâ; adv. in four parts, four ways.
Quadrîfidus, a, um; adj. [à findo] cleft into four parts.
Quadrîfluviûs, a, um; adj. running in four veins or streams.
Quadrîforis, e; adj. having four gates or a square hole.
Quadrîformis, e; adj. of a four-fold form.
Quadrîfrons, ntis; adj. having four foreheads,

foreheads, an epithet of Janus.
Quadriga, æ; f. [à quatuor & iugum] a chariot or coach with four horses.
Quadrigæ, arum; pl. f. a team of four horses.
 † **Quadrigamus**, i; m. a man four times married.
Quadrigarius, ii; m. a charioteer.
Q. Cl. Quadrigarius, an ancient Roman historian.
Quadrigarius, a, um; adj. of a charioteer.
Quadrigatus, a, um; adj. having the stamp of a chariot on it.
Quadrigenus, a, um, fourfold.
 † **Quadrigenarius**, a, um, of forty.
Quadrigula, æ; f. a little chariot with four pitiful horses.
Quadrjugis, e; } adj. [à quatuor & iugum] drawn by four horses. * **Quadrjugi** and **quadrjuges**, four horses in a chariot.
Quadrilāterus, a, um, of four sides.
Quadrilibris, e; adj. of four pounds.
 † **Quadrilinguis**, e, of four tongues.
Quadrimanus, a, um, of four hands.
Quadrinātus, ūs; m. the age of four years. * **Quadrinātum agere**, to be four years old.
 † **Quadrinēbris**, re; adj. of four parts or members.
Quadrinēsis, e; } adj. of four
Quadrinēstruus, a, um; } months.
Quadrinēstris, e; }
Quadrinēdus, a, um, of four ways.
Quadrinūlus, a, um; adj. almost or but four years old.
Quadrinus, a, um; adj. [ab annus] four years old.
Quadrinalis, e; adj. of four years.
Quadringēnarius, a, um; adj. of four hundred.
Quadringēni, } æ, a; adj. pl. four
Quadringēni, } hundred.
Quadrīcenti, }
Quadrīcentēnus, } a, um; adj.
Quadrīcentēsīmus, } the four hundredth.
Quadrīcenti, æ, a; adj. [à quatuor & centum] four hundred.
Quadrīcenties; adv. four hundred times.
 † **Quadrīcentūplus**, a, um; adj. four hundred fold.
 † **Quadrīnoctium**, ii; n. the space of four nights.
 † **Quadrīnodus**, a, um; adj. of four knots.
Quadrīnus, a, um; adj. four. * **Quadrīni circuitus febris**, a quartan ague.
Quadrīpartilis, e, divided into four, quartered.
Quadrīpartio, ōnis; f. a quartering.
 † **Quadrīpartior**, iri; dep. to quarter, or divide into four parts.
 † **Quadrīpartitō**; adv. in four parts.
Quadrīpartitus, } a, um; adj. divi-
Quadrīpartitus, } ded into four.
 † **Quadrīpunctālis**, e, of four points.
Quadrīremis, is; f. a galley with four benches of rowers.
 † **Quadrīrotis**, e; adj. having four wheels.
 † **Quadrīscēco**, are, to cut in four parts.
 † **Quadrīsyllabus**, a, um; adj. of four syllables.
Quadrīviālis, e; adj. of four ways.
Quadrīvium, ii; n. [à via] a place where four ways meet, as Carfax in Oxford.
Quadr-o, āre; [à quadz] act. to

square, make fit; neut. to fall out even, to hit. * **Quoniam ita tibi quadrat**, because you think it fitting.
 * **Quadrare in aliquem**, or **ad aliquid**, to agree or suit exactly with.
Quadrūla, æ; f. a little square.
 † **Quadrūlātus**, a, um; adj. square.
Quadrūm, i; n. a square, quarry. * **In quadrūm redigere sententias**, to frame sentences to a just number of well-ranked words.
Quadrūpēdāns, ntis; part. ā. **quadrūpēdo**; going on four feet. * **Quadrūpēdāns tonitus**, a noise made by the trampling of horses.
 † **Quadrūpēdaria**, æ; f. a carrying on a four-footed beast.
Quadrūpēdo, are; neut. to gallop.
Quadrūpēdus, a, um; adj. standing or going on four feet.
Quadrūpes, gen. ēdis; adj. [à quatuor & pes] four-footed, crawling upon all four. * **Quadrūpedem constringere**, Ter. to tie the neck and heels.
Quadrūpes, ēdis; m. and f. a horse.
Quadrūplātor, ōris; m. an informer who is to have the fourth part of a confiscated estate.
Quadrūplex, icis; adj. four-fold.
Quadrūplīcatō, ōnis; f. an increasing to a four-fold sum.
Quadrūplīcatō; } adv. in a fourfold
Quadrūplō; } proportion.
 † **Quadrūplīcītēr**, four several ways.
 † **Quadrūplīc-o**, āre; act. acc. to increase four-fold.
Quadrūpl-or, āri; dep. to play the informer; likewise to be amerced to pay a four-fold restitution.
Quadrūplum, i; n. four times so much.
Quadrūplus, a, um; adj. four-fold.
Quadrūrb-s, is; f. the city Athens.
Quadrūs, a, um; adj. four-square.
Quadrūssis, is; f. four pound weight.
Quadrūs, a, um; adj. four-fold; four-square.
Quæ, the fem. gender of **qui**, who, which. * **Quæ tua est humanitas**, such is your goodness.
Quæritābundus, a, um; adj. seeking narrowly.
Quæritō, are; act. to search narrowly for, to ask earnestly after.
QUÆ-RO, sivi, itum, rere; act. acc. [à χρῆμα *carco*, vel ab Heb. *kara* vocavit] to ask, to search, seek for, to get, to question, controvert, bring into trial, to wish for in a slighting way. * **Victum quærere manibus**, to earn one's living by labour. * **Quæritur inter medicos**, the question among physicians is. * **Quære qui malit**, a rude and unmannerly refusal. * **Quærere invidiam ex re aliqua alicui**, to cause any one to be envied by others. * **Quærere rem mercaturis faciendis**, to get on estate by merchandizing. * **Quærere omnes ad unum exemplum**, to measure all by the same standard. * **Quærere sitim**, to endeavour to be thirsty. * **Quærere somnum**, to cause to sleep.
 † **Quærens**, ntis; part. of **quæro**; praying.
Quæsitō, ōnis; f. a search, an examination.
Quæsitō, āre; [à quæro] to desire often.
Quæstor, ōris; m. a judge upon

life and death, an examiner, a marshal.
Quæsitum, i; n. a question, or demand; also a thing gotten.
Quæsitus, a, um; A. & P. ior, iſſimus, [of **quæror**] sought for, obtained; also exquisite, great. * **Quæsitior adulatio**, more neat and handsome colloquing.
Quæsitus, ūs; m. a seeking.
Quæso, quæsumus, verb. defect. [pro **quæro**] I pray, we pray. * **Quæso vos**, or **à vobis**, I beseech you.
 † **Quæstarius**, ii; m. an inquisitor, examiner.
Quæsticulus, i; m. small gain or profit.
Quæstio, ōnis; f. [à quæro] a question, proposal of a doubt, searching, a case brought to trial, a putting upon the rack. * **Ne mihi quæstioni sit**, lest I be put to find him out. * **Esse, or versari quæstione**, to be debated, not to be agreed on. * **Habere quæstionem de re aliqua**, to examine a thing thoroughly.
Quæstionarius, ii; m. an examiner, an executioner.
 † **Quæstionor**, ari, to ask a question.
Quæstiuncula, æ; f. a little, short or easy question.
Quæstor, ōris; m. [à quæro] a treasurer; also a judge upon life and death.
Quæstōrium, ii; n. the treasurer's place where his office was kept, the exchequer.
Quæstorius, a, um; adj. belonging to the treasure or treasury.
Quæstōrius, ii; m. he that exerciseth any craft or gain.
Quæstuos-e, ius, iſſimē; adv. gainfully.
Quæstuosus, a, um; adj. gainful, greatly thriving. * **Quæstuosissima falsorum commentariorum domus**, a house driving great trade, or making great profit of forging and falsifying bills and bonds. * **Ager quæstuosus**, he that plays the tiller well.
Quæstura, æ; f. the treasurer's place and office.
Quæstus, ūs; m. [à quæro] gain, profit. * **Quæstus habent malo loqui melioribus**, they make a profit of railing against their betters. * **Is quæstus est multis**, this is the trade of many.
Qualibet, } adv. by any way.
Qualūbet, }
Qualis, e; adj. [à qua] such as, of what sort, what, even as.
Qualiscunque, qualecunque; adj. 3 art. à qualis & cunque, whatsoever, of what sort soever.
Qualislibet; adj. [à qualis & libet] whatsoever.
Qualisqualis; adj. 3 art. whatsoever it be.
Qualitas, ātis; f. quality, or condition, nature of.
Qualitē; adv. like as. * **Qualiter qualiter**, after what manner soever.
Qualitercunque; adv. after what manner soever.
QUALUS, i; m. } a pannier, basket,
QUALUM, i; n. } or tray.
QUAM; adv. & conj. [à qui] how, than, as it were, as. * **Doctior quàm ætate**, more learned than is usual at his age. * **Pridiē quàm abiit**, the day before he went. * **Sep-**
 time

timo quàm abiit die; *seven days after he went.* * Quàm mox, *immediately.* * Quàm brevissimè potero, *in as few words as I can.* * Quàm velit sit potens, *let him be as mighty as he pleases.*
 Quamdiù; *adv. as long as, how long?*
 Quamdiudum; *adv. how long since?*
 Quamlibet; *adv. although, as you will.*
 Quamobrem; *adv. wherefore.*
 Quamplurimò; *adv. as dear as may be.*
 Quamplurimus, a, um; *very much.*
 Quampridem; *adv. how long since? how long before?*
 Quamprimùm; *adv. with the very first, speedily, as soon as.*
 Quamvis; *conj. although.*
 QUANDO; *adv. [ὅταν, ὅτε] whence, since, seeing that.* * Quando gentium, *when.*
 Quandocumque; *adv. sometimes.*
 Quandoquidem; *adv. since that, for as much as.*
 Quandudum; *adv. how long since?*
 Quancquam; *conj. although, however.*
 Quanti, *for how much.* * Quanti quanti, *for how much soever.* * Quanti veheret interrogavi, *I asked him what he must have for the carriage.*
 Quantillò; *adv. for how little.*
 Quantillum, i; *n. how little.*
 Quantillus, a, um; *adj. how very little.*
 Quantispër; *adv. for how little a time.*
 Quantitas, atis; *f. [à quantus] quantity, multitude, greatness, extent.*
 Quantò; *adv. how much.*
 Quantopère; *adv. how exceedingly.*
 Quantulum, i; *n. how little.*
 Quantulus, a, um; *adj. how little.*
 Quantul-uscumque, acumque, umcun-que; *adj. how little soever.* * Quantulumcunque id est, *as little as this.*
 Quantuluslibet, *as little as may be.*
 Quantum, i; *n. how much.* * Quantum maximum, *so far as possible.* * Quantum in me est, quantum possum, *as far as I am able.* * Quantum queo [cito] *as fast as I can.*
 Quantumcumque, *how much soever.*
 Quantumvis; *adv. altho', however.*
 Quantus, a, um; *adj. [à quam] how great, as big as.* * Quantum est hominum, *all men thus are.* * Tumor quantus maximus esse potest, *as great a swelling as may be.* * Parit ova quanta anseres, *it lays eggs as big as goose eggs.*
 Quant-uscumque, acumque, umcun-que; *adj. how great soever.*
 Quant-ullibet, alibet, umlibet; *adj. how great soever.*
 Quantusquantus, a, um; *adj. how great soever.*
 Quant-uisvis, avis, umvis; *adj. as much or great as you will.* * Quantivis pretii, *worth any money.*
 Quanvis; *conj. although.* * Quanvis sordidus, *though never so base.* * Quanvis calidè facere, *to act never so much like a knave.*
 Quapropter; *adv. wherefore.*
 Quaqua; *adv. by what way soever.*
 Quaqua-versum; *adv. every way.*
 Quare; *adv. [quà re] wherefore, why, to the end that.*

Quari, *a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*
 Quariates, *a people of Gallia Narbonensis, called also Carvaræ, whose metropolis is Avignon.*
 Quartadecimānus, i; *m. a soldier of the fourteenth legion; also those that would keep the passover on the fourteenth day of the moon in March.*
 Quartāna [febris] *a quartan ague.*
 Quartanārius, ii; *m. he that has a quartan ague.*
 Quartani, orum; *pl. m. soldiers of the fourth legion.*
 Quartānus, a, um; *adj. of the fourth, quartan.*
 Quartārium, ii; *n. a quarter.*
 Quartārius, ii; *m. a quart; also a quarter of a pound.*
 Quartatus, a, um; *adj. of the fourth part, quartered.*
 Quartata verba, *faint words whereof the fourth can scarce be heard.*
 † Quartatio, ōnis; *f. an adding a fourth part.*
 Quarticeps, gen. ipis; *adj. 3 art. having four heads or parts.*
 † Quarto, are, *to quarter or take the fourth.*
 Quarto; *adv. fourthly.*
 Quartum; *adv. the fourth time.*
 Quartumviri, orum; *m. four joint-officers.*
 Quartus, a, um; *adj. [à quatuor] the fourth.*
 Quartusdecimus, a, um; *adj. the fourteenth.*
 Quasi; *adv. [à quam & si] as if, as if it were.* * Quasi tu dicas, *your speech implies as much.* * Hora quasi septima, *about seven a clock.*
 Quasillāria, æ; *f. a basket-wench.*
 Quasillārius, a, um; *adj. of a basket.*
 Quasillārius, ii; *m. a basket-maker.*
 Quasillum, i; *[à qualus] a wicker basket.*
 Quasillus, i; *basket.*
 Quasibundus, a, um; *shaking much.*
 Quasatio, ōnis; *f. a shattering.* * Terræ quassatio, *an earthquake.*
 Quassatus, a, um; *part. à quassor; shattered.* * Quassata respublica, *a common-wealth sorely afflicted.*
 † Quassim; *adv. shakingly.*
 † Quassito, are, *to shake often.*
 Quasso, are; *act. acc. [à quatio] to quash, brandish, shake, shatter.* * Tussis frequens quassavit me, *I was often visited with a violent cough.*
 Quassus, a, um; *part. of quator; shaken.* * Quassa vox, *a low voice.*
 Quassus, ūs; *m. a shaking.*
 Quasifacio, ere; *act. acc. to cause to shake and tremble.*
 Quatenus; *adv. how far, in as much as, seeing that, to the end that.*
 Quater; *adv. four times.*
 Quaterdecies; *adv. forty times.*
 † Quaterdēni, æ, a; *adj. four together.*
 Quaternārius, a, um; *adj. of four foot wide.*
 Quaterni, æ, a; *adj. pl. by four and four.*
 Quaternio, ōnis; *m. a composition or collection of four, a quarter.*
 † Quaternitas, atis; *f. quaternity, four persons.*
 Quatinus; *adv. as quatenus, q. v.*
 Qua-tio, ūs, ūm, tere; *act. acc. [τρί-βάσσω, κνδάζω] to shake, batter, brandish, vex.* * Quatere terrore populos, *to put the people into a terrible fright.*
 Quati-or, eris; *pass. to be shaken,*

brandished, thrown out. * Quatic-tur foras; *he shall be thrown out of doors.* * Quatieri ægritudine, *to have a sharp fit of sickness.*
 Quatriduo; *adv. within four days.*
 Quatriduum, ii; *n. the space of four days.* * Quatridui navigatio, *four days sail.*
 Quatuor, i; *adj. indec. [τέσσαρα] four.*
 Quatuordecies; *adv. fourteen times.*
 Quatuordecim; *adj. indec. fourteen.*
 Quatuorviratus, ūs; *m. the office of chief scavenger'ship.*
 Quatuorviri, orum; *pl. m. the chief scavengers or overseers of the high-ways.*
 † Quaxillum, i; *n. a little wicker basket.*
 † Quaxo, are, *to cry like a frog.*
 † Quaxum, i; *n. the croaking of a frog.*

QU ante E.

QUE, *conj. copulat. and is added to the end of another word, [καί, καί, τε] and, also, but, although, &c.* It is also used enclitically at the end of words, as absque, &c.
 Queis or quis, *for quibus. See qui.*
 Quemadmodum; *adv. as, how.*
 QU-EO, ivi, itum; *verb. neut. [ἐξ-ω, ἔχω] to be able.* * Non queo, *I cannot.*
 † Querarium, ii; *n. a caskard.*
 Quercerus, a, um; *adj. quaking, quivering.* * Quercera febris, *a violent fever. See quercuerus.*
 Quercetum, i; *n. a grove of oaks.*
 Quercus, a, um; *adj. of oak, oaken.*
 Quercula, æ; *f. oak of Jerusalem.*
 Quercula minor, *germander.*
 Querculanus, a, um; *adj. of oak.*
 QUERCUS, ūs; *f. [à κνήκς galla, vel à κέρχω exaspero] an oak.* * Quercus civilis, *a crown of oak, branches given him that saved a citizen.*
 Querelā, æ; *f. a complaint or moan.* * Querela temporum, *a speaking against the present government.* * Habere querelam, *not to be very well liked or taken.*
 Querelōr, ari; *dep. to complain, lament.*
 Queribundus, a, um; *adj. wailing.*
 Querimonia, æ; *f. a complaining.*
 † Queritatio, ōnis; *f. a pitiful complaining.*
 Queritor, ari, *to keep a pitiful complaining or heavy chiding.*
 Quernus, a, um; *of an oak, oaken.*
 QUEROR, questus sum, queti; *dep. acc. [ab Heb. kara, clamavit] to complain, lament, to warble.* * Amisos queritur foetus, *she laments the loss of her young ones.* * Apud populum questum est, *he made his moan to the people.*
 Querquedula, æ; *f. a teal.*
 Querquera, æ; *f. a cold fit.*
 QUERQUERUS, a, um; *adj. [à κερκέρω tremo, vel à κερκέρω, asper] quivering, cold.*
 Querquetulanus, a, um; *adj. of oak-groves.* * Querquetulanæ viræ, *the same as hamadryades.*
 Querquetum, i; *n. a grove of oaks.*
 Querulor, ari; *dep. to complain.*
 Querulus, a, um; *adj. complaining, lamenting, founding shrill.*
 Questus, a, um; *part. of queror; complaining or complained of.*
 Questus, ūs; *m. a complaint or moan.*

QU ante I.

QUI, quæ, quod; gen. cuius, dat. cui; pronom. relativ. *who, which, that, what a one.* * Nec sum tam insolens, qui Jovem esse me dicam, nor am I so stately as to call myself Jupiter. * Quem te appellem? *what shall I call you?*

Qui; adv. *wherewith, how, why, from whence, would to God.* * Qui minus, *why not.*

QUIA; adv. [Heb. ki] *because, for as much as.*

Quianam; adv. *wherefore?*

Quiane, *what because?*

Quicquam, cuiusquam, *any thing.*

Quicque, *any thing, every thing.*

Quicquid, *whatsoever.*

Quicum for cum qui, *with whom.*

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, *whosoever, whatsoever, of what quality soever, every one.*

Quid; neut. gen. of quid, *what, wherein, why, how.* * Quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what kind of a wife have you got?* * Quid id sit hominis? *what kind of a fellow is that?* * Quid pater, vivitne? *what's become of my father, lives he?* * Quid mecum est tibi? *what have I to do with you?* * Quid illi fiet? *what will become of him?* * Quid faciat aliud? *what can he do besides?* * Quid quæris? *what will you have else?* * Quid multa? *what need there any more be said?*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam; pronom. à qui & dam; *some one, something.*

Quidem; adv. [à quiddam] *indeed, truly.* * Et quidem, *yea and that.*

* Ne quidem, *no not, not so much as.* * Quidem certe, *at least.*

Quidem profectò, *in good faith.*

Quidnam, gen. cuiusnam, *what.*

Quidnam ille commotus venit? *what is the matter he is in a passion?*

Quidni; adv. *what else, why not?*

* Quidni ego fleam, *what should I do but weep?*

Quidpiam, cuiuspiam, *something.*

Quidque, cuiusque, *every thing.*

Quidquid, *whatsoever.*

Quidvis, gen. cuiusvis, *any thing.*

Quidum; adv. *how so?*

QUIES, etis; f. [ἡσυχία, vel à

ἡσυχία, quiesco] *rest, repose, sleep, stillness from wind.* * Dura quies, *death.* * Quietēs avium, *cocks.*

* Quietēs ferarum, *dens of wild beasts.*

* Quies doctrinarum, *a ceasing from study, a throwing one's looks aside.*

Qui-escō, evi, etum, escēre; neut. to rest, to be still, pacified, be orderly, to sleep, to be silent or dead, to be content. * Quiesce hanc rem modò petere, *do but forbear this request.*

* Quibus poterat quiesci si hic quiesceret, *which might have been acquiesced in, had he been quiet.*

* Quiescant rem adduci ad interregnum, *let it be brought to an interregnum.*

Quietē; adv. *quietly, without disturbance.* * Quietissimè se receperunt, *they withdrew themselves without the least noise.*

+ **Quieto**, are; act. to quiet, pacify.

Quietorium, ii; n. a dormitory.

Quietus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; [à quiesco] *quiet, peaceable, calm, content, asleep.* * De isthoc quie-

tus esto, *trouble not yourself about that.* * Male quietus, a male-content. * Animus quietus, a mind free from anxiety.

Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet or quidlibet, gen. cuiuslibet; *every one, any body or thing, obscure, of no account.*

Quiloa, a fair city in Africa, taken by the Portuguese, A. D. 1505.

Quimatus, us; m. [à quinque] *the age of five years.*

+ **Quimus**, a, um; adj. *five years old.*

QUIN; adv. [Heb. kim] *why not, but that, nay but.* * Quin lono hic habitat, *yes here dwells a pander.* * Quin monuisti rectè, *truly you advised me right.* * Quin negem? *why should I not deny it?*

* Quin nolo mentiare, *nay, I would not have you lye.* * Hic non est locus, quin tu alium quæras. *cui centones farcias, here you can do no good, e'en go seek some other person to put your tricks upon.*

* Quin taces, *why don't you hold your peace?*

Quinarius, a, um; adj. *of five.*

Quināvicenāria lex, a Roman law, forbidding to lend money to a son under twenty-five years of age during his father's life.

Quincupēda, æ; f. a perch of five feet.

Quincuncialis, e; adj. *of five inches or ounces.* * Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, *the planting trees checker-wise.*

Quincunx, cis; m. [à quinque uncie] *five ounces; also five trees or more, so set together that a regular angularity and thorough prospect is left on every side; also a measure holding somewhat above half a pint.*

* **Quincunx** usura, *five in the hundred.*

Quincupēdal, alis; n. a rule of five feet long.

Quincuplex, gen. icis; } adj. *five-*

Quincuplus, a, um; } *fold.*

+ **Quindēcērēmis**, is; f. a galley with fifteen seats of rowers.

Quindēcies; adv. *fifteen times.*

Quindēcim; indecl. *fifteen.*

Quindēcimviratus, us; m. *the office of the quindēcimviri.*

Quindēcimviri, orum; pl. m. *fifteen commissioners, overseers of the Sibylline oracles.*

+ **Quindēnārius**, a, um; adj. *of fifteen.*

Quindēni, æ, a; adj. *fifteen.*

Quinetiā; adv. *moreover, over and above all that.*

Quingēnārius, a, um; adj. *of five hundred, five hundred years old.*

* **Lanx quingenaria**, a dish of five hundred pound-weight, or holding five hundred pints.

Quingeni, æ, a; adj. pl. *five hundred.*

+ **Quingentārius**, a, um; *of five hundred.*

Quingentēsimus, a, um; adj. *the five hundredth.*

Quingenti, æ, a; adj. [à quinque & centum] *five hundred.*

Quingentiēs; adv. *five hundred times.*

Quingentilibrālis, e; adj. *of five hundred pounds.*

+ **Quingentuplus**, a, um; adj. *five hundred times as much.*

Quini, æ, a; adj. *five.*

Quinimò; adv. *yea, so much as, but rather.*

+ **Quinio**, onis; f. *the five or cinque*

in dice.

+ **Quinisc-o**, ēre; neut. to nod or shake the head.

Quinquāgēnārius, a, um; *of fifty, fifty years old.*

* **Grex quinquagenarius**, *fifty head of cattle.*

* **Urna quinquagenaria**, an urn of fifty pints.

Quinquāgēni, æ, a; adj. pl. *fifty.*

* **Quinquagenæ materiæ**, *timber fifty feet long.*

Quinquāgēsies; } adv. *fifty times.*

Quinquāgiēs; }

Quinquagēsimus, a, um; adj. *the fiftieth.*

Quinquaginta; adj. indecl. *fifty.*

+ **Quinquangulus**, a, um; adj. *five-corner'd.*

Quinquātria, orum; } *the feasts of*

Quinquatriæ, arum; } *Minerva, in*

Quinquatrus, uum; m. } *honour of her*

birth-day, kept five days together about the 19th of March, when school-masters were paid their salary.

QUINQUE, indecl. πέντε, vol quin & unum [præter 4] *five.*

Quinque Ecclesiæ, a city in Hungary, called by the Turks Peischchen, and by the Germans Funfkirchen.

Quinquēfōlium, ii; n. *cinquefoil.*

+ **Quinquēgenus**, gen. crīs; adj. 3 art. *of five kinds.*

Quinquēlibrālis, e; adj. *weighing five pounds.*

Quinquēmestris, tre; *of five months.*

Quinquēnervia, æ; f. *small plantain, ribwort.*

Quinquennialis, e; adj. *returning every five years, enduring five years.*

Quinquēnnis, e; adj. *of five years, five years old.*

Quinquēnnium, ii; n. [à quinque & annus] *the space of five years.*

Quinquēpartitō; adv. *in five parts.*

Quinquēpartitus, a, um; *divided into five parts.*

+ **Quinquēpertitus**, into five parts.

+ **Quinquēplīco**, are; *to multiply by five.*

Quinquērēmīs, is; f. a galley with five benches of oars.

Quinquertio, onis; m. *he that plays the five Olympick prizes.*

Quinquertium, ii; n. [ab ars] *the five principal exercises at the Olympick games.*

Quinquēviri, orum; pl. m. *five joint-commissioners.*

Quinquēvirātus, us; m. *the office of five commissioners.*

Quinquies; adv. *five times.*

+ **Quinquinnatus**, us; *the space of five years.*

+ **Quinquinus**, a, um; adj. *of five years.*

+ **Quinquipunctālis**, e; adj. *of five points.*

Quintadecumani, orum; *soldiers of the fifteenth legion.*

Quintani, orum; *soldiers of the fifth legion.*

Quintānus, a, um; adj. *the fifth.*

* **Quintana porta**, a row in the Roman leaguer, behind the general's quarters, where stood the jugglers and such as brought commodities to sell.

Quintianus, a noble young man who ran at the emperor Commodus with a naked dagger, saying, *The senate sent it him; but he was taken by the soldiers, and suffered for his madness.*

+ **Quinticeps**, ipis; *the fifth head or part.*

Quintilia,

Quintilia, æ; f. the mistress of the poet Licinius.
 + Quintilia, æ; f. a bloom or blossom.
 Quintilianus, i; m. Quintilian, a famous rhetorician of Spain, who taught at Rome under Galba and Domitian; he had a grandfather of the same name, whose those declamations are said to be that go under Quintilian's name.
 Quintilis, is; m. the fifth month, beginning the year with March, called afterwards Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar, by a law which the consul Antoninus made.
 + Quintinæ, arum; f. blossoms.
 Quintius, a surname among the Romans.
 Quinto; } adv. fifthly.
 Quintum; }
 Quintuplex, gen. icis; } adj. five-
 Quintuplus, a, um; } fold.
 Quintus, a, um; adj. [à quinque] the fifth.
 Quintus, i; m. a surname of divers Romans.
 Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus or Ovicula, a very prudent Roman general, who overcame Hannibal by nothing more than abstaining from fighting; from whence he had the surname of Cunctator.
 Quintusdecimus, a, um; adj. the fifteenth.
 Quintussis; f. five pound weight.
 Quinus, a, um; adj. five by five.
 Quipote; adv. how is it possible.
 Quippe; adv. [à quid] in as much as, truly, that is to say, because. * Quippe qui, as being one that.
 Quippequia; } adv. because.
 Quippequod; }
 Quippiam for quidpiam, any thing.
 Quippini; adv. why not, why should I otherwise.
 Quirinālia, um; pl. n. the day on which they sacrificed to Romulus.
 Quirinālis, e; adj. of Romulus. * Collis Quirinalis, a hill in Rome where there was a temple of Romulus.
 + Quirinor, ari; to make a soldier.
 Quirinus, i; m. a name of Romulus.
 Quiris, itis; f. a spear or javelin.
 Quiritatio, ōnis; f. } an exclaim-
 Quiritatus, ūs; m. } ing, mourn-
 ing, shrieking.
 Quirites, tum and ium; pl. m. the Romans.
 Quiritius, a, um; adj. of the Roman citizens.
 Quirito, āre; } [à Quirites] to cry
 Quiritor, āri; } and call out upon
 the fellow citizens and countrymen
 for aid and help; to shriek, exclaim,
 complain, grunt like a boar.
 QUIS, quæ, quid or quod, [Heb. mi, rîs] who, some one, how great, so great. * Quis illæc est mulier? what woman is that? * Quis est omnium? who is there in the world?
 Quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam? who or what?
 Quisquam, gen. cuiusquam, any body. * An quisquam gentium est æque miser? is there any body so miserable? * Quisquam unus, any one.
 Quisque, quæque, quodque, every one. * Vix decimus quisque, hardly one in ten. * Tertio quoque die, every third day. * Pro se quisque, every one according to his part, or what his share was.

QUISQUILLÆ, arum; f. [Heb. kašb] sweepings, whistlings, ends of broken sticks, riff-raff, refuse.
 Quisquiliata vestis, a scarlet garment.
 Quisquilium, ii; n. the scarlet berry, alkermes.
 Quisquis, quicquid, whosoever, whatsoever; habet tantum nom. acc. & abl.
 Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, any one, any thing.
 Quiza, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis, and a haven of Carmania.

QU ante O.

Quò; adv. by how much, whither.
 Quò; conj. to the end that, for which reason, whereupon, to what end or purpose.
 Quoad; adv. whilst, untill, how long, as long as. * Quoad facere possum, as far as I can effect. * Quoad longissimè potest mens mea recipere spatium præteriti temporis, as far back as I am able to remember.
 + Quoadusque; adv. untill, untill that.
 Quocirca; conj. wherefore, therefore.
 Quocum, with whom.
 Quocunque; adv. whithersoever.
 Quod; n. of qui; which. * Quod ad me scribis, as to that you send me word of. * Quod nunquam ferè, which is very seldom. * Quod idem, that which.
 Quod; conj. [à qui] because, as for, soasmuch as. * Nihil est quod gaudeas, you have no reason to rejoice. * Quod quia, but because.
 Quodammodo; adv. after a sort.
 Quodcunque; adj. whatsoever.
 Quodpiam; adj. any thing.
 Quodvis, any thing, what you will.
 + Quoi for cui.
 Quominus; adv. that not. * Per te factum quominus tristis sim, you are the cause that I am not dejected.
 Quomodo; adv. how, as. * Quomodo nunc est, as the case stands with him.
 Quomodocunque; adv. howsoever.
 Quomodonam; adv. how I pray?
 Quonammodo; adv. how?
 Quondam; adv. [à quidam vel à quum] heretofore, once, at any time, at length.
 Quoniam; conj. [à quum & jam] because that. * Quoniam quidem, since that.
 Quopiam and quoquam; adv. any whither.
 Quoque; conj. also, likewise, truly.
 Quoquò; adv. whithersoever.
 Quoquomodo; adv. howsoever, in any wise, always. * Quoquomodo potes, if you can any way.
 Quoquoversus; } adv. towards every
 Quoquoversum; } coast.
 Quorsum; adv. [quò versum] whither, to what end or purpose.
 Quot; adj. indecl. [ōra] how many, as many as. * Quot calendis, every first day of the month. * Quot libet passuum millia, how many miles soever.
 Quotannis; adv. [ab annus] every year.
 Quotcunque; indecl. how many soever.
 Quotēni, æ, a; adj. how many?

Quotennis, e; how many years old?
 Quotidianò; adv. every day.
 Quotidianus, a, um; adj. of every day. * Formæ quotidianæ, ordinary beauties.
 Quotidiè; adv. [qu. quoto die] every day.
 + Quotidio, are; to continue daily.
 Quoties; adv. how often, as often as.
 Quotiescunque; adv. how often soever.
 Quotieslibet; adv. as often as one will.
 Quotlibet; ind. how many soever.
 Quotmensibus; adv. monthly.
 Quotquot, as many as. * Quotquot annis, every year that comes.
 Quotumus, a, um; adj. what (in order.) * Quotumæ ædes? how many houses off?
 Quotuplex, gen. icis; adj. how many fold, of how many sorts.
 + Quotuplas, a, um; adj. how many?
 Quotus, a, um; what (in number.) * Hora quota est? what's a clock?
 Quotuscunque, quotacunque, quotumcunque; adj. as many as ever.
 Quotusquisque, quotaquæque, quotumquodque; adj. à quotus & cunque; one of how many. * Quotusquisque præfert utili honestum? who in this world prefers conscience before interest? * Quotaquæque res evenit prædicta ab astrologis, of the many things the astrologers foretell, how few come to pass.
 Quovis; adv. any whither. * Quovis gentium, any whither in the world.
 Quousinam; adv. as far as.
 Quousquam; adv. how long.

QU ante U.

QUUM; adv. [ōrav, vel à qui] when, whereas, although, since that. See cum.
 Quumprimùm; adv. so soon as ever.
 + Quir; adv. why. See cur.

R ante A.

R. C. abbreviat. for Romana civitas.
 R. D. for regis domus.
 Raba, a city by the gulf of Ionia.
 Rabathmona, æ; f. a city of Palestine, now called Arcopolis.
 Rabbarammāna, æ; f. a city of mountainous Arabia.
 Rabbi; indecl. [Heb.] master.
 Rabbinus, i; m. a rabbin, or Hebrew doctor.
 Rabduchi, serjeants, headles.
 + Rabia, æ; f. rage, madness.
 Rābidè; adv. madly, furiously.
 Rābidus, a, um; adj. mad, enraged.
 RABIES, ei; f. [à rabio, vel à sono] rage, fury, madness (of dogs.) * Edendi rabies, an unbridled appetite.
 + Rābio, ire; to be mad, to rage.
 Rābiosè; adv. madly, ragingly, furiously.
 Rābiosulus, a, um; wild, snappish.
 Rābiosus, a, um; adj. mad, furious, angry, full of rage. * Signi rabiosi tempora, the dog-days.
 C. Rābirius, a Roman knight; also a poet.

- a poet who wrote, in a lofty style, the war between Antonius and Octavius.
- RABULA**, æ; m. [à ravus, vel Heb. rev, litigavit] a jangler, a barrater; also a glutton.
- Raduscula uva**, [à ravus] a tawny kind of a grape.
- Racemarius**, a, um; adj. bearing a bunch, thin, or straggling bunch.
- Racematio**, ònis; f. Col. a gleaning of grapes.
- Racematus**, a, um; having bunches.
- Racemifer**, a, um; adj. bearing and bringing forth clusters.
- † **Racemor**, ari; to glean or gather grapes.
- Racemosus**, a, um; full of clusters.
- RACEMUS**, i; m. [à páz acinus] a cluster of grapes, and a bunch of other fruits or berries.
- Racha**, [Heb.] a term of reproach.
- Racilla**, a woman killed with her husband by the fall of the house, upon their wedding-night.
- Radians**, ntis; part. glittering.
- Radiatio**, ònis; f. a glancing or casting of beams.
- Radiatus**, a, um; part. à radior; having beams of brightness. * **Rota radiata**, a wheel with spokes. * **Radiatum insigne diei**, the sun.
- Radicatus**, e; adj. radical, natural.
- Radicatus**, a, um; part. rooted.
- Radicesc-o**, ère; to put forth a root.
- Radiculus**; adv. from the root, unto the root, utterly. * **Radiculus erore**, to pluck up by the roots.
- Radicor**, ari; dep. to take root.
- Radicosus**, a, um; adj. having many roots.
- Radicula**, æ; f. a little root or radish, fullers-weed.
- Radio**, are; neut. to shine, glance, cast beams like the sun.
- Radiolus**, i; m. a small shuttle; also a little long olive.
- † **Radiolus**, a, um; adj. long like a rod or sun-beam.
- Radiosus**, a, um; adj. casting great and thick beams.
- RADIUS**, i; m. [páed@] a ray, a sun-beam, geometer's rod, a weaver's shuttle; the spoke of a wheel, a strike; also a long olive; also the bigger arm-bone.
- RADIX**, icis; f. [páz] a root, a radish, a primitive word, the foundation or principle of any thing, the foot or basis of a hill. * **Radix dulcis**, liquorice. * **Radices agere**, to take root. * **Virtus altissimis defixa radicibus**, virtue never to be rooted up.
- RADO**, a, sum, [páed@, vel à páed@ scindo] to share, scrape, to grate, cut, fly swiftly. * **Radere iter liquidum**, to cut the air. * **Radere littora**, to coast along. * **Radere aures**, to offend or grate the ears. * **Radere terram**, to scrape in the dust (as poultry).
- Rādūla**, æ; f. [à rado] a joiner's plane; a bread-grater.
- Rādūlanus**, a, um; part. shaven, scraped off.
- Rage**, the town and castle of Nottingham.
- Raia**, æ; f. [à rado] a ray, scate, or thornback.
- † **Ralia**, æ; f. a veil, a thin garment.
- Rallum**, i; n. [à rado] a paddle or plough-staff.
- Rāmāle**, is; n. a dead bough cut from a tree.
- Ramalia**, òrum; n. Palm-sunday.
- Ramentum**, i; n. [à rado] a shaving or scraping, a chip. * **Aurum in fluminum ramentis invenitur**, gold is found in lumps of sand in rivers.
- Rameus**, a, um; adj. of a branch.
- Ramex**, icis; m. [à ramus] burstiness, the falling of the bowels into the cod; also the guts, and the yard.
- Rāmicosus**, a, um; adj. bursten.
- Ramises**, a king of Egypt, in whose time Troy was taken.
- Ramnes**, Roman knights.
- † **Rāmōsitas**, atis; f. fulness of branches.
- Rāmōsus**, a, um; adj. having many boughs or branches.
- Rāmūlōsus**, a, um; adj. having many little branches, sprigs or sprouts.
- Rāmulus**, i; m. a small bough or sprig.
- RAMUS**, i; m. [Heb. amir] a bough or branch. * **Ramus montis**, the arm of a mountain. * **Defringere arboris ramum**, to break off a bough in such a man's ground before witness, which was to give notice that he was the right owner, and would make good his title to it by law.
- Rāmusculus**, i; m. a little bough or branch.
- RANA**, æ; f. [à sono, vel ab Heb. ranan exclamavit] a frog. * **Rana mutæ**, frogs of Seriphus. * **Rana rubicæ**, paddocks. * **Rana piscatrix**, the frog-fish.
- RANC-EO**, ère; neut. [à páed@ corumpo, vel à páed@ rancor] to be stale, mouldy, or rotten; to have a hogge.
- Rancesc-o**, ère; neut. to grow stale, begin to grow strong.
- Rancidē**; adv. stasely, strongly, with a logge.
- Rancidulus**, a, um; adj. a little mouldy, stasish, not over-fresh. * **Rancidulum os**, a stinking mouth.
- Rancidus**, a, um; adj. stale, mouldy, having a hogge, rank. * **Rancidus aspectus**, a dark colour.
- Ranco**, are; [à sono] to cry like a tyger.
- Rancor**, òris; m. rankness, rottenness, mouldiness, staseness, sourness.
- † **Ranculus**, a, um; somewhat rotten.
- † **Ranella**, } æ; f. a little frog.
- Ranula**, }
- † **Ranctum**, i; n. a place where frogs are.
- Rānunculus**, i; m. [à rana] a little frog; also the herb crowfoot.
- Rapa**, æ; f. a rape, turnip. See rapum.
- Rapacia**, } òrum; pl. n. rape-
- Rapicia**, } leaves.
- † **Rapacidæ**, arum; m. thieves.
- Rāpācitās**, atis; f. a ravening, extortion, pillage.
- † **Rāpāciter**; adv. ravenously.
- † **Raparium**, ii; n. a place where rapes grow.
- Rāpax**, gen. acis; adj. 3 art. ravenous, greedy, covetous, devouring, swift.
- Raphaninus**, a, um; adj. of a radish.
- Raphanitis**, idis; f. a kind of flower-de-luce.
- RAPHANUS**, i; m. [páed@] a radish.
- Raphia**, a city of Palestine.
- Rapicius**, a, um; adj. of a rape or turnip.
- Rāpide**; adv. hastily, swiftly.
- Rāpiditas**, atis; f. hastiness, swiftness, violence.
- Rāpidus**, a, um; adj. sudden, swift, hasty, violent.
- Rāpiendus**, a, um; part. fut. in dus à rāpio; to be snatched up.
- Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rāpio] rapina, pilage, ravishing.
- Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rapum] a rape-bed or turnip-bed.
- † **Rāpinator**, òris; m. a ravishing.
- † **Rāpinosus**, a, um; full of rapine.
- RAP-IO**, ui, tum, ère; act. acc. Cic. [apmā@] to snatch, take away hastily, hale, draw, allure, to ravish. * **Rapere ad poenam**, to carry to execution. * **Rapere colorem**, to take a colour quickly. * **In jus rapere**, to arrest one. * **De luce rāpi**, to die. * **Naribus odorem rapere**, to scent quickly. * **Rapere aliquem in invidiam**, to cause a person to be hated. * **Rapere in peiorem partem**, to take a thing in the worst sense.
- Rapistrum**, i; n. wild mustard.
- † **Rapo**, ònis; m. a ravenous glutton.
- † **Rapo-caulis**, rape-cole.
- † **Rapsellum**, i; n. a little rake.
- Raptatus**, a, um; part. à rāpio; snatched away hastily.
- Raptim**; adv. speedily, swiftly, in post-haste.
- Raptio**, ònis; f. a ravishing.
- Rapto**, are; act. to snatch away suddenly or hastily. * **In crimina aliquem raptare**, to charge any one with faults.
- Raptor**, òris; m. a ravisher, or violent taker, a seizer upon.
- Raptum**, i; n. a thing taken away by force. * **Vivitur ex rapto**, they live by stealing.
- Raptum**, a promontory of Æthiopia.
- Raptura**, æ; f. } a taking by
- Raptus**, us; in. } force.
- Raptus**, a, um; part. of rāpio; taken away by force, ravished. * **Ocula male rapta**, boisterous kisses.
- Rapulūm**, i; n. a little rape or turnip.
- RAPUM**, i; n. [páed@] a rape or turnip; also an excrescence from the root of trees. * **Rapum sylvestre**, rampions.
- Rapunculus**, i; m. a wild rape.
- Rarassa**, a city of India within Ganges.
- Rārē**, ius, iusimē; adv. rarely, thinly.
- Rārēfac-io**, ère; act. to make thin.
- Rārēfactio**, ònis; f. a making thin, rarefaction.
- Rārēfio**, èri; to be made thin.
- Rārētēr**; adv. seldom.
- Rarentus**, a city of Italy.
- Rārēsc-o**, ère; neut. to grow thin. * **Rarescit miles**, the files are thin by reason of so many being killed. * **Rarescunt colles**, the hills begin to disappear.
- Rāria**, a field in Eleusine, where Triptolemus is said to have sown the first corn.
- Raripilus**, a, um; having thin hairs.
- Rāritas**, atis; f. thinness, seldomness. * **Raritas dictorum**, the few elegant phrases and witticisms in an oration.
- Rārītudo**, inis; f. thinness. * **Raritudo terræ**, lightness of mould.
- Rarō**; adv. seldom, rarely.
- † **Raro**,

+ Raro, are; act. to make thin.
 RARUS, a, um; act. adj. ior, iſſimus; [ἀραιός] thin, ſeldom, not often, rare, unuſual. * Rarus potu, not uſing to drink much. * Cribrum raram, a coarſe or wide ſieve. * Racemi rari, a few ſcattering cluſters of grapes. * Facie rarus, a very beautiful man.
 + Rāſāmen, inis; n. ſhavings.
 Rāſilis, e; adj. ſhaved, or which may be ſhaved.
 + Rāſiliter; adv. ſhavingly.
 + Rāſim, ſhaven-like; adv.
 Raſis, a great philoſopher, and phyſician of Africa.
 Rāſito, are, to ſhave often or cloſe.
 + Rāſo, are, to ſcrape or ſhave often.
 Rāſor, ōris; m. a ſcraper, ſhaver.
 + Raſorium, ii; n. a barber's ſhop.
 Rāſorius, a, um; adj. of or for ſhaving. * Culter raſorius, a razor.
 + Raſta, æ; f. a Dutch mile.
 Raſtellum, i; n. a little rake.
 Raſtrum, ii; n. (pl. hi raſtri and hæc raſtra) a rake or harrow.
 Rāſūra, æ; f. a ſhaving or ſcraping.
 Rāſus, a, um; part. of rador; ſhaven, ſmoothed, cleaned. * Raſus limā liber, a book well burniſhed.
 Rāta, æ; f. [à reor] a rate, or proportion in a lot.
 Ratæ, arum; f. the town Leicester.
 Ratiaria, æ; f. a barge or lighter.
 Ratiarius, ii; m. the maſter or owner of a veſſel.
 Ratiastum, a city of the Lemovices.
 + Raticula, æ; f. a little boat.
 Ratificatio, ōnis; f. a ratifying.
 Ratifico, are, to ratify, confirm.
 Rātio, ōnis; f. [à reor] reaſon, regard, reſpect, an account, or reckoning, a way, faſhion, form, a rule, counſel, buſineſs, value. * Rationem habere, to have to do with, to regard. * Multam rationem obtinent venti, the winds carry a great force. * Conſtat ratio, the account holds. * Rationem commodi ducere, to have regard to profit. * Propter rationem belli, by reaſon of the war. * Veſtram nequeo ſatis mirari rationem, I cannot enough admire at the courſe you take to bring it about. * Rationes Gallie procurare, to be governor or deputy of Gaul. * Ad noſtrorum temporum rationem vetus, ancient in comparison of the times we live in.
 + Ratiocinabilis, e; adj. reaſoning.
 Ratiocinatio, ōnis; f. a reaſoning, diſputing, or ratiocination.
 Ratiocinativus, a, um; of reaſoning.
 Ratiocinator, ōris; m. a reaſoner, caſtler of accounts.
 Ratiocinium, ii; n. a reckoning or accounting.
 Ratiocinor, ari; dep. to reaſon, prove and conclude by reaſon, account.
 + Ratiōnābilis, e; adj. reaſonable.
 + Ratiōnābiliter; adv. reaſonably.
 Ratiōnāle, iſ; n. the breaſt-plate of the Jewiſh high-prieſt.
 Ratiōnalis, iſ; m. a privy-counſellor, the emperor's receiver.
 Ratiōnarium, ii; n. a book of accounts and reckonings, a regiſter.
 Ratiōnarius, a, um; adj. of accounts or reckoning.
 Ratiōnator, ōris; m. an accountant, auditor.
 + Ratiōnarius, ii; m. a keeper of accounts.
 RATIS, iſ; f. [à rado, vel rēw]

fluo] a raft, a ſlight ſhip, dogget-boat, an ear.
 Ratiſbona, æ; f. the city Regenspurg in Bavaria.
 Rātītus, a, um; adj. ſtamped with the figure of a ſhip.
 Ratiuncula, æ; f. [à ratio] a reaſon of little effect, a ſmall reckoning.
 Rātus, a, um; adj. iſſimus, firm, conſtant, ſtable. * Ratum habere, to confirm. * Ratum facere, to ratify. * Preces ratæ, prayers that are heard. * Ratum eſt mihi, I am reſolved upon it.
 Rauca, æ; f. [à ravus] a worm breeding in the roots of trees.
 + Raucē; adv. hoarſely.
 Raucēdo, inis; f. a hoarſeneſs.
 Rauc-eo, ēre, to be hoarſe.
 Raucēſco, ēre; neut. to grow hoarſe.
 + Raucidulus, a, um; adj. ſomewhat hoarſe.
 Raucioſus, a, um; adj. giving a hoarſe ſound. * Raucioſi leones, roaring lions.
 Raucitas, ātis; f. hoarſeneſs.
 RAUCUS, a, um; adj. [à ſono] hoarſe, alſo loud. See ravus. * Conſentus rauci, unpleaſant muſick. * Niſi ipſe rumor jam raucus erit factus, unleſs the report had already ceaſ'd; unleſs there had been no more talk about it.
 + Raudus, a, um, imperfect, unwrought.
 + Rauduſculus, a, um, brazen, of braſs.
 Rāvenna, æ; f. a city of Gallia Togata, ſuppoſed to be built preſently after the conſuſion of tongues.
 Ravennates, the people of Ravenna.
 + Ravīatus, a, um; adj. made hoarſe.
 Ravidus, a, um; adj. brown-coloured. * Oculi ravidī, grey eyes.
 Rav-io, iſe; neut. to rave, to cry till one be hoarſe.
 RAVIS, iſ; f. [βράχης, vel à ſono] hoarſeneſs. * Ad ravim poſcere, to call for a thing till one's throat be ſore.
 Ravius, a lake in Ireland called Erne.
 Rauraci, a people of Ger-
 Raurici, many, near the
 Rauriaci, Helvetii.
 RAVUS, a, um; adj. [χαρπῆς] ruſſet gray, dull, blunt, dry.

R ante E.

RE, præp. [à retro per apoc. vel à rēw] in compoſ. ſignificat
 * Retro, ut reſpicio, to look back.
 * Rurſum, ut repuerſco, to grow a child again. * Contra, ut re-
 luctor, to ſtruggle againſt. * Super, ut redundo, to overflow. * Longē, ut removeo, to put away at a diſtance. * Aliquando regat, ut re-
 tego, to uncover. * Aliq. intendit, ut remacreſco, to wax very lean.
 * Aliq. nil mutat, ut ſupinus, re-
 ſupinus, with the face upward.
 Note, ante vocales et b interponitur d, as in redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo, redhibeo.
 Readopto, are; act. to adopt again.
 Reædifico, are; act. to reſtore and build again. * Reædicare meritum, to get into favour again.
 Reālis, e; adj. [à res] real, true.
 Reālitas, atis; f. reality.
 Reāliter; adv. really, according to the truth.
 Reapſe; adv. [qu. re ipſa] in truth, in very deed.
 Reaſūmo, ēre; to take again.
 Rāte, a town of the Sabines.

Reatinus, a, um; adj. of Reate.
 + Reātūra, æ; f. a being arraigned.
 Reātus, ōis; m. guiltineſs, a being called in queſtion.
 Rēbellatio, ōnis; f. a rebelling.
 Rēbellator, ōris; m. } a rebel.
 Rēbellatrix, icis; f. }
 Rēbellio, ōnis; f. a rebellion, riſing againſt.
 Rēbellis, e; [à bellum] rebellious.
 Rēbellium, ii; n. a rebellion.
 Rēbello, are; neut. to rebell, riſe againſt. * Rēbellat vulnus, the wound grows bad again.
 + Rēbito, ere; neut. to return.
 + Rēboātus, ōis; m. a bellowing and ſounding again.
 Reboo, are; neut. to bellow and ſound again; to echo back.
 + Rebrachiatorium, ii; n. a liſt about a monk's arm.
 Rebull-io, ire, to boil up. * Spiritum rebullire, to give up the ghoſt.
 Recalcitro, are; act. acc. to wince or kick backward.
 Recalco, are; act. acc. to trample upon, tread under foot.
 Recal-ēo, ēre; to be hot again.
 Recaleſc-o, ēre, to grow hot again.
 Recalſac-io, } ēre, to make hot
 Recaleſac-io, } again.
 Recalvaſter, ii; m. ſomewhat bald behind.
 + Rēcalvities, ei; f. baldneſs behind.
 Recalvus, a, um; adj. bald behind.
 Recand-eo, ēre, to be hot or white again, to be in a great heat. * Recanduit ira, he was very wrath.
 Recandefco, ere, to grow white or hot.
 Recānitum, i; n. a city in Italy.
 Recano, ere; neut. to ſing again, call back by ſinging, ſound a retreat.
 Recantatio, ōnis; f. a recantation.
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 Recapitulatio, ōnis; f. a brief repeating the heads.
 Recapitūlor, āri, to recapitulate.
 Recaptivatus, a, um; adj. taken captive again.
 Recastigo, are; act. to reuſe.
 Recāſurus, a, um; part. fut. in ruſ of recido; falling back.
 Recāvus, a, um; adj. hollow and arched upward.
 Recē-do, ſi, ſum, dere; neut. to depart, go away, to recoil, to ceaſe, to ſwerve from, miſtake, avoid, to return, forget. * Ab hoſtibus recedere, to retreat. * A vita, de medio recedere, to die. * Tu ab illo procul recedas, ſtand you off from him. * Quæ procul recedere, which are aſt off. * Recēſit venter, the belly ſunk.
 Recello, ere, to caſt down, ſtrike back.
 RECEN-S, tis; adj. flor, tiſſimus; [ab Heb. rejah, odor, vel rechem uterus] new, freſh, late, laſt. * Miles recens, a ſoldier entering the field. * Recenti re, forthwith. * Recens ē provincia, new come out of the province. * Pallus à partu recens, a colt new foaled. * Recens ab illorum ætate, preſently after their time.
 Recēns; adv. newly, lately, freſhly.
 Recenſ-eb, ui, itum, to reckon, rehearſe. * Exercitum recensere, to muſter an army. * Opus recensere, to review for correſtione.

a poet who wrote, in a lofty style, the war between Antonius and Octavius.

RABŪLA, æ; m. [à ravus, vel Heb. rev, litigavit] a jangler, a burreter; also a glutton.

Rabufcula uva, [à ravus] a tawny kind of a grape.

Racēmarius, a, um; adj. bearing a single, thin, or straggling bunch.

Racēmatio, ōnis; f. Col. a gleaming of grapes.

Racēmatus, a, um; having bunches.

Racēmifer, a, um; adj. bearing and bringing forth clusters.

† **Racēmor**, ari; to glean or gather grapes.

Racēmōsus, a, um; full of clusters.

RACEMUS, i; m. [à paç acinus] a cluster of grapes, and a bunch of other fruits or berries.

Racha, [Heb.] a term of reproach.

Racilla, a woman killed with her husband by the fall of the house, upon their wedding-night.

Radians, ntis; part. glittering.

Radiatio, ōnis; f. a glancing or casting of beams.

Radiatus, a, um; part. a rador; having beams of brightness. * **Rota radiata**, a wheel with spokes. * **Radiatum** inſigne dici, the sun.

Radicālis, e; adj. radical, natural.

Radicātus, a, um; part. rooted.

Radicēſc-o, ēre; to put forth a root.

Radicitus; adv. from the root, unto the root, utterly. * **Radicitus** crure, to pluck up by the roots.

Radicor, ari; dep. to take root.

Radicōsus, a, um; adj. having many roots.

Radicula, æ; f. a little root or radish, fullers-weed.

Radio, are; neut. to shine, glance, cast beams like the sun.

Radiolus, i; m. a small shuttle; also a little long olive.

† **Radiolus**, a, um; adj. long like a rod or sun-beam.

Radiōsus, a, um; adj. casting great and thick beams.

RADIUS, i; m. [pāddō] a ray, a sun-beam, geometer's rod, a weaver's shuttle; the spoke of a wheel, a strike; also a long olive; also the bigger arm-bone.

RADIX, icis; f. [pāz] a root, a radish, a primitive word, the foundation or principle of any thing, the foot or basis of a hill. * **Radix dulcis**, liquorice. * **Radices agere**, to take root. * **Virtus altissimis defixi radicibus**, virtue never to be rooted up.

RADO, ſi, ſum, [zupaw, vel à pārow ſcindo] to shave, scrape, to grate, cut, fly swiftly. * **Radere** iter liquidum, to cut the air. * **Radere** littora, to coast along. * **Radere** aures, to offend or grate the ears. * **Radere** terram, to scrape in the dust (as poultry).

Rādula, æ; f. [à rado] a joiner's plane, a bread-grater.

Rādulanus, a, um; part. shaven, scraped off.

Rage, the town and castle of Nottingham.

Raia, æ; f. [à rado] a ray, scate, or thornback.

† **Raia**, æ; f. a veil, a thin garment.

Rallum, i; n. [à rado] a paddle or plough-staff.

Rāmāle, is; n. a dead bough cut from a tree.

Ramalia, ōrum; n. Palm-sunday.

Rāmentum, i; n. [à rado] a shaving or scraping, a chip. * **Aurum** in fluminum ramēntis invenitur, gold is found in lumps of sand in rivers.

Rāneus, a, um; adj. of a branch.

Ramex, icis; m. [à ramus] burstiness, the falling of the bowels into the cuds; also the guts, and the yard.

Rāmīcōsus, a, um; adj. bursten.

Ramītes, a king of Egypt, in whose time Troy was taken.

Ramnes, Roman knight.

† **Rāmōſitas**, ātis; f. fulness of branches.

Rāmōſus, a, um; adj. having many boughs or branches.

Rāmūlōsus, a, um; adj. having many little branches, sprigs or sprouts.

Rāmulus, i; m. a small bough or sprig.

RAMUS, i; m. [Heb. amir] a bough or branch. * **Ramus montis**, the arm of a mountain. * **Defringere arboris ramum**, to break off a bough in such a man's ground before witness, which was to give notice that he was the right owner, and would make good his title to it by law.

Rāmuſculus, i; m. a little bough or branch.

RANA, æ; f. [à ſono, vel ab Heb. ranan exclamavit] a frog. * **Rana mutæ**, frogs of Seriphus. * **Rana rubicæ**, paddocks. * **Rana pilcatrix**, the frog-fish.

RANC-EO, ēre; neut. [à pārow corruppo, vel à tāyyi rancor] to be stale, mouldy, or rotten; to have a hogge.

Ranceſc-o, ēre; neut. to grow stale, begin to grow strong.

Rancidē; adv. stalely, strongly, with a hogge.

Rancidulus, a, um; adj. a little mouldy, staliſh, not over-fresh.

Rancidulum os, a stinking mouth.

Rancidus, a, um; adj. stale, mouldy, having a hogge, rank. * **Rancidus** aspectus, a dark colour.

Ranco, aie; [à ſono] to cry like a tyger.

Rancor, ōris; m. rankness, rottenness, mouldiness, staleness, sourness.

† **Raneulus**, a, um; somewhat rotten.

† **Ranella**, } æ; f. a little frog.

Ranula, }

† **Ranctum**, i; n. a place where frogs are.

Rānunculus, i; m. [à rana] a little frog; also the herb crowfoot.

Rapa, æ; f. a rape, turnip. See rapum.

Rapacia, } ōrum; pl. n. rape-

Rapicia, } leaves.

† **Rapacidæ**, arum; m. thieves.

Rāpācitas, ātis; f. a ravening, extortion, pillage.

† **Rāpāciter**; adv. ravenously.

† **Raparium**, ii; n. a place where rapes grow.

Rāpax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. ravenous, greedy, covetous, devouring, swift.

Raphaninus, a, um; adj. of a radish.

Raphanitis, idis; f. a kind of flower-de-luce.

RAPHANUS, i; m. [pāphans] a radish.

Raphia, a city of Palestine.

Rapicius, a, um; adj. of a rape or turnip.

Rāpide; adv. hastily, swiftly.

Rāpīditas, ātis; f. hastiness, swiftness, violence.

Rāpidus, a, um; adj. sudden, swift, hasty, violent.

Rāpiendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus a raptor; to be snatched up.

Rāpina, æ; f. [à rapio] rapine, pillage, ravishing.

Rāpina, æ; f. [à rapum] a rape-bed or turnip-bed.

† **Rāpinātor**, ōris; m. a ravishing.

† **Rāpinōsus**, a, um; full of rapine.

RAP-IO, ui, tum, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [ἀπαγάω] to snatch, take away hastily, hale, draw, allure, to ravish. * **Rapere** ad pœnam, to carry to execution. * **Rapere** colorem, to take a colour quickly. * **In** jus rapere, to arrest one. * **De** luce rapi, to die. * **Naribus** odorem rapere, to scent quickly. * **Rapere** aliquem in invidiam, to cause a person to be hated. * **Rapere** in pejorem partem, to take a thing in the worst sense.

Rapistum, i; n. wild mustard.

† **Rapo**, ōnis; m. a ravenous glutton.

† **Rapo-caulis**, rape-cole.

† **Rapsellum**, i; n. a little rake.

Raptatus, a, um; part. a raptor; snatched away hastily.

Raptim; adv. speedily, swiftly, in post-haste.

Raptio, ōnis; f. a ravishing.

Rapto, are; act. to snatch away suddenly or hastily. * **In** crimina aliquem raptare, to charge any one with faults.

Raptor, ōris; m. a ravisher, or violent taker, a seizer upon.

Raptum, i; n. a thing taken away by force. * **Vivitur ex rapto**, they live by stealing.

Raptum, a promontory of Æthiopia.

Raptura, æ; f. } a taking by

Raptus, ſis; m. } force.

Raptus, a, um; part. of raptor; taken away by force, ravished. * **Ocula** male rapta, boisterous kisses.

Rapulum, i; n. a little rape or turnip.

RAPUM, i; n. [pāpus] a rape or turnip; also an excrescence from the root of trees. * **Rapum sylvestre**, rampions.

Rapunculus, i; m. a wild rape.

Rarassa, a city of India within Ganges.

Rārē, ius, iſſimē; adv. rarely, thinly.

Rārēfāc-io, ēre; act. to make thin.

Rārēfactio, ōnis; f. a making thin, rarefaction.

Rārēſc-o, ēri; to be made thin.

Rārēnter; adv. seldom.

Rarentus, a city of Italy.

Rārēſc-o, ēre; neut. to grow thin.

* **Rareſcit** miles, the files are thin by reason of so many being killed.

* **Rareſcunt** colles, the hills begin to disappear.

Rāria, a field in Eleusine, where Triptolemus is said to have sown the first corn.

Rāripilus, a, um; having thin hairs.

Rāritas, ātis; f. thinness, seldomness.

* **Raritas** dictorum, the few elegant phrases and witticisms in an oration.

Rārītudo, īnis; f. thinness. * **Raritudo** terræ, lightness of mould.

Rarō; adv. seldom, rarely.

† Raro, are; act. to make thin.
RARUS, a, um; act. adj. ior, iſſimus, [ἀραιός] thin, ſeldom, not often, rare, unuſual. * Rarus potu, not uſing to drink much. * Cribum rarum, a coarſe or wide ſieve. * Racemi rari, a few ſcattering cluſters of grapes. * Facie rarus, a very beautiful man.
 † Rāſāmen, inis; n. ſhavings.
 Rāſilis, e; adj. ſhaved, or which may be ſhaved.
 † Rāſiliter; adv. ſhavingly.
 † Rāſim, ſhaven-like; adv.
 Rāſis, a great philoſopher and phyſician of Africa.
 Rāſito, are, to ſhaze often or cloſe.
 † Rāſo, are, to ſcrape or ſhaze often.
 Rāſor, ōris; m. a ſcraper, ſhaver.
 † Raſorium, ii; n. a barber's ſhop.
 Rāſorius, a, um; adj. of or for ſhaving. * Culter raſorius, a razor.
 † Raſta, æ; f. a Dutch mile.
 Raſtellum, i; n. a little rake.
 Raſtrum, ii; n. (pl. hi. raſtri and hæc raſtra) a rake or harrow.
 Rāſūra, æ; f. a ſhazing or ſcraping.
 Rāſus, a, um; part. of rador; ſhazen, ſmoothed, cleaned. * Raſus limā liber, a book well burniſhed.
 Rāta, æ; f. [ἀρετή] a rate, or proportion in a lot.
 Ratæ, arum; f. the town Leiſceſter.
 Ratiaria, æ; f. a barge or lighter.
 Ratiarius, ii; m. the maſter or owner of a veſſel.
 Ratiſtum, a city of the Lemovices.
 † Raticula, æ; f. a little boat.
 Ratiſcātio, ōnis; f. a ratifying.
 Ratiſco, are, to ratify, confirm.
 Rātio, ōnis; f. [ἀρετή] reaſon, regard, reſpect, an account, or reckoning, a way, faſhion, form, a rule, counſel, buſineſs, value. * Rationem habere, to have to do with, to regard. * Multam rationem obtinent venti, the winds carry a great force. * Conſtat ratio, the account holds. * Rationem commodi ducere, to have regard to profit. * Propter rationem belli, by reaſon of the war. * Veſtram nequeo ſatis mirari rationem, I cannot enough admire at the courſe you take to bring it about. * Rationes Galliæ procurare, to be governor or deputy of Gaul. * Ad noſtrorum temporum rationem vetus, ancient in comparison of the times we live in.
 † Rātiocinābilis, e; adj. reaſoning.
 Rātiocinātio, ōnis; f. a reaſoning, diſputing, or ratiocination.
 Rātiocinātivus, a, um; of reaſoning.
 Rātiocinātor, ōris; m. a reaſoner, caſtler of accoſts.
 Rātiocinūm, ii; n. a reckoning or accoſting.
 Rātiocinor, ari; dep. to reaſon, prove and conclude by reaſon, accoſt.
 † Rātiōnābilis, e; adj. reaſonable.
 † Rātiōnābiliter; adv. reaſonably.
 Rātiōnāle, iſ; n. the breaſt-plate of the Jewiſh high-prieſt.
 Rātiōnalis, iſ; m. a privy-counſellor, the emperor's receiver.
 Rātiōnārium, ii; n. a book of accoſts and reckonings, a regiſter.
 Rātiōnārius, a, um; adj. of accoſts or reckoning.
 Rātiōnātor, ōris; m. an accoſtant, auditor.
 † Rātiōnārius, ii; m. a keeper of accoſts.
 RATIS, iſ; f. [ἀ rado, vel ῥέω]

fluo] a raft, a ſlight ſhip, dogget-boat, an ear.
 Ratisbona, æ; f. the city Regenspurg in Bavaria.
 Rātītus, a, um; adj. ſtamped with the figure of a ſhip.
 Ratiuncula, æ; f. [ἀ ratio] a reaſon of little effect, a ſmall reckoning.
 Rātus, a, um; adj. iſſimus, firm, conſtant, ſtable. * Ratum habere, to confirm. * Ratum facere, to ratify. * Preces ratæ, prayers that are heard. * Ratum eſt mihi, I am reſolved upon it.
 Rauca, æ; f. [ἀ ravus] a worm breeding in the roots of trees.
 † Raucē; adv. hoarſely.
 Raucēdo, inis; f. a hoarſeneſs.
 Raucēo, ēre, to be hoarſe.
 Raucēſco, ēre; neut. to grow hoarſe.
 † Raucidulus, a, um; adj. ſomewhat hoarſe.
 Rauciſonus, a, um; adj. giving a hoarſe ſound. * Rauciſoni leones, roaring lions.
 Raucitas, atis; f. hoarſeneſs.
RAUCUS, a, um; adj. [ἀ ſono] hoarſe, alſo loud. See ravus. * Conſentus rauci, unpleaſant muſick. * Niſi ipſe rumor jam raucus erit factus, unleſs the report had already ceaſ'd; unleſs there had been no more talk about it.
 † Raudus, a, um, imperfect, unwrought.
 † Rauduſculus, a, um, brazen, of braſs.
 Rāvenna, æ; f. a city of Gallia Togata, ſuppoſed to be built preſently after the confuſion of tongues.
 Ravennates, the people of Ravenna.
 † Raviatus, a, um; adj. made hoarſe.
 Ravidus, a, um; adj. brown-coloured. * Oculi ravidī, grey eyes.
 Rav-io, iſe; neut. to rave, to cry till one be hoarſe.
 RAVIS, iſ; f. [ῥάβδης, vel ἀ ſono] hoarſeneſs. * Ad ravim poſcere, to call ſer a thing till one's throat be ſore.
 Ravius, a lake in Ireland called Erne.
 Rauraci, a people of Germany.
 Raurici, many, near the Helvetii.
 Rauriaci, Helvetii.
 RāvUS, a, um; adj. [ῥαπάνος] ruſſet gray, dull, blunt, dry.

R ante E.

RE, præp. [ἀ retro per apoc. vel ἀ πῶ] in compoſ. ſignificat * Retro, ut reſpicio, to look back. * Rurſum, ut repuerſco, to grow a child again. * Contra, ut re-luſtor, to ſtruggle againſt. * Super, ut redundo, to overflow. * Longē, ut removeo, to put away at a diſtance. * Aliquando regat, ut re-tego, to uncover. * Aliq. intendit, ut remaſceſco, to wax very lean. * Aliq. nil mutat, ut ſupinus, reſupinus, with the face upward. Note, ante vocales et b interponitur d, as in redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo, redhibeo.
 Readopto, are; act. to adopt again.
 Reædifico, are; act. to reſtore and build again. * Reædificare meritum, to get into favour again.
 Reālis, e; adj. [ἀ res] real, true.
 Reālitās, atis; f. reality.
 Reāliter; adv. really, according to the truth.
 Reapſe; adv. [qu. re ipſa] in truth, in very deed.
 Reaſūmo, ēre; to take again.
 R. āte, a town of the Sabines.

Reatinus, a, um; adj. of Reate.
 † Reātūra, æ; f. a being arraigned.
 Reātus, ſis; m. guiltineſs, a being called in queſtion.
 Rēbellātio, ōnis; f. a rebelling.
 Rēbellātor, ōris; m. }
 Rēbellatrix, icis; f. } a rebel.
 Rēbellio, ōnis; f. a rebellion, riſing againſt.
 Rebellis, e, [ἀ bellum] rebellious.
 Rebellium, ii; n. a rebellion.
 Rebello, are; neut. to rebel, riſe againſt. * Rebellat vulnus, the wound grows bad again.
 † Rēbito, ēre; neut. to return.
 † Rēboātus, ſis; m. a bellowing and ſounding again.
 Reboo, are; neut. to bellow and ſound again; to echo back.
 † Rebrachiatorium, ii; n. a liſt about a monk's arm.
 Rebull-io, iſe, to boil up. * Spiritum rebullire, to give up the ghoſt.
 Recalcitro, are; act. acc. to wince or kick backward.
 Recalco, are; act. acc. to trample upon, tread under foot.
 Recal-co, ēre; to be hot again.
 Recaleſco-o, ēre, to grow hot again.
 Recaleſco-o, ēre, to make hot again.
 Recaleſco-o, ēre, to make hot again.
 Recalvaſter, ii; m. ſomewhat bald behind.
 † Recalvitieſ, ei; f. baldneſs behind.
 Recalvus, a, um; adj. bald behind.
 Recand-co, ēre, to be hot or white again, to be in a great heat. * Recanduit ira, he was very wrath.
 Recandefco, ēre, to grow white or hot.
 Recānitum, i; n. a city in Italy.
 Recano, ēre; neut. to ſing again, call back by ſinging, ſound a retreat.
 Recantatio, ōnis; f. a recantation.
 Recantātus, a, um; adj. ſung again. * Opprobria recantata, reproaches revoked and turned into praies.
 Recanto, are; act. to uncharm; to recant, to echo, or unſay again.
 Recapitūlatio, ōnis; f. a brief repeating the heads.
 Recapitūlor, āri, to recapitulate.
 Recaptivātus, a, um; adj. taken captive again.
 Recāſtigo, are; act. to reſiſe.
 Recāſurus, a, um; part. fut. in ruſ of recido; falling back.
 Recāvus, a, um; adj. hollow and arched upward.
 Recē-do, ſi, ſum, dere; neut. to depart, go away, to recoil, to ceaſe, to ſwerve from, miſtake, avoid, to return, forget. * Ab hoſtibus recedere, to retreat. * A vita, de medio recedere, to die. * Tu ab iſtoc procul recedas, ſtand you off from him. * Quæ procul recedere, which are aſt off. * Recēſit venter, the belly ſunk.
 Recello, ēre, to caſt down, ſtrike back.
RECEN-S, tiſ; adj. flor, tiſſimus; [ab Heb. rejah, odor, vel rethem uterus] new, freſh, late, laſt. * Miles recens, a ſoldier entering the field. * Recenti re, forthwith. * Recens ē provinciā, new come out of the province. * Pullus à partu recens, a colt new foaled. * Recens ab illorum ætate, preſently after their time.
 Recēns; adv. newly, lately, freſhly.
 Recenſ-co, ui, itum, to reckon, rehearſe. * Exercitum recenſere, to muſter an army. * Opus recenſere, to review for correction.

Rēcensio, ōnis; f. a mustering of an army, a taxing of citizens or subjects, a rehearsing, reviewing.
Rēcensitus, a, um; part. of recensior; reckoned, told, viewed.
Rēcensius, a, um; part. of recensior; reckoned, called over again.
Rēcensus, ūs; m. a reckoning, rehearsing.
Recentior; adv. lately, newly.
† Recentia, æ; f. newness.
Recento, are, to repeat, to renew.
Rēcensor, ari; pass. to be renewed.
† Recentulus, a, um, very new.
† Recepto, for recepero.
Receptaculum, i; n. a place receiving any thing, a receptacle, refuge, storehouse. * **Receptaculum omnium purgamentorum**, the common-sewer.
Receptatio, ōnis; f. an often receiving.
Receptator, ōris; f. a frequent receiver.
Receptio, ōnis; f. a receiving.
Receptivus, a, um; adj. reserved, exempt, excepted from alienation.
Recepto, are; to receive often, to harbour.
Receptor, ōris; m. } a receiver of
Receptrix, icis; f. } stolen goods, a
 harbourer of thieves, a concealer of theft.
Receptum, i; n. a promise.
Receptum est; imp. it is approved.
Receptus, a, um; part. of recipior; received, saved.
Receptus, ūs; m. a retreat, or retiring; also a refuge. * **Receptui canere**, to sound a retreat.
Recessim; adv. going backward, retreatingly.
Rēcēssio, ōnis; f. } a recoiling or go-
Rēcēssus, ūs; m. } ing back, a se-
 crecy, a retreat. * **Rēcēssus maris**, the ebbing of the sea. * **Luna accessu & recessu suo solis lumen accipit**, the moon borrows the sun's light by coming on and off. * **Plus habet in recessu quam in fronte promittit**, it has more within than it promiseth without.
† Rechamus, i; m. a truckle.
Rēcīdīvatio, ōnis; f. a relapse.
† Rēcīdīvo, are, to relapse, renew.
Rēcīdīvus, a, um; adj. falling again after it was got up. * **Rēcīdīva febris**, a relapse into a fever.
Rēcīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdere; neut. [of re and cado] to fall again or backward. * **Eō recidit**, the matter is come to this pass. * **In cassum recidere**, to come to nothing. * **Ad paucos recidit ars musica**, few men are poets. **Quorsum recidet tuum responsum**, what will you answer? * **Hoc in memoriam pueritiæ tuæ recidit**, this puts you in mind of your childhood.
Rēcīdo, di, tum, dēre; act. [of re and cado] to cut off or away, to pare, geld. * **Quamprimum longas Phæbe recide comas**, O Phæbe cut off thy long hair very quickly.
† Reciduo, are, to fall back or again.
† Reciduum, i; n. the rest, remnant, or residue.
† Rēcīnātus, a, um; adj. wearing the garment recinium.
Recinctus, a, um; part. of recingo; ungirt; also armed again.
Recingo, xi, ctum, gere; act. acc. to ungird, strip.
Rēcīnātus, a, um; adj. wearing the garment recinium.

Rēcīnium, ii; n. [à rejicio] a square mantle used by the Romans.
Rēcīno, inui, entum, [à cano] to sing over and over again, to report.
† Reciperantia, æ; f. a league between princes for the delivering of any thing.
† Recipero, are, to refresh.
Rēcīpio, ēpi, eptum, ipere; act. acc. [of re and capio] to receive, take again, to admit, to recover, to retire, to promise, renew. * **In se recipere**, to undertake. **Ad se recipere**, to entertain or harbour. * **Recipere se**, to come to one's self. * **Recipe ad me**, come hither. * **Recipere ensē**, to draw out a sword. * **Recipere ad tergum**, to put in the rear. * **Cum ædes venderet solum paternum recepit**, when he sold his house to keep his father's chair. * **Ad frugem ie recipere**, to grow thrifty. * **Recipere causam capitis alicujus**, to be any one's counsel when tried for his life.
Recipior, ēris, i; pass. to be received, admitted, &c. * **Recipi ad Deos**, to be canonized. * **Recipi in cibum**, to be good to eat.
Reciprocatio, ōnis; f. a returning thither whence it came. * **Reciprocatio maris**, the ebbing of the sea.
† Reciprocatus, a, um, returning to the same point.
† Reciprocicornis, e; adj. having horns turned backward and forward again.
Reciproco, are, to return thither from whence he came. * **Si quidem ista sic reciprocantur**, since these things are so interchangeable. * **Reciprocare aërem**, to take breath.
Reciprocus, a, um; adj. [à recipio] reciprocal, returning whence it came. * **Annis reciprocus**, a river whirling back. * **Argumenta reciproca**, arguments capable of being retorted.
Recisāmen, inis; } n. a paring,
Recisamentum, i; } shred, thin slice.
Recisio, ōnis; f. a paring or cutting away; a recision of a debate.
Recisus, a, um; part. of recidor; pared or cut off.
Rēcītatio, ōnis; f. a rehearsing, repeating, reading aloud.
Recitator, ōris; m. } a loud rehear-
Recitatrix, icis; f. } er.
Rēcītātus, a, um, rehearsed. * **Recitatus hæres testamento**, declared heir at the reading of the will.
Recito, are; act. to recite, rehearse, to read aloud, to say by heart.
† Reclāmatio, ōnis; f. a crying against, a gainsaying.
Reclāmator, ōris; m. } a gainsay-
Reclāmatrix, icis; f. } er.
Reclāmītiatio, ōnis; f. a frequent gainsaying.
Reclāmītiator, ōris; m. a frequent gainsayer.
Reclāmīto, are; neut. to cry often against.
Reclāmo, are; neut. dat. to cry against, gainsay, to cry out in answer, to echo back, to ring with; to oppose. * **Reclamo tibi pro reo**, I don't allow what you urge against the criminal.
Reclinatio, ōnis; f. a leaning or bending towards.
Reclinātor, ōris; m. a leaner or bend-er towards.

Reclinātorium, ii; n. a place bending downwards.
Reclinātus, a, um; part. reclined or bending, or leaning towards.
Reclinis, e; } adj. hanging or
Reclinus, a, um; } bending down, leaning upon.
Reclino, are; act. acc. to lean and bend unto. * **Ubi se dolor reclinaret**, when the pain sunk or was ceased. * **Reclinare onus imperii in aliquem**, to rest the stress of the empire upon one.
Reclivis, e; adj. } bending somewhat
Reclivus, a, um; } upward or backward.
Reclūdo, si, sum, dēre; act. acc. [of re and claudio] to open, disclose, discover, to draw out.
Reclūso, ōnis; f. an opening.
Reclūsus, a, um; part. of recludor; opened.
† Recocta, æ; f. coarse cheese.
Recoctus, a, um; part. of recoquor; sodden again, well exercised, pure, perfect. * **Recoctus senex**, a subtle old man, of great experience in the affairs of the world.
Recoeno, are, to sup again or twice.
Rēcōgitatio, ōnis; f. a thinking again.
Recoquito, are; act. to consider or think upon again, to ponder.
Recognitio, ōnis; f. an acknowledgment, a survey, or calling over a catalogue.
Recognitor, ōris; m. a reviser.
Recognosco, ōvi, itum, oscere; act. to acknowledge, know again, to view seriously, review, to muster, visit, recollect. * **Recognoscere decretum**, to look a decree over again, to amend something in it.
Recolligo, egi, ctum, igere; acc. to gather together again, to recover, to recall, renew. * **Recolligere vires à longâ ægritudine**, to pick up strength after a long sickness. * **Recolligere animum iratum alicujus**, to appease any one's wrath.
Recōlo, ōlui, ultum, olere; act. acc. to till or dress again, to adorn anew, to polish, to bring to mind. * **Quæ si ipse tecum recolis**, if you remember your self. * **Recolere studia**, to fall to studying again.
† Recomendo, are, to recommend.
Recommīscor, i; dep. to study to make new, to call to mind.
† Recompensatio, ōnis; f. a requiting or making satisfaction.
† Recompensio, are, to requite.
Recompōno, ere; act. to make up again.
Recompōsitus, a, um; part. à recomponor; made up again.
Reconciliatio, ōnis; f. a reconciliation, agreeing, a peace-making.
Reconciliator, ōris; m. } a recon-
Reconciliatrix, icis; f. } ciler.
Reconciliātus, a, um; part. reconciled, made friends, agreed on.
Reconcilio, are; act. acc. & dat. perf. to reconcile, bring into favour again, to recover what is lost. * **Animos populi sibi reconciliare**, to win the people's hearts to him. * **Reconciliare filium domum**, to get his son home again. * **Reconciliare existimationem**, to recover his former reputation.
Reconcīno, are; act. to repair, amend, set together again, patch up.
 Recon-

Reconditorium, ii; n. a chest or cof-
fer.
Reconditus, a, um; part. of recon-
dor; hidden, laid up. * Voces
reconditæ, obsolete words.
Recond-o, idi, itum; act. to hide or
lay up. * Gladium in vaginâ re-
condere, to put up one's sword.
Recondu-co, xi, sum, cere; act. to
renew a lease.
Reconflo, are; to melt or cast again,
repair.
Reco-quo, xi, sum, quere; act. to
settle again, to renew. * Ferrum
recoquere, to cast a new iron. *
Pellem recoquere, to renew youth.
Recordatio, ōnis; f. a remembrance.
Recordor, ari; dep. [à cor] to re-
member, call to mind, relate. * A-
liquid cum animo suo recordari,
to bring a thing to one's remem-
brance.
Recorr-igo, exi, ectum, igere; act.
to correct again.
Recrastino, are; to delay, put off from
day to day.
Recreatio, ōnis; f. a refreshing, re-
storing, a recovery from sickness.
Recreator, ōnis; m. a refresher.
Recreatus, a, um; part. of recreor;
refreshed, recruited. * E morbo
recreatus, recovered.
Recrementitius, a, um; adj. of dregs,
dregs, or bran.
Recrementum, i; n. [à cerno] dregs,
lees, bran, dregs, refuse.
Recreo, are; to cause or beget anew, to
recreate, refresh, renew, recruit. *
Se recreare, to recover. * Consules
recreare, to create consuls anew. *
Carnem recreare, to make new flesh
to grow.
Recrepo, are; to sound again.
Recreſco, ere; to grow again.
Recriminatio, ōnis; f. a retriminate-
ing.
Recriminor, ari; to retort a reproach
or accusation.
Recrudescō, ere; neut. to grow a-
new, fresh or sore again, to break
out again. * Pugna recruduit, the
fight began afresh.
Recta; adv. straight forward, right
on, directly.
Recta [sc. tunica] a stiff coat.
Rectangulus, a, um; right-corner'd.
Recte, ius, iſſimè; adv. right; right-
fully; well; so, sumptuously, patient-
ly. * Facere alicui recte, to do one
a kindness.
Recticaulis, e; with an upright stalk.
Rectifico, are; to rectify.
Rectilineus, a, um; of straight lines.
Rectio, ōnis; f. a ruling, governing.
Rectitudo, inis; f. rightness, straight-
ness, uprightness.
Rector, ōnis; m. a governor, guar-
dian, the emperor. * Provinciar
rector, a deputy.
Rectrix, icis; f. a governess.
Rectum, i; n. right, integrity. *
Animi rectum servare, to live up-
rightly.
Rectus, a, um; part. of regor; ruled.
Rectus, a, um; adj. right, straight,
tall, steady, even, just, upright. *
Cena recta, a compleat feast. *
Tunica recta, a stiff coat. * Ocu-
lis aspicere rectis, to look straight
forward. * Facie recta, confident-
ly. * Casus rectus, the nominative
case. * Via recta narrare, to tell
any thing the direct, short, and plain
way.

Recubitus, ōis; m. a lying all along,
a leaning or lolling backward.
Recubio, are; to lie all along, to lie
back.
Recu-do, di, dēre; act. to work or
forge new again, to new coin.
Recula, æ; f. [à res] a small mat-
ter or thing.
Reculco, are; [à calco] to trample
under foot.
Recultus, a, um; part. of recolor;
tilled or dressed again.
Recu-into, bui, bitum, mbere; neut.
to sit down, lean back.
Recuperatio, ōnis; f. a recovering
again, regaining.
Recuperator, ōnis; m. a recoverer.
Recuperatrix, icis; f. she that reco-
vers.
Recuperatores, judges of the common-
pleat.
Recuperatorius, a, um; of recovery.
Recupero, are; act. [à capio] to re-
cover, get again. * Somnum recu-
perare, to fall to sleep again.
† **Recupio**, ere; to desire greatly, or
over and over again.
Recuratio, ōnis; f. a diligent do-
ing.
Recurator, ōnis; m. a recoverer.
Recuratus, a, um; diligently done.
Recuro, are; to do diligently, to take
good heed in doing, to recover or heal
again.
Recur-ro, ri, sum, rere; neut. to run
back or again, to have recourse unto.
* In contrarium recurrere, to hold
either way.
† **Recurſatio**, ōnis; f. a returning.
Recurſio, ōnis; f. a returning, a re-
cursus, ūs; m. a course, a run-
ning back. * Curſus & recursus
maris, the ebbing and flowing of the
sea.
Recurſo, are; neut. to run again, or
return often, to begin afresh. * Hoc
animo recurſat, this comes often to
my mind.
Recurvatio, ōnis; f. a bending
back.
Recurvatus, a, um; part. of recur-
vor; bent backward; crooked.
† **Recurvè**; adv. crookedly.
Recurvitas, atis; f. crookedness.
Recurvo, are; to make crooked, to bend
back.
Recurvus, a, um; adj. very crooked,
winding back with wrinklings and
crankings.
Recusabilis, e; adj. refusable.
Recusatio, ōnis; f. a refusing, de-
fence.
† **Recusator**, ōnis; m. a refuser.
Recuſo, are; [à cauſa] to refuse, de-
ny, not to be able, to be against. *
Non recuſo, I am content.
Recuſſabilis, e; that may be stricken
back. * Pila recuſſabilis, a hand-
ball.
† **Recuſſo**, are; to beat back.
Recuſſus, a, um; part. of recutior;
shaken or beaten back or in.
Recuſſus, ūs; m. a beating back or
inward.
† **Recut-io**, ere; [of re and quatio]
to beat or strike again.
Recutitus, a, um; adj. [à cutis]
circumcised.
† **Redabſol-vo**, vi, utum; to absolve or
loose again.
Redaſtus, a, um; part. of redigor;
brought by force. * In id redaſtus
ſum loci, I am in ſuch a condition.
† **Redaſtus**, ūs; m. revenue, profit.

† **Redadopto**, are; to adopt again.
Redambulo, are; to walk back again.
Redamo, are; [of re and amo] to
love again.
† **Redandro**, are; to return.
† **Redardeſco**, ere; to be enflamed a-
gain.
Redarguo, ui, ūtum, ūere; act. to
diſprove, confute, check, blame, find
fault with.
Redarii; a people of Germany.
Redauſpico, are; to begin again or
Redauſpicor, ari; afreſh.
Reddendus, a, um; to be reckoned.
† **Reddibo** for reddam.
Redditio, ōnis; f. a reſtoring, ſur-
rendering; alſo a parallel ſentence,
or the applying a ſentence, the mo-
ralizing a fable.
† **Redditus**, a, um; part. of reddor;
reſtored, ſurrendered.
† **Redditus**, ūs; m. revenue.
Redd-o, idi, itum, ere; act. [of re
and do] to render, ſurrender, to re-
ſtore or deliver, to diſpatch, to re-
hearse, to reſemble, to tranſlate, to
perform. * Laſſum reddere, to
make weary. * Cauſas reddere, to
ſhew a reaſon. * Animam red-
dere, to expire; alſo to breathe. *
Animum reddere, to fetch one a-
gain who was in a ſwoon. * Se
convivio reddere, to return to the
table. * Urinam reddere, to make
water. * Sine ſcripto reddere, to
ſay by heart. * Ferro vitam red-
dere, to be ſlain by a ſword. *
Commoſum cum reddidi, I have
nettled him. * Vini reddit colo-
rem, it comes near the colour of
wine. * Vinu croci reddere, to
taſte like ſaffron. * Alterius rei
vicem reddere, to ſerve inſtead of
it. * Hæc in ſuis locis reddam,
I will ſpeak of theſe in their proper
places. * Ager reddit, the field
bears a good crop.
Reddor, eris; paſſ. to be rendered;
offered in ſacrifice, or by way of thank-
ſgiving.
Redemptio, ōnis; f. a redemption,
ransom, purchaſing. * Operis re-
demptio, a taking work by the
great.
† **Redemptiōnālis**, e; of redeem-
ing.
† **Redemptio**, are; to ransom one by
one.
† **Redempto**, are; to redeem often.
Redemptor, ōnis; m. a redeemer;
Redemptrix, icis; f. alſo a ſur-
veyor or taker of work by the great.
* Cauſarum redemptores, petti-
foggers.
Redemptura, æ; f. a ſarving, a
renting the publick offices or ruſ-
ſoms.
Redemptus, a, um; part. of redi-
mor; redeemed, recovered.
Red-co, ivi, itum, ire; neut. [of re
and co] to return, to come or go
again, to yield. * Viam redire, to
go his way back again. * Ad in-
genium redire, to return to his old
wont. * Ad ſe redire, to come to
one's ſenſes. * In orbem redire,
to come round. * Res redit ad
reſſum or ad raſtros, the matter is
deſperate. * In gratiam cum ali-
quo redire, to be good friends with
any one. * Ex his nihil ad me re-
dit, I get nothing by theſe things.
* Ut ad pauca redeam, but to
make ſhort of it. * Reditum eſt
(6) Q Roman.

Romam, they went back again to Rome. * In ordines redire, to rally, as a disordered army.
 Redhibeo, ui, itam, ere; act. [of re and habeo] to make one take again that which was sold.
 Redhibitio, ōnis; f. a restoring, a returning upon one's hands.
 Redhibitor, ōris; m. a restorer.
 Redhibitorius, a, um; adj. returning back upon the seller.
 Redhibitum, i; n. a thing turned upon one's hands.
 † Redico, ere; act. to tell again or often.
 Rediculus, i; m. a certain god, worshipped for frightening Hannibal from Rome.
 Rediens, euntis, returning. * Luna rediens, the new moon.
 Redigo, egi, actum, igere; act. [of re and ago] to bring by force, to drive back, to gather together in one, to reduce. * Quæstum totum ad se redigere, to bring all the grist to his mill. * Hostem redigere in castra, to drive the enemy into their camp. * Pecuniam redigere, to heap money together. * Ad maciem redigere, to make as lean as a rake.
 Redimiculum, i; n. the attire or ornaments of a woman's head and neck, as a bonnet, French hood, &c. also a knot.
 REDIM-IO, ire; act. [ab amico, vel à δῆμα, vinculum] to crown, compass about, adorn. * Crinem redimire corymbis, to impale the hair with ivy branches and berries.
 Redimitus, a, um; part. of redimor; crowned, adorned.
 Redimitus, ūs; m. a binding about.
 Redimo, egi, emptum, imere; act. [of re and emo] to redeem, ransom, recover, farm. * Lites redimere, to compound a suit. * Pacem sibi redimere, to purchase himself peace. * Opus redimere faciendum, to take work by the great.
 Redinteg-er, ra, rum; adj. [of re and integer] restored, renewed. * Ira redintegra, a quarrel broken out afresh.
 Redintegratio, ōnis; f. a restoring, renewing.
 Redintegrator, ōris; m. a restorer, renewer.
 Redintegro, are; act. to restore, to renew; to set on foot again. * Animum redintegrare, to put into courage again. * Redintegrare bellum, to prepare for a new war.
 Redintuinum, a city in Bohemia, called Tain.
 † Redinunt, for redeunt.
 Redipisco, sci; [ab adipiscor] to get again, recover.
 † Redisco, ere, to learn again.
 Reditio, ōnis; f. a returning, or coming again. * Quid tibi huc reditio fuit? what made you come hither again?
 Redito, are; [à redeo] to return often, to and fro.
 Reditus, ūs; m. a return, rent, or revenue, a passage. * Ferre reditum, to return.
 † Redivia, æ; f. an agnail or whitlow. See reduvia.
 Rediviotus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged.

Redivius, ii; m. a tick, or horse-leach.
 Redivivus, a, um; adj. [qu. rediens vivus] returning to life again, revived, repaired, set up new again.
 † Redo, ōnis; m. a fish without a back-bone.
 † Redōcco, ere, to teach again.
 Redol-co, ui, itum, ere; neut. [of re and oleo] to savour, give a smell either good or bad; resemble. * Situm redolere, to smell mouldily.
 † Redomo, are, to tame again.
 † Redōnatio, ōnis; f. a giving again.
 Redōno, are, to give again, forgive.
 Redordior, iri; [ab ordior] to unweave, to undo.
 Redorm-io, ire, to sleep again.
 Redormitio, ōnis; f. a falling asleep a second time.
 † Redorsatus, a, um; part. broken-back'd.
 Redorso, are, to return back again.
 † Redōstio, ire, to give thanks, requite, restore, return.
 Redū-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. to lend or bring again. * Numen reducere, to atone the deity. * Reducere in memoriam, to call to mind. * Reducere cicatricem, to skin a sore. * Liberalitatem reducere, to straighten or restrain bounty.
 Reductio, ōnis; f. a leading or bringing again.
 Reductor, ōris; m. a bringer again.
 Reductus, a, um; part. of reductor; brought back, restored, reconciled, secret, winding. * Reducta vallis, a lonesome valley. * Virtus est medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, virtue is the mean between two contrary vices.
 Redulcēratūs, a, um; part. of redulceror; made sore again.
 Redulcēro, are; act. to make sore again.
 Reduncūs, a, um; adj. bowed back or inward.
 Redundantē; adv. superfluously.
 Redundantia, æ; f. an overflowing, or superfluous abounding.
 Redundatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing, abounding. * Redundatio stomachi, the turning of the stomach.
 Redundātus, a, um; part. overflowing.
 Redundo, are; neut. [of re and unda] to overflow, to redound, to be superfluous. * Uno digito redundare, to have one finger too many. * Hoc facinus in tuum redundabit caput, your bones shall pay for this villany.
 Redundivium, ii; n. an agnail or whitlow.
 Reduplicatio, ōnis; f. a doubling.
 Reduplicator, ōris; m. a doubler.
 Reduplico, are; act. to double.
 Redūro, are, to open.
 Redūvia, [ab ant. reduo, i. e. iterum vestio] the loose skin at the root of the nails.
 Redūvīæ, arum, the cast skins of serpents; fragments, relics.
 Redūvīosus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged.
 Redux, ūcis; c. [à reduco] one re-

turned from danger or captivity safe to his own country; returning or bringing back.
 † Refarcio, are, to bind again, or unbind.
 † Refectio, ōnis; f. a mending, recruiting, refreshing, repairing. * Refectio ciborum, a repast.
 Refector, ōris; m. a mender, repairer.
 Refectōrium, ii; n. a common hall, or dining-room.
 Refectus, a, um; part. of reficior; renewed.
 Refectus, ūs; m. a refreshing, recruiting, repairing, mending.
 Refello, ere; act. [of re and fello] to resell, confute, disprove. * Refellere testes, to make their evidences void and useless.
 Referb-co, ere, to cool, grow cool.
 Refer-cio, si, tum, cire; act. [of re and farcio] to fill, stuff full.
 Referendarii, ōrum, officers who made relations of petitions.
 Referio, ire; act. to strike again or back.
 Rē-fero, tūli, lātum, to bring again, resemble, relate, refer, direct, add to, turn, renew, render, do, hold out, interrupt, appoint, account, to confess. * Gratiam referre, to requite a courtesy. * Referre saporem salis, to taste like salt. * Referre morem, to bring a custom again in use. * Referre animum ad aliquid, to bend his mind to a thing. * Referre cum aliquo, to confer with. * Hæc referunt ad rem, these things concern the business. * Referre in album amicorum, to put one into his white book, or into the number of his friends. * In deos referre, to canonize. * In libellum referre, to register. * Receptum referre, to acknowledge an engagement. * Pedem referre, to retreat. * Referre rem or de re ad senatum, to set over a debate to be decided by the senate.
 Refert; imp. it belongs, concerns. * Quid tuū id refert, what is that to you? * Id ipsum refert magnopere, that same thing is of very great importance.
 Refertus, a, um; part. of refertior; filled, stuffed. * Refertus elephantum, having store of elephants.
 Reserv-co, ere; neut. to be very hot; also to cool again.
 Reservesco, ere, to grow hot again or scalding hot.
 Resibulo, are, to unbutton, unlace.
 Rē-icio, cci, ctum, icere; act. [of re and facio] to renew, refresh, delight, to mend. * Reficere testamentum, to make a new will. * Reficere tribunos, to make new tribunes. * Rates reficere, to tarreen ships. * Reficitur ei tantum ex possessionibus, his farms bring him in so much.
 Ref-go, xi, xum, gere; act. to pluck away that which was fastened, to draw out, to rescind, abrogate; also to fasten again. * Tabulas refingere, to take down proclamations.
 † Refingo, gere; act. to disguise, reforge.
 Refixus, a, um; part. of refigor; fixed, set fast.
 Reflagito, are, to require earnestly,

to demand any thing to be re-
stored.

† *Refliatio*, ōnis; f. a blowing back or contrary.

Refliatus, ūs; m. a contrary wind.

Refle-cto, xi, xum, *tere*; to bow back or again, to bring one to yield and desist from a strong resolution, to return again. * *Pedem inde re- flexit*, he went from thence.

† *Refleo*, *ere*; to bewail again.

† *Reflexim*; adv. backward.

Reflexus, a, um; part. of reflector; bowed back or again.

Reflo, are; to blow against; also to breathe.

Reflo-er, *ere*; to blossom, spring.

Refloresco, *ere*; to flourish again.

Reflo-o, xi, xum, *ere*; neut. to ebb, to fall again as a flood; also to flow again.

Reflo-us, a, um; adj. ebbing or flow- ing again.

Reflo-xus, ūs; m. the ebbing of the sea; also the tide and flood.

† *Refocillatio*, ōnis; f. a refresh- ing.

Refocillator, ōris; m. a refresher.

Refocillo, are; to refresh, comfort, make lusty again.

Refodio, ōdi, offum, *odere*; act. to dig afresh, to dig out of the earth, lay open by digging.

Reformatio, ōnis; f. a reforming, renewing.

Reformator, ōris; m. a reformer.

Reformatrix, icis; f. a reformer.

Reformatus, a, um; part. of reform- or; reformed, or formed again.

Reformidatio, ōnis; f. a fearing greatly.

Reformido, are; to fear greatly, dread.

Reformo, are; act. to reform, renew, bring to a new shape, mend. * *Re- formare ad exemplum aliquod*, to make a thing like the pattern.

Refoveo, ōvi, ōtum, *overe*; act. to cherish and comfort again, to re- store to its former state. * *Discipli- nam castrorum lapsam refovere*, to bring martial discipline to its former pitch, to see the soldiery as well trained up as ever.

Refractariolus, a, um; adj. some- what unruly, restive or stubborn.

Refractarius, a, um; adj. rebellious, obstinate, stubborn, wilful. * *Equus refractarius*, a hard-mouth'd restive horse.

Refractio, ōnis; f. a rebounding, a reflecting.

Refractum, i; n. a ground broken or laid fallow.

Refractus, a, um; part. of refringor; broken up, weakened. * *Refractis pudoris claustris*, being quite shame- less.

Refrænatio, ōnis; f. a checking, curbing, or holding in.

Refrænator, ōris; m. a curber.

† *Refrænatus*, a, um; part. of re- frænor; curbed, checked.

Refræno, are; to restrain, refrain, to check and hold in. * *Refrænare a- reditu*, to stop one's return.

† *Refragabilis*, e; adj. to be withstood or gainst.

Refragatio, ōnis; f. an opposing.

Refragor, ari; to oppose, to cross, gainst, resist, to deny.

Refricatio, ōnis; f. a galling, or rubbing an old sore.

Refric-o, ui & avi, tum & atum, are;

to rub hard or again, to pull the skin off a sore that was upon heal- ing, renew, bring fresh into memory.

* *Refricat crebro lippitudo*, I am often troubled with the waterish run- ning of the eyes.

Refrig-co, *ero*; neut. to grow cold again. * *Res refrixit*, the business is now past the time.

Refrigeratio, ōnis; f. a cooling or making cold. * *Captare auræ re- frigerationem*, to lie out a cooling by the fresh air.

Refrigerator, ōris; m. a cooler.

Refrigeratorius, a, um; adj. cooling, apt to cool.

Refrigeratrix, icis; f. a cooler, re- fresher.

Refrigeratus, a, um; part. of refri- geror; cooled, refreshed. * *Refri- geratus rumor*, a story almost for- gotten.

Refrigerium, ii; n. a refreshment.

Refrigero, are; act. to cool, to make cold, to take off, refresh, cease and vanish. * *Refrigerare testem*, to abash or daunt a witness.

Refrige-o, *ere*; to grow cold a- gain, to begin to cease.

† *Refrina*, a bean sacrificed

† *Refrina faba*, for good luck to the corn.

Refringo, *regi*, actum, *ingere*; act. [of re and frango] to break open, beat back, to diminish, abate. * *Re- fringere vim Fortunæ*, to disarm the powerful goddess Fortune.

Refuga, æ; c. a fugitive, a run- away. * *Christi refuga*, an a- postate.

Refugio, *ugi*, gitum, *gere*; to flee away, flee back, to avoid, forbear.

* *Animus refugit*, my mind starts back. * *In ultimam regionem re- fugit*, he flies for refuge into the most distant country. * *Refugere judicem*, to refuse or except against a judge.

Refugium, ii; n. refuge, shelter, sanctuary, or place of refuge.

Refugus, a, um; adj. flying back.

* *Mare refugum*, the ebbing sea.

* *Cæsaries refuga*, locks cast back.

Refulgentia, æ; f. a glistening.

Refulg-co, *ere*; neut. to glister, to shine bright.

Refulgidus, a, um; adj. bright, shi- ning.

† *Refumo*, are; to smok again.

Refu-ndo, di, sum, *ndere*; act. to melt, to dissolve, cast out again, to pour back. * *Pecuniam refundere*, to pay money back again.

Refuse, ius, isimè; adv. largely, a- bundantly.

† *Refusio*, ōnis; f. a pouring back.

Refutor, ōris; m. he that pours or melts.

Refusus, a, um; part. of refundor; overflowing, spilled, overthrown, poured in again, great, wide.

Refutatio, ōnis; f. a confuting.

Refutator, ōris; m. a confuter.

† *Refutatorius*, a, um; confuting.

* *Preces refutatoriae*, a petition with reasons against passing a sen- tence.

Refutatus, a, um; part. of refutor; confuted, refuted.

Refutatus, ūs; m. a confuting or disproving.

Refuto, are; act. to refute, confute, disprove, disapprove, disappoint, to lade a boiling pot. * *Bellum re- futare*, to dispatch a war. * *Re-*

futare conatum alicujus, to hinder an enterprise.

† *Regaliolus*, i; m. a crown.

Regalis, e; adj. 3 art. [à rex] royal, regal, kingly.

† *Regalia*, royalties, royal ensigns; twelfth-tide.

† *Regalitas*, atis; f. majesty.

Regaliter; adv. royally, majestically.

Regelo, are; to thaw or dissolve.

Regelor, ari; to thaw or be dissolv'd.

† *Regemo*, *ere*; to lament again.

Regeneratio, ōnis; f. a being born again.

Regenerator, ōris; m. a renewer.

Regencro, are; to engender again.

* *Avum regeneravit*, she bore one like the grandfather.

Regenses, the people of Regium or

Rogienses, Reitz in Provence.

Reverentes, ium; rulers, governors.

† *Regerendarius*, ii; m. an officer who subscribed petitions, &c. also a register.

Regorminatio, ōnis; f. a springing out again.

Regermino, are; to spring out again.

Reg-ro, si, stum, *re-re*; act. to bring or cast up again, to resort, fling back, to vomit; also to register. *

Regerero invidiam in aliquem, to make others hate a person.

Regestum, i; n. a ridge in plowed land; also a register-book.

Reg-stus, a, um; part. of regeror; brought again.

Regia, æ; f. a king's house, palace or court. See *regius*.

† *Regibilis*, e; adj. easily ruled.

Regic, adv. like a king, imperi-

Regificè, cussly, magnificently.

Regificus, a, um; adj. royal, mag- nificent, sumptuous.

Regifugium, ii; n. a Roman feast kept the 24th day of February for the banishment of king Tarquin.

Regigno, *ere*; act. to beget again.

Regilla, æ; f. a prince's garment; also a kind of woman's garment. * *Re- gillam induit induculam*, she was clad in a rich robe.

Regillianus, i; m. a Roman who having some soldiers at supper at his house, and a question being started concerning his name, a certain gram- marian derived it from rex, where- upon they saluted him as emperor, and he was the next day saluted so by all.

† *Regillus*, a city of the Sabines, and a lake in Italy.

† *Regillus*; m. a petty king.

Regimen, inis; n. government; also a ship's tender.

Regimentum, i; n. government, a regiment of soldiers.

Regina, æ; a queen, lady.

Regio, ōnis; f. [à rego] a region, province or country, a ward in a city, a jurisdiction or limit. * *Re- gio viæ*, the road. * *E regione*, over-against. * *Regiones*, the four corners of heaven. * *Regionibus officii se continere*, to do his duty and no more. * *De reat regione deflectere*, not to let reason guide one.

† *Regiola*, æ; f. a small country.

Regionaliter; adv. according to re- gions or countries.

Regionarius, a, um; of a country.

Regionatim; adv. country by country, ward by ward.

Registrarius, ii; m. a registerer.

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Regi-

Registrum, i; n. [à regero] a register for memory's sake.
 † Rēgito, arc; to govern often.
 Regius, a, um; adj. [à rex] of the king, kingly, royal; also imperious, cruel, domineering. * Morbus regius, the king's evil. * Via regia, the king's highway.
 Reglūtatio, ōnis; f. a gluing fast, or ungluing.
 Reglūtino, arc; to glue again, and unglue.
 Reglūtinosus, a, um; adj. glued fast, gluey, clammy.
 Regnātor, ōris; m. a ruler, a lord. * Regnator agelli, one that has a small tenement.
 Regnatricis, icis; f. a queen, or principal lady. * Domus regnatricis, a royal family.
 Regnātūr; imperf. pass. there is a kingly government.
 Regnatus, a, um; part. of regnor; governed. * Regnata gens foemina, a country governed by women.
 Regni, the people of Regnum or Ringwood in Hantsire.
 † Regniculum, i; n. a little kingdom.
 Regno, arc; neut. to reign, rule, govern, to prevail. * In hoc uno regnat oratio, in this alone is the oration excellent and commendable, herein lies its excellency.
 Regnor, ari; pass. to be governed.
 Regnum, i; n. a kingdom, reign, dominion; also a family, a person's lands and possessions. * Regnavini fortiri talis, to cast dice who shall be king of good-fellows, or master of miracle.
 RE-GO, xi, cum, gēre; act. [ab ἀγών, porrigo, vel ab Heb. rag-nah, pascere, vel à Babyl. rac, rex] to direct, exercise. * Regere navem, to steer a ship.
 Regradātus, a, um; degraded, cashiered.
 Regrado, arc; to degrade; also to go back.
 Regredior, gressus sum, di; dep. [of re and gradior] to return, recoil, go back. * Regredi in memoriam, to call to mind.
 Regressio, ōnis; f. a retiring, going back.
 Regressus, ūs; m. } back.
 Rēgula, æ; f. a rule or square, a direction, a ruler; also a pannier of osiers, the superior member of a cornice; also any small plain fillet dividing great members. * Regula Lesbica, a nose of wax, a rule alterable at the pleasure of the measurer.
 Rēgularis, e; regular, made with a rule and square. * Regulares funiculi, carpenters lines.
 Rēgularitēr; adv. regularly, by rule.
 † Rēgulus, i; m. a patty king, a basilisk, a wrin.
 D. Regulus, the disciple of Dionysius the Arcopagite, and the first bishop of Sens in France, at whose coming all the idols tumbled down, by which miracle many were converted to the faith of Christ.
 Regutatio, ōnis; f. a tasting again.
 Regusto, arc; to taste again. * Regustare literas alicujus, to read a person's letter over a second time.
 Regyro, arc; to wind into a circle, to wheel round.

Rehālo, arc; to breathe again.
 Rejēctanea, orum; n. those things that are rejected by all persons.
 Rejēctaneus, a, um; adj. rejected, cast away.
 Rejēctatio, ōnis; f. a frequent casting away.
 † Rejēctio, ōnis; f. a casting back or away, a casting of the stomach. * Rejēctio iudicium, an excepting against judges.
 Rejēcto, arc; to cast away often, vomit up much.
 † Rejēctor, ōris; m. a rejecter.
 Rejēctus, a, um; part. of rejicior; cast away, deferred.
 Rejēctus, ūs; m. a casting away.
 Rej-icio, ēci, eci, eci, icere; act. [of re and jacio] to reject, to refuse, to cast back or away, to refer, to turn off or back, to put off, to vomit. * Rejicere iudicem, to refuse or except against a judge. * Rejicere causam ad senatum, to appeal to the decision of the parliament. * Rejicere sanguinem, to vomit blood.
 Rejiculus, a, um; adj. little worth, naughty, refuse. * Oves rejiculæ, sheep not fit to be bought.
 † Reice for rejice.
 † Reintegratus, a, um; renewed.
 Reipsa; adv. in very deed.
 Reiteratio, ōnis; f. a repeating, or doing again.
 Reiterator, ōris; m. a repeater.
 Reitero, arc; to repeat or do again.
 † Rejungo, ere; to rejoin.
 † Rejuvenescere, to grow young again.
 Relā-bor, bēris, plus sum, bi; dep. to slide or fall back, to relapse.
 Relangu-co, ēre; } neut. to grow
 Relanguēso o, ēre; } very feeble and faint, to relapse into a sickness.
 Relapsus, a, um; part. of relabor; sunk or fallen back.
 Relatio, ōnis; f. a reporting, a reference, a relation, a requital, a proposing. * Relatio gratiæ, a returning a kindness.
 Relativum, i; n. a relative.
 Relativus, a, um; adj. having relation to something.
 Relator, ōris; m. a reporter, teller.
 † Relatro, arc; to bark again.
 Relātus, a, um; part. of referor; related, repeated, brought again.
 Relātus, ūs; m. a commemoration, a reporting.
 † Relāvo, arc; to wash again.
 Relaxatio, ōnis; f. a relaxation or loosening, releasing, refreshing.
 Relaxator, ōris; m. a releaser.
 Relaxātus, a, um; part. released.
 Relaxo, arc; act. to release, loosen, make large or wide, to refresh. * Relaxare se, to set one's self free. * Relaxat dolor, the pain is not so great. * Relaxare animum, to unbend the mind, take it off from business and care.
 Relaxus, a, um; adj. relax, very loose, large and light.
 Relectus, a, um; read over again.
 Relēgatio, ōnis; f. a sending away, a banishing, a confining to some remote country.
 Relēgator, ōris; m. a banisher.
 Relēgātus, a, um; part. banished, sent away, removed afar off.
 Relēgo, arc; act. to send away, banish, remove out of the way, refer, to bequeath back again. * Relegare ad trirēmes, to condemn to the gal-

lies. * Relegare in exilium, to banish. * Relegare dotem, to leave a wife a jointure which will answer the portion she brought.
 Rel-ego, ēgi, eci, eci, eci; act. to read again, travel back or over again, to sail again by the same coast; also to gather in. * Relegere pecuniam, to fetch in his debts.
 Relentescō, ēre; to relent, to grow soft and pliant, to begin to flag.
 Relēvatio, ōnis; f. a relieving.
 Relēvātus, a, um; part. of relevo; eased, delivered.
 Relēvo, arc; act. to lift again, to ease, lighten, relieve, refresh. * Relevare animum alicujus, to cheer a person up.
 Relibo, arc, to taste again.
 † Relibro, arc; to weigh again.
 † Relicinus, a, um; adj. having the hair curled behind or turned backward. * Relicina frons, a high forehead without hair.
 Relictio, ōnis; f. } a leaving, for
 Relictus, ūs; m. } saking.
 Relictor, ōris; m. a forsaker.
 Relictum, i; n. a desperate debt.
 Relictus, a, um; part. of relinquor; forsaken, left, abandoned. * Relictus ab omni honestate, not having a grain of honesty. * Relictus mihi, being all alone without any disturbance.
 Relido, ēre; [of re and lido] to hurt again, disallow.
 Religamen, inis; n. a band, a cawl for the head.
 Religatio, ōnis; f. a binding fast.
 Religātor, ōris; m. a binder.
 Religatus, a, um; part. of religor; fast bound, fastened.
 † Religens, nis; religious, superstitious.
 Religio, ōnis; f. [à religo] religion, fear of God, reverence, conscience, great care or curiosity in doing any thing. * Mihi religio est, I scruple the doing it. * Ut me omnium officiorum obstringi religione arbitrarem, so that I thought it my bounden duty to do the part of a liege servant.
 Religiosē; adv. religiously, devoutly, reverently, superstitiously, nicely, scrupulously.
 Religiositas, atis; f. devoutness.
 Religiosus, a, um; adj. religious, devout, devoted, timorous, scrupulous, superstitious. * Dies religiosi, day of special note in the calendar. * Religiosissimus auctor, a very faithful author. * Religiosum est facere, I cannot in conscience do it.
 Religo, arc; act. to fasten, bind hard. * Religare bona religionibus, to give one's goods to pious uses. * Religare navem ferreis manibus, to gripe a ship with harping-irons.
 † Relingo, gēre; act. to lick again.
 Relino, ēvi and ini, itum, ēre; act. to open, to tap, to set abroad, to discover that which was smeared over. * Relinere epistolam, to break open a letter.
 Relinquitur; imp. it remains.
 Relinquo, qui, cum, nquere; act. to leave, forsake, to abandon, fail. * Animam relinquere, to die. * Res alienum relinquere, to die in debt. * Relinquere scriptum, to leave

leave in writing.

Reliqua, otum; n. the remains of a reckoning.

Reliquatio, ōnis; f. an owing of the rest, a being in arrears.

Reliquator, ōris; m. he that owes a sum remaining. * Superioris anni reliquator, one in arrears for the last year.

Reliquiae, arum; f. relicks, remains, leavings, ashes of the dead, the ruins of houses. * Persequi reliquias allicujus, to go on to finish what any one left.

Reliquor, ari; dep. to be behind-hand in the payment of any sum.

Reliquum, i; n. a remnant.

Reliquus, a, um; adj. [à relinquo] the rest, residue or remainder. * Nihil est reliqui, there is nothing left. * Reliquum est, it remains. * De reliquo, as for the rest. * Reliquos facere, to leave remaining.

Relisus, a, um; part. of relidor; hurt, hurt again.

Relit-co, ēre; } [of re and lateo]

Relitesc-o, ēre; } to lie hid behind or again.

Religio, ōnis; f. See religio.

+ Relocatio, ōnis; f. a placing or letting out again.

Reloco, aro; act. to place or let out again.

Relu-co, xi, cēre; neut. to shine or glister brightly.

Reluctatus, a, um; part. of reluctor; striving against.

Reluctor, ari; dep. to resist, wrestle or strive against.

+ Reluminatio, ōnis; f. an enlightening again.

+ Relumino, are; act. to enlighten again.

Reluo, ēre; act. [à lavo] to wash again; also to release and take home a pawn.

Rēmācero, are; to make lean again.

Rēmācresc-o, ēre; to grow lean again.

Rēmād-co, ēre; to wet again.

Rēmālēdico, ēre; to revile again.

Rēmāncipo, are; to repossess another, to reinstate him in what he was dispossessed of.

Rēmādo, are; act. to command again.

Rēmādo, ēre; act. to chew again, to chew the cud.

Rēmān-co, ēre; neut. to remain behind, to survive.

Rēmān-o, are; neut. to drop again, to drop down, overflow, to cause to return by degrees.

Rēmānsio, ōnis; f. a remaining or abating behind.

+ Rēmāsculo, are; to give courage.

Rēmēābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may be returned unto.

Rēmēaculum, i; n. a returning, or place of retreat.

Rēmēatio, ōnis; f. } a returning, a

Rēmēatus, ūs; m. } repeal of banishment.

+ Rēmēcūli, little ships about Lemnos.

Rēmēdio, are; } to cure, to heal.

Rēmēdior, ari; }

Rēmēdium, ii; n. [à medeor] a remedy or cure. * Rēmēdium habere, to be good to heal or cure.

Rēmēligo, inis; f. [ab ant. mello, i. e. moror] a bar, stop or hindrance; also the remora fish.

Rēmēmoro, ari; dep. to call to re-

membrance.

+ Rēmendo, are; to correct or amend.

Rēmensus, a, um; part. of remetior; measuring or measured again.

Rēmeco, are; to return. * Rēmearc in sese, to turn round in a circle.

+ Rēmergo, ēre; to plunge again.

Rēmētior, mensus sum, tiri; to measure again, restore exactly, call over, to consider. * Rēmētiri æ-

quor, to fall back again. * Rēmētiamur frumentum pecuniā, let us give money for corn.

Rēmex, igis; m. [à remigo] a waterman, razor.

Rēmigatio, ōnis; f. a rowing.

Rēmigātor, ōris; m. a rower or sailer.

Rēmigēratio, ōnis; f. a returning.

+ Rēmigēro, are; to return.

Rēmigium, ii; n. a rowing; the flying of birds; also a company of rowers.

Rēmigo, are; m. [remos ago] to row with an oar.

Rēmigro, are; neut. to return to one's habitation.

Rēmīniscētia, æ; f. a calling to remembrance.

Rēmīniscor, sci; dep. cum gen. vel acc. [ab ant. meniscor, i. e. mēni-

ni] to remember, to call to mind.

Rēmīpes, ēdis; c. flat-footed; also passing on upon oars.

Rēmīsc-co, ēre; act. to mingle together or again.

+ Rēmīssa, æ; f. a remission, forgiveness.

Rēmīssarius, a, um; adj. used for the ease of another. * Vectis rēmīssarius, a lighter bar.

Rēmīssē; adv. negligently, slackly, slothfully, mildly, lowly.

Rēmīssio, ōnis; f. a remission, slackening, releasing or forgiving, an abating. * Rēmīssionis annus, the year of jubilee. * Rēmīssio super-

ciliorum, the smoothing the brows, a looking pleasantly. * Rēmīssio vo-

cis, a falling of the voice.

Rēmīssor, ōris; m. a forgiver.

Rēmīssus, a, um; part. of remissor; loosed, slack, remiss, careless, smooth.

* Vere rēmīssus ager, the land open by the spring. * Rēmīssus a-

nimo, without courage, heartless.

* Sanguis ē pulmone rēmīssus, blood cast out of the lungs. * Rēmīssus ab re, unactive in his af-

fairs.

Rēmīstus, a, um; part. of remīsscor; mingled together or again.

Rēmītto, si, stum, ttere; act. to send back again, refresh, to slacken, to for-

give, let down, assuage, release, to permit. * De suo remittere, to

part with somewhat of his right.

* Aliquid ex pristina virtute re-

mittere, to lose somewhat of his an-

cient valour. * Rēmītere quæ-

rere, to leave off inquiring. * Ven-

tus rēmīst, the wind is allayed.

* Rēmītere opinionem, to quit an

opinion. * Rēmītere frenos do-

lori, to grieve sorely. * Rēmītere

alicui officium, to dispense with his

service.

Rēmōli-or, ri; dep. to remove by force, to leave or sling off. * Rēmō-

liri aliquem, earnestly to draw one off. * Arma rēmōliri, to levy war afresh.

Rēmōlleco, ēre; neut. to grow soft, to be made to yield, relent.

Rēmollio, ire; act. to make soft and effeminate.

Rēmollitus, a, um; softened, appeased.

+ Rēmoneo, ēre; to admonish again.

Rēmōnium, a place without Rome, which Remus took for the consecrating of temples.

Rēmōra, æ; f. a slaying or tarrying, a lett or hindrance; also a little

fish said to stop ships under sail; the suck-sone or sea-lamprey. * Rēmōra

aratri, cammock.

Rēmōramen, inis; n. a stop or hin-

drance.

Rēmōratio, ōnis; f. a slaying.

Rēmōrātor, ōris; m. a slayer.

Rēmōrātus, a, um; slayed.

Rēmōrbesco, ēre; to fall sick again, to relapse into a disease.

Rēmōr-deo, di, sum; to bite again, to bite or gnaw much. * Cura rēmōr-

mordet me, care vexes and torments me.

Rēmores, [sc. aves] birds which in soothsaying signified that the thing

was not to be done.

Rēmōria, a place on the top of the Aventine hill, where Remus used his augury about building the city.

+ Rēmōrior, i; to die again.

Rēmōror, ari; to slay, tarry; also to stop. * Rēmōrari gradum, to make a stand.

+ Rēmōsse for removisse.

Rēmōtio, ōnis; f. a removing, a putting aside, a turning off. * Rēmō-

tiō criminis, a removal of the crime.

Rēmōtus, a, um; P. & A. -ior, issi-

mus; removed, remote, far off or from. * Res à memoriā rēmōta,

a thing not thought upon. * Rēmō-

tis arbitris, no-body being by.

* Delectu rēmōto, without choice.

* Rēmōto joco, seriously. * Rēmō-

motus à dialecticis, nothing of a

logician.

Rēmōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; act.

to remove, put out of place, turn off,

wave. * Rēmovere se arte suā,

to leave his art. * Se rēmovere,

to retire, withdraw. * Rēmovere

pudorem, to become impudent.

Rēmugio, ire; neut. to low and bellow again. * Gemitu nemus

omne rēmugit, the whole wood

echoes again with groaning.

Rēmūlc-co, ēre; act. to assuage a-

gain, to pacify.

Rēmūlco, are; [ρουμευλχέω] to tow,

or help one vessel by another.

+ Rēmūlcopæ, arum; the instru-

ments with which ships are towed or

drawn to land.

Rēmūlcus, i; m. a barge, the rope or

vessel which tows another ship. * Rēmūlco trahere, to tow.

Rēmūlus Sylvius, a king of the La-

tins, said to be slain with thunder

for his impiety.

Rēmūlus, i; m. [à remus] a little

oar.

Rēmūnēratio, ōnis; f. a recompensing.

Rēmūnērātor, ōris; m. } a rewar-

Rēmūnēratrix, icis; f. } der.

Rēmūnēro, are; } to recompence, re-

Rēmūneror, ari; } ward, requite.

+ Rēmungo, ēre; to cleanse again.

Rēmūnio, ire; to fortify strongly.

Rēmūria, orum; n. sacrifices for the

appeasing the Lemures, feasts for the

dead.

+ Rēmū-

† Remurinus, a, um; of Remus.
 Remurmuro, are; to murmur against.
 Remus, i; m. the elder brother of Romulus first king of the Romans, who scornfully leaping over the walls of the new city Rome, was slain by his brother, or one Celer, a tribune, after whose death there followed a pestilence, and the oracle being consulted, told them they must appease the ghost of Remus.
 REMUS, i; m. [ἐπερμύς] an oar.
 * Velis remisque, in all haste.
 Inhibere remos, to pull in the oars.
 * Corporis remus, the arm of one swimming.
 * Ad remum aliquem dare, to put into the galleys.
 Remutatio, ōnis; f. an exchanging.
 Remutator, ōris; m. an exchanger.
 Remuto, are; to exchange.
 REN, ēnis; m. [ἀ ρην mens, RENES, um; f. ὀφῆρες, præcordia] the reins or kidneys.
 † Rēnāle, is; n. a girdle for the loins.
 † Renalis, e; adj. of the loins or kidneys.
 Renanciscor, sci; to get again.
 Renarro, are; to repeat, tell again.
 Renascor, sci; to be born again, to rise again, to be built again.
 † Rēnato, are; neut. to swim back or again.
 Rēnāus, a, um; part. of renascor; renewed, born or built again. * Renatum bellum, a war newly broke out.
 Rēnāvīgatio, ōnis; f. a sailing back again.
 Rēnāvigo, are; to sail back again.
 Rēnāvo, are; to endeavour again.
 Rēnid-eo, ēre; neut. to smile, shine or glister; also to grin. * Renidet oratio, the speech is pleasant.
 Renidesco, ere; to begin to shine.
 Rēnit-eo, ēre; to shine back again.
 Rēnit-tor, tēris, ius or xus sum, ti; dep. to resist, withstand.
 Renixus, ūs; m. resistance.
 Rēro, are; to swim back again.
 † Rēnodatio, ōnis; f. a tying double again; also an untying.
 Renodatus, a, um; tied in a knot.
 Rēnodis, e; adj. 3 art. done up in knots or elf-locks.
 Rēnodo, are; to tie fast; also to untie.
 Rēnovāmen, inis; n. } a renewing.
 Renovatio, ōnis; f. }
 Rēnovātor, ōris; m. he that renews.
 Rēnovātus, a, um; part. of renovor; renewed. * Ager renovatus, a field tilled a second time.
 Rēnovello, are; to renews, plant with new sets.
 Rēnovo, are; act. to renew, to restore to the first state, to stir or plough the second time. * Renovare animum alicujus, to enliven a person, put him in heart. * Renovabo illud quid initio dixi, I'll repeat what I spoke at first.
 † Rēnūbo, ēre; to marry another husband.
 Rēnūdo, are; to lay bare what was covered.
 † Renugor, ari; to trifle again.
 Renūmeratio, ōnis; f. a paying back or again.
 Rēnumērator, ōris; m. a payer back.
 Rēnūmēro, are; to count or pay back.
 Renunciatio, ōnis; f. a reporting or bringing word; also a renouncing.

Renunciator, ōris; m. } a renoun-
 Renunciatrix, icis; f. } cer, re-
 porter.
 Rēnuncio, are; act. to renounce, report, tell, resign, countermand. * Renunciare consules, to declare who are consuls. * Id ego jam nunc tibi renuncio futurum, I do you this message, or bring you this news. * Renunciare alicui hospitium, to forbid one his house. * Renunciare ad cœnam, to excuse coming to an invitation.
 Renuncius, ii; m. a runner on errands, he that brings word again.
 Renunculi, ōrum; m. the little kids.
 Rēn-uo, ui, ūtum; to nod back, refuse, deny.
 Renuto, are; to beckon fromward, to refuse, draw back.
 † Renutrio, ire; to nourish again.
 Rēnūtus, ūs; m. a nodding back in token of denial, a refusal.
 REOR, ratus sum, rēri; [ἀ ρῶ, dico] to suppose, judge or esteem.
 Repages, is; f. [ἀ repango] a door, window, rail, a bar.
 † Repagino, are; to repair, piece up.
 Rēpāgūlaris, e; adj. of a bar. * Causidicus repagularis, a barrister.
 Rēpāgūlum, i; n. a rail or bar, a stop or hindrance, the barriers in a race, a barricado or turn-pike.
 † Repanditas, atis; f. crookedness.
 † Repandium, ii; n. a divorce.
 † Rēpando, ēre; to bend backward.
 Rēpandus, a, um; bent backward, swayed back.
 Rep-ango, egi, actum, angere; to plant again, fasten again, graff.
 Rēpārābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may be repaired or restored.
 Reparamen, inis; n. } a repairing,
 Reparatio, ōnis; f. } renewing.
 Rēpārator, ōris; m. a repairer.
 Reparatus, a, um; repaired, renewed.
 Repar-co, si, sum; to spare exceedingly; also to forbear, or not to spare.
 Rēpāro, are; to repair, to bring to the first state, to purchase, renew. * Reparare quod amiseris, to recover thy losses.
 Rēpāstinatio, ōnis; f. a digging about vines.
 Rēpāstino, are; to dig about vines, to till the ground with often digging.
 † Repatrio, are; to return to one's own country.
 † Repatro, are; to do or commit again.
 Rēpēcto, xi & xui, clēro; to comb again.
 Rēpēdo, are; [ἀ pes] to draw back, to return, lick backward.
 Repēdo, ere; to fart again.
 Rep-ello, ūli, ūsum, ellere; act. to repel, to put away, drive back, resist. * Repellere servitutem à civibus, to deliver the citizens out of slavery and bondage. * Repellere sanguinem, to let bleed.
 Rēpen-do, di, ūm, dēre; act. to recompense, render, retaliate. * Duplo rependi argento, to be paid in twice the weight of silver.
 Repetro, are; to penetrate again.
 RēPENS, tis; adj. 3 art. [ἀ πέρω, vergo] hastily, sudden, coming unawares.
 Rēpensatio, ōnis; f. a requiting.
 Rēpens, ntis; part. [of repo] creeping.

Repenso, are; to requite, recompense, make amends.
 Repensus, a, um; part. of rependor; requited, pay'd again. * Repensus auro, having a price set on't, put to sale.
 Rēpentē; adv. hastily, suddenly.
 Repentino; adv. of a sudden.
 Rēpentinus, a, um; adj. sudden, unlooked for, coming next to hand.
 † Repercussus, a, um; beaten back.
 Repercussio, ōnis; f. } a striking or
 Repercussus, ūs; m. } beating back again, a reflecting, an ebbing.
 Repercussus, a, um; part. of repercutior; stricken or beaten back, reflected.
 Repercu-tio, ūi, ūsum, tēre; act. [of re and per and quatio] to strike again or beat back, reflect. * Repercutere alicujus dicta, to refute one's objections. * Repercutere fascino, to uncharm, expell enchantments.
 † Reperibo for reperiam.
 Rēpē-rio, ri, rtum, rire; act. [of re and pario] to find by adventure, to perceive, to know for certain, to get. * Reperire medicinam alicui rei, to seek some remedy for it. * Reperire causam, to perceive the reason why---. * Concilium reperire, to invent some plot or trick that will bring one off.
 † Rēpērīto, are; to repair, supply, find often.
 Reperitur; imp. pass. it is found in writing.
 Reperitius, a, um; adj. found again, or found.
 Repetor, ōris; m. } a finder, an in-
 Repetrix, icis; f. } venter.
 Repetitorium, ii; n. an inventory or register.
 Repertum, i; n. an invention.
 Rēpertus, a, um; part. of repetor; found by chance. * Repertus es ingratus, you prove unthankful.
 Repetentia, æ; f. a calling to mind again.
 Repetitio, ōnis; f. a repeating, rehearsing, a redemanding.
 Rēpētitor, ōris; m. a rehearser, a redemandor.
 Repetitus, a, um; part. of repetor; repeated, renewed, fetched again. * Repetito somno, fallen asleep again. * Repetita emptio, a second bargain made, the first being dissolved. * Repetita die, the day before appointment.
 Rēpēt-o, ivi, ii, itum, ēre; act. to repeat, ask again, redemand. go again unto, to strike again, fetch up again, consider or ponder. * Repetere memoria, to call to remembrance. * Repetere reum, to accuse one again. * Res repetere, to demand restitution of goods. * Febris repetit, the ague returns. * Repetere rem a capite, to fetch a thing from it's first rise. * Repetunt P. Valerium, they wish P. Valerius alive again.
 Repetundæ, arum; bribery, extortion; money unjustly taken by a senator, or any one in a public office. Vix legitur nisi in gen. & dat. plur. * Accusare quempiam repetundarum, to accuse one of having taken a bribe.
 † Repetundus, a, um; to be requited or pay'd back again.
 Rēpexus, a, um; part. of repetor; combed or trimmed again.
 † Repig-

R E P

R E P

R E Q

† Repignērātio, onis; f. the *re-
deeming of a pledge.*
Repigneratrix, icis; f. a redeemer of
a pledge.
Repignēro, are; to redeem or fetch
home a pawn, replevy a distress.
Repligratus, a, um; made dull or
heavy again.
† Repigr-ēo, ēre; neut. to grow
slow again.
† Replaudo, ēre; neut. to clap the
hands often.
† Repingo, ēre; [of re and pango]
to fasten or make again.
Repl-co, ēre, act. to fill up, to have
store of, to ring again.
Replētio, onis, f. a filling up.
Replētus, a, um; part. of repleor;
filled up, replenished. * Repletus
eruditione, very learned.
† Replica, æ; } f. a hood or veil.
Repla, }
Replicatio, onis; f. an unfolding,
a replying.
Replicator, ōris; m. a replier.
† Replicatura, æ; f. a doubling.
Replicatus, a, um; unfolded.
Replic-o, ui, tum, are; act. to un-
fold, lay open, to reply, to turn the
outside inward, repeat often. * Re-
plicare memoriā temporum, to
turn over histories or annals.
† Replētus, a, um; unfolded, turned.
Replum, i; n. [a repleo] a door-
check, or leaf of a door.
Replumbatio, ōnis; f. an unfold-
ing.
† Replumbatus, a, um; part. of re-
plumbor; unfolded.
Replumbo, are; to unfold; to dis-
solve.
† Replu-ō, ēre; neut. to rain again,
overflow.
RE-PO, pſi, ptum, pſe; neut. [ἐπρω]
to creep, spread. * Vineā repit in
altitudinem, the vine shoots up.
† Repœniteo, ēre; to repent again.
Rēpolio, ire; act. to polish or trim
again.
Rep-ōno, ōsui, ōsitum, ōnēre; act.
to lay up, put on again; set on the
board again, to repose, pay, return.
* Reponere remum, to lay down
the oar, give over rowing. * Fabu-
la reponitur, the play is acted the
second time. * Reponere se in ob-
ligationem, to engage himself a
second time. * Reponere gratiam,
to requite a kindness. * Reponere
in decos, to canonize. * Reponere
capillum, to adjust the hair. * Ne
tibi idem reponam, lest I return
you the same reproaches.
Reportatio, onis; f. a bringing on
carrying back.
Reportator, ōris, m. a carrier back.
Rēportātus, a, um; carried back.
Rēporto, are; act. to bring or carry
back again, restore. * Victoriā
reportare ab aliquo, to get the
victory of one. * Laudem reporta-
re ex hostibus, to bear away praise
for defeating enemies. * Pedem
reportare, to return.
Rēposco, repositci, ēre; act. to re-
quire or ask again, to demand.
* Reposcere ad supplicium, to re-
quire that one be delivered up to
punishment. * Ad te rationem
repositent, they'll require satisfac-
tion from you.
Rēpositōrium, ii; n. a repository,
store-house, ware-house, a place to
lay up any thing, a rest for dishes,

Repository, a, um; part. of reponor;
Repository, laid up, reserved, con-
sisting of; also far off. * Repositi tel-
lure, interrād.
† Repositorium, ii; n. a wardrobe.
Rēpotia, orum; n. banqueting the
morrow after the wedding, a jux-
tacting, a child-birth.
† Rēpoto, are; to drink up all, or
drink back.
Repræsentiatio, onis; f. a representa-
tion, a paying down of ready mo-
ney.
Repræsentiator, ōris; m. a repre-
senter.
Repræsento, are; act. to represent,
resemble, pay down, use one thing
for another, to supply. * Repræsen-
tare conceptus mulieribus, to cause
women to miscarry. * Suppli-
cia repræsentrare, to punish hastily.
* Repræsentrare ab aliquo, to bor-
row of one to pay another presently.
* Si repræsentrari morte meā li-
bertas civitatis potest, if by my
death the liberty of the city might
be restored. * Se repræsentrare, to
be at hand.
Reprehendo, dēre; act. to pluck
back again, to reprove, overtake,
to mislike. * Reprehendere men-
te, to understand.
Reprehensio, ōnis; f. a reprehension,
pulling back again, a reproving.
* Abesse a reprehensione, not to
be blamed or found fault with.
Reprehenso, are; act. to rebuke often,
to reprove ever and anon.
Reprehensor, ōris; m. a rebuker, a
reprover.
Reprendo, as reprehendo.
Repressio, onis; f. a repressing, re-
straining.
Repressor, ōris; m. a restrainer.
Repressus, a, um; [of reprimor]
restrained. * Hostis repressus, an
enemy kept from excursions.
Repr-imo, cſsi, cſsum, imēre; act.
[of re und premo] to restrain, hold
in, keep back, suppress, keep short.
* Reprimere famam, to stop a ru-
mour.
Reprōbatio, ōnis; f. a reproving,
disallowing.
Reprōbator, ōris; m. a reprover,
disallower.
Reprōbo, are; to reprove, disallow,
reject.
Rēprōbus, a, um; naught, wicked.
Repromissio, ōnis; f. a promise, or
obligation.
Repromi-tto, si, ssum, ttēre; to bind
one's self by promise, to warrant.
Repropitio, are; to atone.
Reptābundus, a, um; creeping over.
Reptatus, a, um; crept or crawled
over.
Reptatus, ūs; m. a creeping, or going
softly.
Reptilis, e; creeping. * Reptilia,
all creeping things.
Reptitius, a, um; creeping in privacy.
† Reptito, are, to creep softly.
Repto, are; [a repo] to creep much
or softly, to go slowly. * Reptare
caput, to crawl over the head.
† Rēpūbēro, are; to grow young
again.
Rēpūbēscō, ēre; neut. to grow
young, to bloom and flourish again.
Rēpudiandus, a, um; to be rejected,
to be abandoned.
Rēpudiatio, onis; f. a divorcing, a
putting away, a refusing.

Rēpudiator, ōris; m. a rejecter.
Rēpudiatus, a, um; part. rejected.
Rēpudio, are; part. to divorce, put
away, refuse, reject. * Repudiare
beneficium, to slight a kindness,
not to accept of it.
Rēpudiosus, a, um; adj. scandalous,
fit to be rejected.
Rēpudium, ii; n. [a puder] a di-
vorce, putting away one's wife.
* Repudium renunciare, to di-
vorce.
† Repuelleſco, ēre; to grow nicer.
Repuerasco, ēre; to grow a child,
childish, or young again.
Repugnans, ntis; adj. contrary.
Repugnantē; adv. contradictorily,
stubbornly, wilfully. * Non re-
pugnantē accipere, to receive
without much opposing.
Rēpugnantia, æ; f. a resisting, con-
tradicting, thwarting.
Repugnator, ōris; m. a resister.
Rēpugnax, acis; adj. 3 art. obstinate,
wilful, stubborn.
Repugno, are; to resist, gainsay,
withstand, to be contrary, or con-
tradict.
Repullulāſco, ēre; } to put forth
Repullūlo, are; } new sprouts,
to sprout, or spring out again.
Rēpulla, æ; f. a repulse, denial, a
putting back again. * Accipere or
ferre repullam, to be denied (a
favour, &c.)
Rēpulsatio, ōnis; f. a foiling.
Rēpulsator, ōris; m. a foiler.
Repulsio, ōnis; f. } a repelling, or
Repulsus, ūs; m. } putting back
again, a reverberation.
Repulso, are; to beat back of-
ten.
† Repulsor, ōris; m. a beater
back.
Repulsorius, a, um; adj. of or for
beating back.
Rēpulsus, a, um; part. of repellor;
repelled, put away, driven back,
foiled.
Rēpulvōro, are; to powder again.
Rēpunicatio, onis; f. a polishing
much with a pumice stone.
Repunicator, ōris; a polisher.
† Rēpumico, are; to smooth or polish
over well with a pumice-stone.
† Repuncto, are; to prick again or
often.
Rēpungo, gēre; act. to prick again.
Rēpurgatio, onis; f. a purging, or
cleansing.
Rēpurgator, ōris; m. a purger
again.
Repurgatus, a, um; purged, cleared.
Repargium, ii; n. a thorough purg-
ing, or cleansing.
Rēpurgo, are; to purge thoroughly.
Rēputatio, ōnis; f. a thinking, or
considering in one's mind.
Rēputo, are; to consider or advise
with one's self, reckon, impute.
* Cum animo reputo, when I
cast in my mind.
Rēputrilus, a, um; rotten again.
† Reque capic, and indeed.
Rēquies, ei, and ētis; f. rest, ease,
quietness.
Rēquiesco, ēre; to quiet, or stop,
to be at rest or ease. * Requies-
cere a muneribus reipublicæ,
to be discharged of publick af-
fairs. * Requiescere in spe cu-
juspriam, to rely upon one. * Hu-
mo requiescere, to sleep on the
ground. * Requiescere in lecti-
one

one poetarum, to take pleasure in reading poets. * Suos requirunt flumina cursus, the rivers stopped their course, left running.

† Requiescentia, inis; f. rest, quietness. Requiescentia, a um; adj. ior, iissimus, at rest, quiet. * Requiescentia ager, fallow land. * Requiescentia ovum, a stale egg.

Requirito, are; to require often.

Requirō, sivi, situm, rere; act. [of re and quero] to require, demand, ask for, stand for, need. * Terram oculis requirere, to look whether any land could be seen.

Requisita, ōrum; n. necessities. * Requisita naturae, the doing one's business.

† Requisitio, ōnis; f. a seeking after.

Requisitum est, imp. pass. inquiry was made.

Requisitus, a, um; part. of requiror; sought for, demanded, required, examined, requisite, needful.

RES, rei, f. [à reor, vel a p̄w, dico vel p̄w, facio] a thing, business, a matter, chance, cause, condition, state, empire, the world, power, contention, riches, profit, experience. * Res comperendinata, a being adjourned to the third day.

* Tecum mihi res est, I have something to say to you. * Reipia, indeed, by experience. * Ex re ipsa natum, suddenly prompted by the emergent occasion. * Pro re nata, as the occasion shall direct and suggest. * Rem habere, to have to do. * Rem facere, to thrive in the world. * Dicere quod res est, to speak the truth. * Avidus ad rem, greedy after gain. * In rem tuam erit, 'twill be for your profit. * Rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, I think the sense must be looked to, not the words. * Illi rei studet, he makes that his business. * Rem gerere, to fight. * E re venire, to come opportunely. * Ad rem verba conferre, to speak to the subject in hand.

* Alias res agere, to mind somewhat beside what one is about. * Res actae, great want or necessity. * Homo qui alicujus rei est, a person that is good for something.

† Refacere, are; to consecrate again.

† Refario, ire; to rage or be angry again.

Refutatio, ōnis; f. a saluting again.

Refutator, ōris; m. a saluter again.

Refutatus, a, um; saluted again.

Refuto, are; to salute again.

Refano, are; to heal again.

Refarcino, are; to load again.

Refarcio, ire; to mend, repair, make amends for, requite.

Refario, ire; to rake or weed again.

Rescindō, rescidi, rescissum, rescindere; act. to cut or break down or asunder, abolish, abrogate, disannul, destroy, lance; also to renew.

Beneficium rescindere, to spoil a good turn.

Resc-io, ire; } to know and be

Rescisco, ere; } advertised after-

ward. * En tibi rescivit omnem rem, look you there he is come to know all the business. * Ne pater resciscat metuit, he is afraid it should come to his father's ears.

Rescissio, ōnis; f. a cutting asunder, a parting, disannulling.

Rescissorius, a, um; [of rescindor] cutting off, disannulling.

Rescissus, a, um; part. of rescindor; cut off, broken down, destroyed, abolished.

† Rescribo, psi, ptum, bere; act. to write again or against; to answer by writing. * Rescribere legiōnem ad equitatum, to add another legion to the horse. * Rescribere argentum, to turn over a bill of exchange, to return money lent.

Rescriptor, ōris; m. a writer again.

Rescriptum, i; n. a writing again, a prince's letter in answer to a petition, or to signify his pleasure to his officers of state.

Resculpo, ere; to resemble or express.

Resecatio, ōnis; f. a cutting or paring off.

Resecatus, a, um; short, exact, precise.

Resc-co, cui, ctum, care; to cut or pare away. * Ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick. * Libidines rescare, to cut off extravagant desires.

Resecratio, ōnis; f. a desiring again, a dispensing from an oath.

Resecro, are; [of re and sacro] to dispense from an oath; also to intreat over and over again, to sacrifice again.

Resectio, ōnis; f. a cutting or paring away.

Resector, ōris; m. a cutter.

Resectus, a, um; part. of resector; cut or pared away, shaved off.

Resecutus, a, um; part. of resecuror; following or answering again.

Rescēda, æ; f. [à sedo] a dock, [herb.]

Rescēdatio, ōnis; f. an appealing.

Rescēdo, are; to appease or quiet, allay.

Rescēgmen, inis; n. a shred, any thing cut or pared away. * Rescēgmen unguium, the paring of the nails.

Rescēminatio, ōnis; f. a sowing again.

Rescēmino, are; to sow again, to breed of its own seed.

Rescēquor, culus sum, qui; dep. to follow again, to reply.

† Rescēratio, ōnis; f. an opening or unlocking.

Reseratus, a, um; opened.

Rescero, are; to open, unlock, declare, pull down, and lay open. * Reser- rat annum Janus, January begins the year.

Rescero, evi, rtum; to sow or plant again.

Reservator, ōris; m. a keeper.

Reservatio, ōnis; f. a reserving or keeping till another time.

Reservatus, a, um; reserved, kept.

Reservo, are; to reserve or keep till another time. * In pratum reservare, to keep it for meadow ground.

Reses, idis; [à resideo] slothful, sluggish, idle. * Aqua reses, standing water.

Refex, ecio; m. [à refeco] the superfluous fruits of a vine which are pruned away.

Resid-co, ere; neut. [of re and sedo] to sit a long time, to light down, be quiet. * Residere curiales ferias, to live a dog's life with hunger and ease. * Pecunia publica apud eum residet, he keeps the city

money to himself. * Spes reliqua residet, the rest have some hope yet. * Cum ira resedissent, when his anger was over. * Residentur mortui, sick persons are attended upon, have somebody always by them.

† Residesc-o, ere; neut. to begin to be quiet.

Resido, dēre; neut. to light or settle [as birds] to be asswaged.

Residuum, ui; n. the rest, remainder, the residue; also the whole.

Residuus, a, um; adj. [à resideo] the rest, residue. * Residuus pecuniae, the remaining sum. * Residuus poenae homo, one that survives to be tormented. * Cupio nullam residuam sollicitudinem esse, I desire no trouble should be left remaining.

Resignatio, ōnis; f. a resigning, unsealing, a cancelling.

Resignatus, a, um; part. of resignor; opened, abrogated. * Resignatum res, wages stopped.

Resigno, are; act. to resign, surrender, unseal or open, abrogate and cancel; also to write or seal again.

* Rubrica resignato, carefully store it with care. * Resigno quae dedit, I give up all she gave.

Resilio, ui, iui and ii, ultum; [of re and salio] to leap back, rebound, recoil, to start back, or fly off from, to slip away secretly, to lose the mill and become dry. * Resilire in breve spatium, to become shorter.

* Crimen ab illo resiliit, there is no fault in him. * Resilire ab emptione, not to stand to a bargain.

Resimus, a, um; adj. having a crooked nose, or crooked upward.

RESINA, æ; f. [P̄r̄v̄n] resin, all gum running out of trees. * Resina colophonia, liquid resin. * Resina ablegia, frankincense. * Resina terrae, sulphure.

Resinaceus, a, um; adj. of or like resin or gum.

Resinatus, a, um; adj. refined, rubbed with resin. * Resinata juven- tus, effeminacy.

Resinifer, a, um; adj. bearing resin.

Resinosus, a, um; adj. full of resin or gum.

Recipio, ere; act. [of re and capio] to have a favour or taste of anything, to grow wise again.

Resipiscencia, æ; f. a repenting.

Resipisco, ere; neut. to repent, to amend, come to one's self again.

Resistens oratio; a speech running like a howl upon a rock.

Resistentia, æ; f. resistance.

Resistitur; imp. pass. there is remedy or resistance.

Resiste, stiti, stitum, sistere; to resist, oppose, stop, stand still, to stumble. * Ad limen digitos resistit, he stumbled at the threshold. * Resi- stit morbo, 'tis good against the disease.

† Resistio, ire; to thirst again.

Resolido, are; to strengthen again.

Resolubilis, e; adj. to be resolved.

Resolvo, vi, utum, vere; act. to re- solve, loose, make effeminate, untie, ex- pound. * Resolvere in pulverem, to reduce to powder. * Resolvere ventrem, to cause looseness. * Re- solvere argentum, to pay silver.

* Resolvere curas, to release from care.

* Mollire & resolvere hominem, to soften and make a man dissolve.
 * Partem corruptam à vivâ resolvere, to separate the dead part from the quick.
 Rēsolutio, ōnis; f. a loosening. * Rēsolutio nervorum, the palsy.
 Rēsolutus, a, um; part. of resolver; loosened, expounded, effeminate, dissolved, free. * Fluvius resolutus, a river overflowing the banks. * Quietè resolutus, fast asleep.
 † Resona, æ; f. an echo.
 Rēsōnābil-is, e; adj. echoing.
 Rēsōnantia, æ; f. an echoing.
 Rēsōno, are; neut. to resound, make an echo, make a loud sound.
 Rēsōnus, a, um; adj. resounding, making an echo.
 Resorbeo, ēre; to swallow or sup up again.
 Respectābilis, e; to be looked upon.
 Respecto, are; to look back often, look with pity upon.
 Respectus, ūs; m. a regard, looking back, respect, sight. * Ad aliquom respectum habere, to respect any one.
 Resper-go, si, sum, gēre; [of re and spergo] to besprinkle, imbrow.
 Respersio, ōnis; f. a besprinkling.
 Respersor, ōris; m. a besprinkler.
 Respersus, a, um; part. of respergor; besprinkled.
 Respersus, ūs; m. a sprinkling upon.
 Resp-icio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [of re and specio] to look back, behold, recollect in the mind, to bear respect, to belong, to take pity on, to have an eye unto, to help. * Se respicere, to mind one's own profit. * Precedentem respice, follow your leader. * Summa imperii ad me respicit, all the care of the kingdom lies upon me.
 Respicio, ōris, i; pass. to be looked back upon, to be regarded or esteemed, &c.
 † Respino, are; to remove thorns.
 Respiratio, ōnis; f. } the breath,
 Respiramentum, i; n. } passage of
 breath, respiration.
 Respiratus, ūs; m. } a breathing,
 Respiramen, inis; n. } or taking
 breath. * Aquarum respiratio, a watry vapour or exhalation.
 Respirator, ōris; m. a breather.
 Respiro, are; to breathe, take breath, exhale, to have respite from trouble, and gather strength. * Avaritia respirat, men are not so covetous, avarice is abated. * Malignum respirat aëra, sends forth noisome vapours.
 Resplend-eo, ēre; neut. to glister, or shine bright.
 Resplendescencia, æ; f. brightness.
 Resplendesco, ēre; to grow bright.
 Respon-deo, di, sum, dēre; neut. to answer, to agree, to resemble, to fall right with, to stand right against. * Ad tempus respondere, to pay at the time appointed. * Ad animum alicui respondere, to reply to another's liking. * Si alius non respondet, if the body be cold. * Par pari respondeatur, let full satisfaction be made. * Ad normam respondere, to be of an exact proportion and equality. * De jure respondere, to deliver his opinion upon the nice points of the law. * Gnosia tellus mari respondet, Crete is over-against or looks towards the sea.
 Responsalis, e; adj. 3 art. answer-

ing for another.
 Responsio, ōnis; f. an answering.
 Responsito, are; to answer often, to resolve doubtful matters.
 Responso, are; neut. to answer often, to give a quick, free, and unpleasing answer. * Pakto respondere, to have an ill taste. * Num antillæ tibi responsant? do the maids chop logick with you?
 Responsor, ōris; m. a pledge or surety.
 Responsorius, a, um; adj. of or for answering. * Cantus responsorius, a response.
 Responsum, i; n. an answer, advice, or counsel; also an oracle.
 Responsus, ūs; m. suitableness, agreeing together, proportion. * Commensum responsum habere, to have a matched uniformity.
 Respublica, reipublicæ; f. the commonwealth, republick.
 Resp-uo, ui, utum; to put away, slight or contemn, reject, or dislike, to cast back, not to endure. * Auribus respucere, to sling away from hearing one. * Imperium respucere, to sling off a government. * Hoc ictum ferri respuit, iron can't enter it.
 Restagnābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may overflow.
 Restagnatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing.
 Restagno, are; to overflow, to be marshy.
 Restans, ntis; resisting, remaining, saved out.
 Restat; imp. it remains.
 Restauratio, ōnis; f. a restoring, repairing, restoration.
 Restaurator, ōris; m. a repairer.
 Restauratus, a, um; repaired.
 RESTAURO, are; act. [à τραπεζα, palus] to restore, repair, recruit, raise again.
 Restiarius, ii; m. a rope-maker or seller.
 Restibilis, e; adj. 3 art. [à resto] bearing or tilled every year; springing again, after being supposed dead. * Seges restibilis, a second crop without sowing.
 Resticula, æ; f. a little rope, packthread or whipcord.
 † Resticulus, i; m. a small cord.
 Restillo, are; to drop back again.
 Restinctio, ōnis; f. a quenching.
 Restinctus, a, um; part. quenched, put out, slatched, ended.
 Restinguibilis, e; to be quenched.
 Restin-guo, xi, ctum, guere; act. to quench, qualify, suppress. * Studia restringere, to put an end to study and inquiry.
 Rest-io, ire; neut. to rest, to be ready to be sown or ploughed.
 Restio, ōnis; m. a rope-maker, or knacker; also one put to the last cast.
 Restipo, are; to compass again.
 Restipulatio, ōnis; f. an entering into covenant to perform articles, a reciprocal engagement.
 Restipulator, ōris; m. a covenantor on mutual conditions.
 Restipulor, ari; to enter into a covenant upon mutual conditions to be performed.
 RESTIS, is; f. [à Ρωσ, Ρωτίζω traho, vel ab Heb. resbeth rete] a rope, a bunch of onions. * Restim duclare, to dance the hay, or round in a ring, hand in hand. * Ad

restem res rediit, the matter is become desperate.
 Restitatio, ōnis; f. a stopping often.
 Restitator, ōris; m. he that is resiff, or draws back.
 Restito, are; to stop often, draw back.
 † Restitrix, icis; f. she that draws back.
 Restit-uo, ui, utum, uere; act. [of re and statuo] to restore, repair, set at rights. * Aciem inclinatam restitue, rally up the disordered forces. * In locum restitue quem me accepisti, leave me as you found me. * Restitue, as you were. * Vina sibi restituuntur, wines come to themselves.
 Restitutio, ōnis; f. a restitution, restoring, or making good.
 Restitutor, ōris; m. a restorer.
 Restitutorius, a, um; adj. of or for restoring.
 Restitutus, a, um; part. of restitutor; restored, made good.
 Rest-o, iti, itum, are; neut. to rest, to be left, remain, stop or stay, stand out or resist, to be far distant. * Pauci admodum restant, there are but few of 'em left.
 † Restricæ, arum; fowlers nets.
 Restrictè; } adv. sparingly, costly;
 Restrictum; } also precisely.
 Restrictio, ōnis; f. a restraining.
 Restrictus, a, um; part. of restringor; restrained, bound hard, hide-bound, sparing; also precise, curious. * Manibus à tergo restrictis, with his hands bound behind him.
 Restrigo, nxi, ctum, ngere; act. to bind or strain hard, to unbind, to bind with two knots. * Viam restringere, to lay open the way. * Dentes restringere, to shew the teeth. * Naukæam restringere, to stay vomiting.
 † Rēsūdo, are; to sweat again.
 Refulco, are; to plough again.
 Resultatio, ōnis; f. a leaping back again.
 Resulto, are; [of re and salto] to rebound, leap back often, resound.
 † Resultura, æ; f. a leaping back again.
 Rēsūm-o, psi, ptum, ēre; act. to resume, take up again.
 Rēsumptio, ōnis; f. a reassuming.
 Rēsumptus, a, um; part. of resumor; recovered, or taken up again.
 Rēs-uo, ui, utum; to sew again or double, to unsew or rip a seam.
 Rēsūpino, are; act. to turn upright or the face upward, to overthrow and tumble down on the back; also to revoke or call back. * Domum resupinare, to search the secrets of a house, turn it upside down.
 Rēsūpinus, a, um; lying with the belly upward, careless, effeminate.
 Rēsurg-go, rexi, rectum, gēre; neut. to rise up again, to be repaired, to grow again; [met.] to recover, or become better. * Bellum resurgit, the war breaks out afresh. * Resurgunt res Romanæ contra spes, the Roman affairs are become much better than could be expected.
 Rēsurrectio, ōnis; f. a resurrection or rising again.
 Rēsuscitatio, ōnis; f. a raising up again.
 Rēsuscito, are; act. to raise up, to awake again, to renew.
 † Rēsūto, are; to sew again.

Retæ, arum; f. [à rete] trees growing in or by rivers.
 Rētalio, are; to return like for like.
 Retardatio, ōnis; f. a retarding, slaying, or hindering.
 Retardator, ōris; m. a hinderer.
 Retardāus, a, um; part. hindered.
 Retardo, are; to hinder or slay.
 Retaxo, are; to reprove for boldness, to countercheck, to blame them that blame us.
 RETE, is; n. [Heb. resbeth] a net; also a snare. * Jaculum rete, a small float-net.
 Reteclius, a, um; part. of retegor; discovered.
 Rēte-go, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to discover, to open.
 Rēteh-do, di, sum, dēre; act. to flucken, unbend.
 Rētentatus, a, um; tried again.
 Rētentio, ōnis; f. a retention, retaining, or holding back.
 Rētento, are; act. [of re and tento] to try or feel again.
 Rētento, are; act. [of retinco] to hold back often. * Egre retentabantur milites, the soldiers were hardly kept back.
 Rētensius, a, um; part. of retendor; unham.
 Rētentus, a, um; part. of retineor; kept back.
 † Rētergo, ēre; to cast behind the back.
 Rētero, ēre; to rub or break again.
 Retex-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. to unweave, untwist; also to weave or twist again, to dissolve. * Penelopēs telam retexere, to do and undo. * Orationem illam retexo, I carry on that speech.
 † Rethuro, are; to open.
 Retiarius, ii; m. a fencer who fought with a net against the myrmillo or gallus.
 † Retica, æ; f. a twig or prop for vines.
 Rēticientia, æ; f. a keeping silence, a close concealing.
 Rēticeo, ēre; neut. [of re and taceo] to keep silence, conceal.
 † Reticesco, ēre; neut. to begin to keep silence.
 † Reticibilis, e; that may be kept in silence.
 Rēticula, æ; f. a little net.
 Reticulātum; adv. net-wise.
 Reticulatus, a, um; made like a net. * Fenestræ reticulatæ, latticed windows of twigs or wire.
 † Rēticulo, are; to knit a net.
 Rēticulum, i; n. [à rete] a little net, a caul for the head, a hood to hide the face, a bag of net-work wherein they carried bread; also a racket, fete, and nsegay.
 Rētīculus, i; m. a basket of offers.
 Retiformis, e; adj. like a net.
 Rētina, æ; f. a net-like tunicle of the eye.
 Rētīnāculum, i; n. [à retineo] a stop or stay with which any thing is held back. * Equorum retinacula, the reins. * Navis retinaculum, the halser or cable. * Vitis retinacula, the strings or ties of a vine.
 Rētinentia, æ; f. a keeping, holding together, a frame.
 Retinentissimus, a, um; observing and keeping diligently.
 Rētineo, ui, entum; [of re and teneo] to retain, hold back, to remember, hold in, hold fast. * Morbo retineri, to be sick. * Invidiam retinere,

to be hated still. * Memoriam aliquis rei retinere, not to forget a thing, to keep it in mind. * Gaudia retinet, one can see no joy he is afflicted with.
 Retingo, ere; to dye or dip again.
 Rētinnio, ire; to ring again.
 † Rētio, ire; to take in a net.
 Rētiolum, i; n. a little net.
 † Retis, is; m. & f. a net.
 Rēto, are; [à rete] to cleanse rivers of any thing that chokes the channel.
 Retondeo, ere; to clip or shear again.
 Retōno, are; to thunder or sound again.
 Retor-queo, si, tum, quēre; act. to turn or wind back again, to wrest aside. * Oculos retorquere, to look back. * Animum retorquere ad præterita, to consider things past and gone. * Pilam retorquere, to strike back a ball.
 Rētorr-co, ēre; to burn or make dry.
 Rētorresc-o, ēre; to grow parched.
 Retorridē; adv. without moisture, scorchedly.
 Rētorridus, a, um; adj. burned, scorched, parched with drought, grown irascy by experience, of a withered countenance, obstinate.
 Retorsio, ōnis; f. a tormenting, a wrestling aside.
 Retortus, a, um; part. of retorquor; wrested, twisted again, or untwisted.
 Retosus, a, um; part. of retorrco; burnt or dried up.
 Retractatio, ōnis; f. a retraction, revolving, handling again.
 Retractator, ōris; m. a recanter.
 Retractātus, a, um; revoked, revised, corrected, retracted.
 Retracto, are; act. to revoke, recant, correct, handle again, to speak of a thing anew, to draw much back. * Vulnera cruda retractare, to meddle with sore wounds. * Pedamenta retractare, to pluck up the old vine-stakes and set new ones. * Dicta retractare, to swallow one's words.
 Retraclus, a, um; part. of retrahor; drawn back or aside; also distant.
 Rētrādo, ēre; to deliver again.
 Rētra-ho, xi, ctum, hēre; to draw back or aside. * Se retrahere, to leave off. * Studio retrahere, to take one from study. * Verba retrahere, to catch in one's words.
 † Retrecto, as retracto. * Secum retrectare, to ponder with one's self.
 Retrib-u-o, ui, ūtum, ūere; act. to render or give again, to repay.
 Retributio, ōnis; f. a retribution, recompensing.
 Retributor, ōris; m. a recompenser.
 Retrimentum, i; n. [à retero] the scraping or refuse of any thing. * Olei retrimentum, the dregs of oil.
 Retritus, a, um; part. of reteror; overworn, rubbed or broken again, vile.
 † Reprix, icis; f. water wherewith gardens are watered.
 Retrō; adv. [à re] back, behind, on the backside, in times past, contrariwise. * Fluere retrō, to go down the wind. * Ambulare retrō, to go arse-ward.
 Retroactus, a, um; driven back.
 Retrō-ago, egi, actum, agēre; act. to drive or cast back. * Ordinem retragere, to begin at the wrong end.
 Retrocē-do, si, sum, dēre; neut. to retire, or draw back.

Retrocessio, ōnis; f. a retiring or Retrocessus, ūs; m. } going back.
 Retrodu-co, xi, ctum; to bring back.
 Retroductio, ōnis; f. a bringing back.
 Retro-co, ire; to go back.
 Retrōfer-o, re; to carry back.
 † Retrogradatio, ōnis; f. a going back.
 Retrogradior, ēris, gressus sum, di; to go backwards.
 Retrogradus, a, um; adj. going backwards.
 Retroitio, ōnis; f. a going back.
 † Retrolego, ere; to sail back.
 Retropendulus, a, um; hanging down again.
 Retrorsum and retrorsus; adv. backward.
 Retrorsus, a, um; turned backward.
 Retroverius, a, um; with the wrong end foremost.
 Retrū-do, si, sum; to thrust back.
 Retrūsus, a, um; thrust back, hidden.
 Retuli. See refero.
 Ret-undo, ūdi, ūsum, undēre; act. to make blunt, or dull, to repress, to beat often upon, to stop, clinch. * Gladios retundere, to turn the edges of swords. * Improbitaltem aliquis retundere, to dash one's boldness.
 Rētusio, ōnis; f. a dulling or blunting.
 Retusus, a, um; made blunt or dull. * Res retusæ, affairs quite in another posture, the face of them quite changed. * Ingenium retusum, a blunt wit, gross understanding.
 † Revadio, are; to acknowledge one's self debtor.
 Revēnio, ire; neut. to be sold again.
 Rēvaleo, ēre; } to recover, grow
 Reval-esco, ēre; } whole.
 Revancelco, ēre; to vanish away again.
 Revēigni, a people of Germany.
 Rēvecius, a, um; brought back again.
 Revē-ho, xi, ctum; to bring back again.
 Revēhor, i; dep. to return. * Revēhi equo, to ride back. * Revēhi ad superiorem ætatem, to disfigure of the age last past.
 Revelatio, ōnis; f. a revelation or revealing.
 Rēvelator, ōris; m. a revealer.
 Rēvelātus, a, um; part. revealed.
 Rēv-ello, eili and ulsi; ūsum, el-lēre; act. to pull away by force, to pluck up or back, to pluck out, raise.
 Rēvelo, are; act. to reveal, discover, to unvail.
 Rēvēnio, ēni, entum; to come again.
 Rēvērā; adv. in truth, in very deed.
 Reverberatio, ōnis; f. a beating back, a resetting.
 Rēverbōro, are; act. to strike or beat back.
 Rēvērendus, a, um; adj. reverend, worthy of honour.
 Rēvērens, ntis; adj. -ntior, ntissimus; reverend, modest, respecting.
 Rēvērenter; adv. reverently.
 Rēvērentia, æ; f. reverence, honour.
 Revercor, eri, to revere or have in reverence, to have a modest bashfulness.
 Rēvēritus, a, um; part. of revercor; having fear or shame of.
 Reverro, ere; to sweep back or again.
 Reversio, ōnis; f. a reversion, or returning, a wheeling about.
 † Rēverio, are; to return often.
 Reverticulum, i; n. a return, or revolution.

Rever-to, ti, sum, tēre; act. } to turn
 Revertor, ēris, ti; pass. } back,
 return, come again, to consider with
 one's self. * In gratiam reverti, to
 become friends again.
 Revellio, ire; to cloath again.
 Rēvid-co, ēre; to look back or again.
 Rēvig-co, ēre; } to flourish a-
 Revigēlco, ēre; } gain.
 Revigilo, are; to watch again.
 Rēvilelco, ēre; to become vile and
 nothing esteemed.
 † Rēvin-cio, xi, etum, cire; act. to
 tie hard, bind back.
 Revi-ncō, ci, etum, ncēre; act. to
 convince, refute, renounce.
 Revinctus, a, um; part. of revincior;
 bound hard or back.
 † Revio, are; to return back.
 Rēviresco, ēre; neut. to wax green
 again, to grow young or strong a-
 gain.
 Rēvisito, are; to return often to see.
 Rēvilo, si, sum, sēre; act. to return
 to see. * Furor revisit, he had an-
 other fit of madness.
 † Revisus, ūs; m. a revising.
 † Revitio, are; act. to corrupt or
 deflower again.
 † Revito, are; to return to work.
 † Rēvividus, a, um; alive again.
 Revivisco, ēre; neut. to recover, or
 come to life again, to be renewed
 or revived.
 † Revi-vo, xi, etum; to live again.
 Reuma, atis; n. the flowing of the
 sea.
 Reunctor, ōris; m. an anointer of pa-
 tients by the physician's appointment.
 Reungo, ere; to anoint again.
 † Reunio, ire; to unite again.
 Rēvocābilis, e; adj. that may be
 recalled, or recompensed, revocable.
 Rēvocāmen, inis; n. } a revoking,
 Revocatio, ōnis; f. } calling back.
 Rēvocātus, a, um; part. called back,
 raised from the dead.
 Revocatus, a martyr who was thrown
 to the leopards to be devoured in
 the time of Valerius and Gal-
 lienus.
 Rēvoco, are; act. acc. to revoke,
 call back, to withdraw, to restore
 to life, to rehearse, to renew, to
 require, to examine. * Perjuria
 revocare, to forswear himself a-
 gain. * Ad pristina studia se revo-
 care, to fall to his study again.
 * Forum revocare, to except against
 a court. * Pedem revocare, to
 draw back. * In dubium revocare,
 to question anew. * Se revocare,
 to unsay what one has said. * Mo-
 rem revocare, to bring a custom a-
 gain into use.
 Revolūto, are; to fly back often.
 Rēvōlo, are; to fly back or again.
 Revolūbilis, e; adj. } art. which may
 be turned over again.
 Rēvol-vo, vi, utum, vēre; act. to
 turn over again, roll back again,
 to turn over and over, to revive,
 to rehearse, condescend. * Iter re-
 volvere, to return the same way he
 came. * Aliquod revolvī, to be thrown
 back to any place or pass. * Revolvī
 equo, to be thrown from a horse.
 † Revolus, i; m. a pedlar.
 Rēvolūtio, ōnis; f. a revolution, a
 turning quite round.
 Rēvolūtor, ōris; m. he that rolls
 over.
 Rēvolūtus, a, um; part. of revolvor;
 turned back or over, returning.

* Dies revoluta, the day opened.
 * Pensum revolutum, a distaff-full
 wound off.
 Rēvōmo, ui, itum, ēre; act. to vo-
 mit up again.
 REUS, a, um; adj. [à res, reor, vel
 à xgē-i, debitum] guilty, arraign-
 ed. * Reus injuriarum, sued upon an
 action of t. e. pass. * Voti reus, bound
 under a vow. * Agitur reus, he
 is impleaded. Peragitur reus, he
 is cast. * Satisfidandi reus, one that
 has given bond or security.
 Reus, i; m. } a client, defendant,
 Rea, æ; f. } also a surety.
 Revulsio, ōnis; f. a pulling away
 or up, revulsion.
 Revulsus, a, um; part. of revellor;
 pulled back, up, or away.
 Rex, ēgis; m. [à rego] a king, go-
 vernour, a rich man, a patron.
 * Nomine Regis aliquem officere,
 to give on the title of a king. * Re-
 ges aerarii, the receivers general.
 * Rex sacrorum, the arch-priest.
 † Rexaculum, i; n. a door-bar or
 bolt.

R ante H.

Rha, a river of Sarmatia in Europe,
 called Volga.
 † Rha; ind. } [à Rha fluv.] a
 † Rhaharbarum; } kind of dock-
 root, rheubarb.
 Rhabdomantia; divination by a
 staff.
 Rhabdus; a meteor like a wand.
 Rhabduchus, chi; m. he that car-
 ries a rod.
 Rhagelus, a city of Macedonia.
 RHACINUS, i, m. [à 'Ραγις, a colo-
 re uvæ nigræ] a russet-coloured fish.
 Rhacotes, Alexandria formerly so
 called.
 Rhadagisus, a king of the Goths,
 who by Stilico's help invaded Ita-
 ly and at last was taken and slain,
 with many thousands of his
 men.
 Rhādāmanthus, thi; m. a king of
 Lycia, the son of Jupiter and Eu-
 ropa, who, for his severity and
 justice, was feigned to be one of the
 judges of hell.
 Rhadanusias, a city of Massilia.
 Rhadata, a town in Ethiopia, where
 they worship a cat.
 Rhadiana, a city not far from Co-
 rinth.
 Rhādine, ēs; f. a nice and tender
 girl.
 Rhæa, a city between Scythia and
 Hyrcania.
 Rhætia, the name of two countries in
 Germany.
 Rhæti, the people of Rhætia.
 Rhæticus, a, um; of Rhætia.
 Rhaga, a city of Media built by Ni-
 canor.
 Rhagenus, a, um; of Rhaga.
 Rhagades, dum; f. } chappings in
 Rhagadia, orum; n. } the lips, or
 other parts in the body, especially in
 the fundament.
 Rhages; the ends of the fingers.
 Rhagion, and rhagium, ii; n. a
 venomous spider with short feet,
 and a very little mouth under his
 belly.
 Rhagoïdes, the third skin about the
 eye, called also uvea.
 Rhamnes, etis; m. a king and sooth-
 sayer, who sided with Turnus, and
 was slain by Nisus in his sleep.

Rhamnus, i; m. the white bramble
 called the rhamn, or Christ's-thorn;
 also buck-thorn.
 Rhamnus, untis; a town in Attica,
 famous for an image of Nemesis.
 Rhamnusia, Nemesis so called from
 Rhamnus.
 Rhamusinitus, a king of Egypt, af-
 ter Proteus, who had more money
 than any king that came after
 him.
 RHAPHANUS, i; m. [ῥαφανις] a
 radish. * Raphanus iuticanus or
 sylvestris, hysse-radish.
 † Rhaphius, ii; a beast like a wolf,
 and spotted like a libbard.
 Rhaphi, the inhabitants of Rhaptæ.
 † Rhapsodi, the interpreters and re-
 bearers of Homer's verses.
 Rhapsodia, æ; f. a rhapsody, or con-
 fused collection.
 Rhaptæ; a city of Æthiopia.
 Rhaptysa, a city and haven in Bar-
 bary.
 Rharagra, æ; f. an instrument to
 pluck out teeth.
 Rharium, a field in Eleusine, whence
 Rhaisia Regio and Ceres Rharia.
 Rhutostathybius, the river Taff in
 Glamorganshire.
 Rhaneus, a city of Crete.
 Rhaucius, a, um; of Rhaucus.
 Rhavius, the river Trobis in Ire-
 land.
 Rhaurarius, a river in Gallia Nar-
 bonensis.
 Rhax, an island of Lycia.
 Rhea, the daughter of Coelus and
 Terra, called also Ops and Cybe-
 le; also the daughter of Nu-
 mitor king of the Albanes, call-
 ed also Ilia, when her uncle A-
 mulus made a vestal virgin; but
 upon Mars's lying with her, she
 brought forth Remulus and Remus.
 Rhebas, }
 Rhebus, } a river of Bithynia.
 Rhebanus, }
 Rhectæarum; m. earthquakes break-
 ing open the ground.
 RHEDA, æ; f. [ῥῆδῆ] a coach, wag-
 gon, chariot.
 Rhedarius, a, um; adj. belonging to
 a coach.
 Rhedarius, ii; m. a coachman, a
 charioteer, a waggener.
 Rhedones, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Rhēgium, a town in Italy, built by
 Lepidus.
 Rhegenses, } the people of Rhe-
 Rhegienses, } gium.
 Rhegium Julium, the city Rheggio
 in Italy, over-against Sicily.
 Rhegini, the inhabitants of Rhegium
 Julium.
 Rhegma, a city of Cilicia; also a
 bay near the gulf of Persia.
 Rhegma, atis; n. a fracture.
 Rhēmi, the city Rheims in Gallia
 Belgica.
 Rhemi, orum; } the people of
 Rhemenfes, um; } Rheims.
 Rhemnius Palæmon, a grammarian
 who boasted that learning was born
 and like to die with him.
 Rhene, } one of the Cy-
 Rhenica, } clades in the Æ-
 Rhenis, } gean Sea.
 Rhēnensis, e; adj. } art. of the ri-
 ver Rhine. * Vinum Rhenense,
 rhenish wine.
 Rheni, the people inhabiting by the
 Rhine, between the Helvetii and
 Rhæti.

Rhōto, ōnis; m. [ῥῶτο, pellis] a felt of sheep's skin, a leathern jacket.
 Rhenus, the river Rheno in Italy; also the Rhine, a very great and famous river of Germany, dividing it from France.
 Rhēfala, a city of Umbria.
 Rhēfeda, Italian rorket.
 Rhēfus, a king of Thrace, who came with white horses to assist the Trojans; but by the treachery of Dolon was slain the first night by Diomedes and Ulysses.
 Rhētor, ōis; m. a rhetorician, a master teaching oratory by declamations.
 Rhētorica, æ, or rhetorice, ēs; f. rhetorick.
 Rhētorica, orum; n. rules and books of rhetorick.
 Rhētoricē; adv. rhetorically.
 Rhētoricor, ari; to play the rhetorician.
 Rhētoricotēros; more eloquent.
 Rhētoricus, a, um; adj. belonging to rhetorick, or skilful therein.
 Rheuma, ātis; n. a rheum or catarrh, a disilling of humours from the head; also the abbing and flowing of the sea, or tide.
 Rheumaticus, a, um; adj. rheumatick, troubled with rheum.
 + Rheumatidio, are; to run with humours.
 Rheumatismus, i; m. the rheumatism, a cold.
 Rheumatizo, arc; to be troubled with rheum.
 Rhexenor, the son of Naufithous, and brother of Alcinous.
 Rhinotacles, a king of Thrace, who went over from Anthony to Augustus, who told him afterwards he loved treason, but hated the traitors.
 Rhina, æ, f. a ray or scate.
 Rhinoceros, ōtis; m. an unicorn; also a laver with a long spout casting out water. * Nasus rhinocerotis, a turning up the nose in scoffing.
 Rhinocorura, } a city of Palestine
 Rhinocolura, } on the borders of Egypt.
 Rhion, a promontory of Ætolia.
 Rhiphæi, northern mountains in Scythia.
 Rhiphe, } a city in the kingdom of
 Rhipha, } Arcadia.
 Rhipheus, one of the Centaurs, and a Trojan commended for his justice.
 Rhitymna, } æ; f. the city Reti-
 Rhithymna, } mo in Crete.
 Rhium, a promontory of Peloponnesus in Achaia, and another in Corsica.
 Rhiusiava, a city of Germany.
 Rhizagra, æ; f. an instrument to draw out a splinter, bone or tooth.
 Rhizenia, a city of Crete.
 Rhizias, æ; m. the juice of the root laserpitium.
 + Rhizon, a city of Dalmatia.
 + Rhizophagi, a people of Æthiopia.
 Rhizus, an haven and city of Cappadocia.
 Rhoas, a river of Colchis.
 Rhobogdii, a people of Ireland by the promontory Rhobogdium or Fae-foreland.
 Rhoda, a town in Spain called Rosas; and another in Gallia Narbonensis, called Foc di Rhore; also

a woman's name.
 Rhodānus, the greatest river of Gallia Narbonensis, called Le Rofne.
 Rhōdia, a sea nymph, and a city of Lycia.
 Rhōdia, æ; f. rose-wort.
 Rhodienſes, the people of Rhodus.
 Rhodinus, } a, um; adj. of Rho-
 Rhodius, } dus.
 Rhodinus, a, um; adj. of roses.
 Rhodites, a precious stone of a rose colour.
 Rhododaphne, ēs, } a shrub with a
 Rhododendros, i; } flower like a
 } roe, and a leaf like a laurel.
 Rhodocē, a city of India.
 Rhodogana, the daughter of Darius, who slew her nurse for persuading her to marry the second time.
 Rhodomeli, or mel rosarum, honey and the juice of roses boiled together.
 Rhōdope, a city of Ionia; also a mountain of Thrace.
 Rhōdopeius, a, um; of Rhodope.
 Rhodope, } a very noted barlot of
 Rhodopis, } Thrace, once the fellow servant of Æsop, and afterwards redeemed by Caraxus the brother of Sappho, who was in love with her; she left a famous pyramid built at her own cost: there was another of the same name in Juvenal's time.
 Rhodophone, part of Syria.
 Rhodopolis, the city Rostock in Germany.
 Rhodontia, a country near Oct.
 Rhodus, a famous island in the Carpathian sea, near Caria, where Solinus says, there is no day so cloudy, but the sun shines some time or other.
 Rhodussa, a city of Argos.
 Rhodussus, } a, um; adj. of Rho-
 Rhodussæus, } dussa.
 Rhœas, the eating out of a little piece of flesh in the great corner of the eye; also a veila pippy.
 Rhœbus, the horse of Mezentius.
 Rhœdus, a river of Macedonia.
 Rhœtaces, a river of Armenia.
 Rhœteum, } a promontory of Troy,
 Rhœtus, } where Ajax was buried.
 Rhœtia, a city of Bactria.
 Rhœtianus, } a, um; adj. of Rhœ-
 Rhœticus, } tia.
 Rhœtus, a king of the Marrubii in Italy.
 Rhœtus, } a giant who endeavour-
 Rhœcus, } ed to throw Jupiter out of heaven, but was slain by Bacchus in the shape of a lion.
 Rhogane, a city of India.
 Rhoge, an island near Lycia.
 Rhombites, a river of Sarmatia, in Asia.
 Rhomboides; a fish like a turbot; also a figure with four equal sides.
 Rhombulaus, i; m. a diamond (at cards.)
 RHOMBUS, i; m. [ῥόμβος] a figure with four equal but not right sides, as a quarry of glass; also a spinning-wheel and a turbot, an iron wheel used by witches at their enchantments.
 Rhomphæa, } æ; f. [ῥεμφαία] a
 Rhomphæa, } two banded back-
 } sword.

Rhomphæalis, c; of a long sword.
 Rhon, a city of Scythia Gandarica.
 Rhonius, a, um, and Rhonites, is; of Rhon.
 Rhonchisōnus, a, um; making a loud snorting.
 Rhonchissō, are; to snort in one's sleep.
 RHONCHUS, i; m. [ῥόγχος] a snorting in sleep; also a sneering.
 Rhondæi, a people of Thrace.
 Rhotana, a city of India.
 Rhotanus, a river of Corsica.
 Rhotomagus, the city Rouen in Normandy.
 Rhoxalanī, a people of Scythia.
 Rhoxane, } the daughter of a Bar-
 Rhoxana, } barian lord, whom A-
 } lexander married for her beauty alone.
 Rhoxolani, a people of Scythia.
 Rhus, i; m. the shrub sumach, currier's sumach, leather sumach.
 Rhuspina, a city of Africa Propria.
 Rhufunceræ, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Rhuteni, } a people and city of
 Rhutheni, } Aquitain.
 Rhyas, ādis; f. a continual watering of the eyes.
 Rhybdus, a castle in Scythia.
 Rhybdus, a, um; of Rhybdus.
 Rhymnus, a river in Scythia.
 Rhymnicus, a, um; of Rhymnus.
 Rhynche, a small country of Eubœa.
 Rhyncheus, a, um; of Rhynche.
 Rhyndachus, a great river of Mysia in Asia, called by the Turks Vlubat, where there are bred exceeding great snakes which catch the birds as they fly by.
 Rhypæ, a city of Achaia.
 Rhyps, is; }
 Rhypæus, } adj. of Rhypæ.
 Rhypicus, a, um; }
 Rhyparographus, i; m. a writer or describer of trifles.
 Rhythmicus, a, um; rhyming, in metre.
 RHYTHMUS, i; m. [ῥυθμός] rhyme, harmony.
 Rhytion, ii, n. a kind of round washing-bowl, a vessel resembling a half moon.
 Rhytius, a city of Crete.

R ante I.

Ribes, is; [Arab.] garden currants, black, red, and white.
 RICA, æ; f. [ῥίκα] cingulum, vel à rejicio] a coif, the covering of women's heads at sacrifice.
 Richardus, i; m. the name of several men.
 Ricina, } an island by Scot-
 Ricena, } land.
 Ricinatus, } a, um; clad in a short
 Riciniatus, } cloak, mantle, or hood.
 * Mimi riciniati, hood-wink'd actors, mummers.
 Ricinenses, a people of Picenum.
 Ricinium, ii; n. } [à rejicio] a clo'e
 Ricinum, i; n. } hood, a mantle,
 Ricinus, i; m. } short cloak.
 Ricinus, i; m. [ῥίκινος, corrup-
 } po, & κύνος, canis] a tick in cattle;
 } also the Egyptian shrub palma Christi.
 + Ricio, are; to cry like a libbard.
 + Riclura, æ; f. a gaping of brute beasts.
 Ricus,

Rictus, ūs ; m. } a grinning or open-
 Rictum, i ; n. } ing of the mouth,
 a gaping ; - also the mouth or jaws.
 * Rictus columbae, a pigeon's-bill.
 Rictula, æ ; f. a handkerchief.
 RI-DEO, ūi, ūm, dēre ; act. [à sono]
 to laugh, to mock, to shine. * Ri-
 dere aliquem, to laugh at one.
 * Ridet fortuna, fortune smiles or
 is favourable.
 Ridendus, a, um ; worthy of mocking.
 Ridibundus, a, um ; adj. always
 laughing, full of laughing or mock-
 ing.
 Ridica, æ ; f. [à rudis, is] a vine-
 prop, hop-pole, &c.
 † Ridiculare is ; n. a laughing-stock.
 Ridicula, æ ; f. a little prop or stake.
 Ridicularius, a, um ; worthy to be
 laughed at.
 Ridiculē ; adv. ridiculously. * Non
 acutē sed ridiculē, not with wit
 but drollery.
 † Ridiculōsus, a, um ; very ridicu-
 lous.
 Ridiculum, i ; n. a word to laugh
 at, a laughing-stock, a mock or
 jest. * Per ridiculum, in jest.
 Ridiculus, a, um ; ridiculous, laugh-
 ed at, scorned.
 Ridiculus, i ; m. a buffoon, droll.
 Rigatio, onis ; f. a watering, moisten-
 ing of ground.
 Rigator, oris ; m. } a waterer.
 Rigatrix, icis ; f. }
 Rigens, tis ; stiff, which will not
 move. * Rigentes auro vestes,
 garments all embroidered with
 gold.
 RIGEO, ēre ; neut. [P. rēo] to be
 stiff with cold, to be frozen. * Ri-
 gebant comæ, his hair stood an
 end.
 Rigesco, ēre ; neut. to grow stiff
 with cold.
 Rigiacum, a city of the Atrebatæ
 called Arras.
 Rigide ; adv. stiffly, sharply, cruelly.
 Rigiditas, atis ; f. stiffness, severity.
 Rigido, āre ; to stiffen, harden.
 Rigidor, ari ; to become stiff with
 cold.
 Rigidus, a, um ; adj. rigid, hard,
 stiff with cold ; also inexorable, hard
 to be intreated, severe. * Rigidi
 capilli, hair standing on end.
 * Rigidus mons, a craggy moun-
 tain. * Rigidæ innocentiae homo,
 one whose uprightness is impregnable.
 RIGO, are ; [Rōyω] to water, be-
 sprinkle. * Rigare ingenia, to
 heighten with and make it flourish.
 Rigor, ōris ; m. an exceeding cold,
 numbness, stiffness with cold, harsh-
 ness, severity ; also the straight
 line between the surveyor's two
 marks. * Rigor ferri, steel. * Ri-
 gor juris, the extremity of the law.
 * Rigor febris, the shaking fit of an
 ague.
 † Rigōratus, a, um ; adj. made stiff
 or hard.
 † Rigōrōsus, a, um ; adj. full of ex-
 treme cold.
 Riguum, ūi ; n. an inundation.
 Riguus, a, um ; adj. watering, or
 well watered, moist, or moistening.
 RIMA, æ ; f. [P. rima] a chink,
 cleft, rift, or cranny. * Tabernæ
 rimas agunt, the boards cleave and
 chap. * Plenus rimarum, a blab or
 long tongue. * Invenire rimam, to
 find an excuse, or hole to creep out at.
 Rimābundus, a, um ; searching narrowly.

Rimātor, ōris ; m. a searcher.
 † Rimatus, a, um ; searched.
 Rimor, ari ; [à rima] to search and
 seek diligently ; also to cleave or chop.
 * Canibus rimari, to hunt. * Te-
 ram rastri rimari, to turn up the
 earth with rakes.
 † Rimor, oris ; m. a scrutiny.
 † Rimolitas, atis ; f. a being full of
 clefts.
 Rinofus, a, um ; full of clefts.
 Rimula, æ ; f. a little cleft.
 RINGO, ēre ; [à P. raris] to grin
 RINGOR, gi ; and shew the teeth
 as a dog doth, to fret and chafe.
 RIPA, æ ; f. à P. rini impetus, vel a
 P. v. virgultum, a river's bank, a
 shoar.
 † Ripariētes, ium ; m. the soldiers
 which guarded the frontiers of the
 empire.
 Riparia, æ ; f. a bird breeding in
 water-banks, a bank-marten.
 Riparius, a, um ; adj. dwelling by
 the banks of rivers.
 Riparius, ii ; m. he that looks to the
 banks.
 † Ripatum, i ; n. money for main-
 taining water-banks.
 Riphæi, mountains in Scythia, or an
 epithet of mountains in general,
 from the power which the wind
 has over them.
 Riphearma, a city of Arabia Felix.
 Ripuarii, a people of lower Germany,
 within the banks of Rhenus, Mosæ
 and Mosella.
 Ripula, æ ; f. a small bank.
 Risardis, an haven in Mauritania.
 RISCUS, i ; m. [P. rous] a trunk ;
 also a boat, and a blind window or
 hole within a wall.
 Risibilis, e ; adj. which can laugh.
 † Risibilitas, atis ; f. a being able to
 laugh, risibility.
 † Risibiliter ; adv. laughingly.
 Risinum, a city of Liburnia.
 Risio, onis ; f. a laughing.
 Risor, oris ; m. a laughter, mocker.
 Risus, ūs ; m. laughter.
 Rita, a river of Thrace.
 Ritē ; adv. rightly, well, or as the
 custom is, with due form and ceremo-
 ny, well and truly as it should be ;
 in due form and course of law.
 * Ritē testes adfuerunt, the wit-
 nesses were according to law.
 † Rites, is ; m. a rite, manner, or
 custom.
 Ritualis, e ; adj. 3 art. ritual, of a
 ceremony or custom, with due cere-
 mony, according to custom.
 RITUS, ūs ; [P. ritus] a manner,
 custom, or ceremony.
 Rivales, ium ; m. rivals, they that
 love one woman.
 Rivālis, e ; adj. [à rivus] of a river
 served with water by the same gut-
 ter or pipe.
 Rivālis, is ; m. a rival. * Sine ri-
 vali diligere, fondly to affect
 what no body else thinks worthy the
 loving.
 Rivālitās, atis ; m. envy between two
 that love one woman, rivalry.
 Rivatim ; adv. by rivers.
 † Rivinus, i ; m. a rival.
 Riusiana, a city of Germany.
 Rivulus, i ; m. a rill, a small stream.
 RIVUS, i ; m. [à P. fluo] a river,
 stream. * Rivi pluvialis aquæ, a
 land flood. * Flumina facere rivo,
 to make a mountain of a mole-hill.
 RIXA, æ ; f. [P. rix, vel à ringo] a

brawling, chiding, scolding. * Rixam
 dirimere, to part a quarrel. * Com-
 mittere le rixæ, to fall a scold-
 ing.
 Rixatio, ōnis ; f. a brawling.
 Rixator, ōris ; m. a brawler.
 Rixor, ari ; to brawl, chide, scold, to
 rattle or rattle. * Rixari de lanā
 caprinā, to quarrel about a thing of
 no value.
 Rixosē ; } adv. scoldingly, quar-
 Rixanter ; } rel. omely.
 Rixatim ; }
 Rixosus, a, um ; adj. ever chiding
 and scolding, quarrelsome.
 Rixon, a city and river of Illyria.
 Rixonicus, a bay of Liburnia, called
 Catharum.

R ante O.

† Rob, the juice of herbs and roots.
 † Robertiana, æ ; f. the herb ro-
 bert.
 Robigalia, ium ; n. a feast to suppli-
 cate for the preventing of blasting
 and mildew.
 Rōbiginōsus, a, um ; much blasted.
 † Rōbigo, inis ; f. blasting of corn.
 See rubigo.
 Rōmgo, a Roman goddess worshipped
 to prevent blasting or mildew.
 Robigus, the god worshipped to pre-
 vent blasting or mildew.
 Rōbōrōsus, a, um ; adj. growing stiff
 or hard.
 Roborarium, ii ; n. a park, or any
 place (to keep beasts in) put a-
 bout, a ground full of oaks.
 Rōbōrētum, i ; n. a grove of oaks.
 Rōbōreus, a, um ; of an oak.
 Rōbōro, arc ; to fortify, strengthen.
 * Vox roboratur, the voice grows
 great or manly.
 RōBUR, oris ; n. the male-oak ; also
 force and strength, timber ; also the
 stocks in a prison. * Robur accusa-
 tionis, the main point of an accusa-
 tion. * Nodulum robur, a club.
 Roburneus, a, um ; growing on an
 oak. * Fruges roburnæ, acorns.
 Robus, i ; m. [ab ant. robus, i. ru-
 ber] red wheat.
 Rōbustus, a, um ; of or like the
 oak.
 Rōbustus, a, um ; very strong.
 RōDO, rōsi, rōsum, rodere ; act.
 [P. rōdo, à sono] to gnaw, to back-
 bite. * Dentem dente rodere ; to
 gnash with the teeth.
 Rodomelum, as rodomele.
 Rhætius, a mountain of Corsica.
 † Rōga, æ ; f. an alms.
 Rogālis, e ; of a funeral pile.
 † Rōgāmen, inis ; n. a desire.
 † Rogamentum, i ; n. a proposition
 to be granted.
 Rogatianus, a Roman senator who
 was wont to eat but once in a day.
 Rogandus, a, um ; part. to be asked.
 * Rogandis consulibus, for the
 electing of the consuls.
 Rōgatio, ōnis ; f. an asking or pray-
 ing, the propounding of a bill to be
 passed in a congregation. * Roga-
 tionem accipere, to pass the bill.
 Rogatiuncula, æ ; f. a small request.
 Rogator, ōris ; m. } a requester, suit-
 Rogatrix, icis, f. } or. * Rogator
 comitorum, he that propounded a
 law to the people to have their ap-
 probation.
 † Rogatorium, ii ; n. an alms-
 house.

Rōgātum, i; n. a desire, request.
 Rogātus, a, um; desired, brought.
 Rōgātus, ūs; m. an asking.
 Rōgātiō, onis; f. an asking often.
 Rōgātā or, ōris; m. a frequent asker.
 Rōgilo, are; neut. to pray or ask often; also to question. * Rogito pices, I ask the price of the fish.
 RŌGO, are; act. acc. [ab ῥῥῆγω, cupio] to ask, desire, require, pray, demand. * Roget quis, a body might ask. * Rogare aliquem sententiam, to ask one's vote. * Rogare legem, to propose a bill to be passed. * Malo emere quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg.
 RŌGUS, i; m. [à 'Pa-ξ, γὸς ἱστία,] a bonfire, a pile of wood to burn dead carcases. * Ad rogum prosequi, to continue till death.
 Rōma, æ; f. Rome, the chief city of Latium in Italy, built by Romulus and his brother Remus; but Marinus says, it was built long before by Roma the daughter of Æsculapius, and that Romulus had his name from the city.
 Romāndi, } a people of Norman-
 Romāndi, } dy.
 Rōmānus, a, um; Roman, Latin.
 Romātium, a river of the Carni.
 † Romphæa, æ; a two-handed sword.
 † Romula, the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found.
 Romulea, a city of the Samnites.
 Romulidæ, the Romans.
 Romulus, i; m. the son of Mars and Rhea, and twin-brother of Remus; who were exposed by the river Tyber, and found by Faustulus, whose wife Acca Laurentia brought them up, and she being a common harlot called Lupa, they were said to be suckled by a wolf; he slew his uncle Amulius, and was the first king of Rome, and at last making a speech at Caprea Palus, was snatched away by a whirlwind.
 Romulus, } a, um; adj. of Romu-
 Romulus, } lus.
 Romulus Momyllus, the last emperor of the west, called also Augustulus.
 Romus, the son of Ulysses and Circe.
 † Ronchus, i; m. a snorting. See rhonchus.
 Rōralis, e; adj. 3 art. [à ros] belonging to the dew, dewy.
 Rōrarii milites, light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmish, flingers at a distance before the main battle.
 Rōrārius, a, um; adj. of dew.
 † Rorastrum, i; n. white briony.
 Rorat, imp. the dew falls.
 Rōrātiō, ōnis; f. mildew, the blasting of grapes when newly knit.
 Rōrātus, a, um; part. bedewed.
 Roresco, ere; to be sprinkled with dew.
 † Roridus, a, um; adj. dewy, moist.
 † Rorifacio, ere; to sprinkle.
 Rōrifer, a, um; adj. bringing dew.
 † Rorigena, æ; c. bred of the dew.
 Roro, are; to dew, to drop dew, to misceale, or drop small rain; also to bedew, or wet.
 Rōrulentus, a, um; adj. full of dew, or covered with it.
 ROS, roris; m. [ῥόσος] the dew.
 * Ros liquidus, well-water. *

Ros vitalis, the nurse's milk. *
 Ros marinus, rosemary. * Ros solis, moor-grass, red-wort, sun-dew, youth-wort, being moist when the sun is hottest.
 RŌSA, æ; f. [ῥόσος] a rose; also oil of roses. * Rosa alabandica, the damask rose. * Rosa autumnalis, the musk rose. Rosa Batava, the great province rose.
 Rosaceum, ci; n. oil of roses.
 Rosaceus, a, um; adj. of roses.
 † Rosalia, orum; n. garlands of roses.
 † Rōsāria, æ; f. a crown of roses.
 † Rosariolum, i; n. a string of beads.
 Rosarium, ii; n. a rose-garden; also a rosary, or book of prayers, or number of beads used in the service of the Romish church.
 Rōsārius, a, um; adj. belonging to a rose or rosary.
 † Rosarius, ii; m. a seller of roses.
 † Rosata radix, rose-wort.
 Rosātum, i; conserve of roses.
 Rōlātus, a, um; adj. done with roses.
 * Rosatus Anglicus, a rose-noble, worth 16 s. 8 d.
 Roscidus, a, um; adj. sprinkled with dew, dewy.
 Roscius, a famous actor, so perfect in his art, that it is used for one that is excellent in any art.
 Roscius Amerinus, one defended by Cicero in the case of parricide.
 Roscius Otho, a tribune, who made a law to distinguish the order of knights from the commons, called from him lex Roscia.
 † Rosella, æ; f. a little rose.
 Rōsētum, i; n. a rose-bed.
 Roseus, a, um; adj. of or like a rose.
 * Pannus roseus, a red-cloth. * Rosæ Dea, the goddess Aurora.
 Rosim; adv. biting.
 Rosio, ōnis, f. a gnawing.
 Rosmarinus, i; m. } rosemary.
 Rosmarinum, i; n. }
 Rosmāris, is; f. the rosemary bush.
 † Rōsor, ōris; m. a gnawer.
 † Rosorius, a, um; gnawing, biting.
 Rostellum, i; n. a little beak or mouth.
 Rostochium, the city Rostock in Germany.
 Rostra, orum; n. a pulpit or desk at Rome, adorned with ship-beaks, from whence orations were made to the people.
 † Rostracula, æ; f. a wood-cock.
 Rostrātus, a, um; having a beak, or bill. * Naves rostratæ, men of war. * Corona rostrata, a crown in token of naval victory.
 Rostro, are; to pierce with the beak search.
 Rostrum, i; n. [à rodo] a bill, beak snout, the beak of a ship.
 RŌTA, æ; f. [ῥότος, vel ab Heb. rux, cucurrit] a wheel, chariot, the sun's orb; also the sea-wheel, a huge round, and monstrous sea-fish. * Rotæ vestigium, the inconsistency of fortune.
 Rōtābilis, e; adj. to be turned.
 Rōtālis, e; adj. of a wheel.
 Rōtārius, ii; m. a wheel-wright.
 Rōtātīlis, e; adj. swift, whirling.
 Rotātim; adv. roundly, rowlingly.
 Rōtātiō, ōnis; f. a rotation, turning round.
 Rōlātus, a, um; part. of rotor; turned about, well compact, whirling.

Rotenburgum, a neat town in Franconia.
 Rotterdamum, Rotterdam in Holland.
 Rōto, are; act. to turn like a wheel.
 Rotomagus, as Rhotomagus.
 Rotula, } æ; f. a little wheel.
 Rotulla, } a cracknel, the whirl-bone of the knee.
 Rōtundatiō, onis; f. a making round.
 Rotundātus, a, um; made round.
 Rōtundē; adv. roundly, compactly.
 Rōtunditas, atis; f. roundness.
 Rōtundo, are; to make round. * Mil. le talenta rotunduntur, let full a thousand talents be heaped.
 Rōtundulus, a, um; roundish.
 † Rōtundus, a, um; [à rota] round, compact, handsome, perfect. * Ore rotundo loqui, to speak volubly.
 Roxana, æ; f. Curt. the daughter of Darius, Alexander's concubine, who being great with child, was drowned in a well by her sister Statyra, because the Macedonians had conferred many honours upon her.
 Roxani, a people about Tygris, among whom one Gaurus, a nobleman, is said to have lived three hundred years.
 Roxicum, the city Rogebo in Corsica.
 Roxolani, } a people of Sarmatia
 Rossi, } Europæa, whose metropolis is called Leopoldis.

R ante U

† Rubea, æ; f. a rod.
 † Rubeatus, a, um; coloured red.
 Rubecula, æ; f. a robin red-breast.
 Rubēdo, inis; f. redness.
 Rubefacio, ere; to make red.
 Rubefactus, a, um; made red.
 Rubēfio, ieri; neut. to be made red.
 † Rūbēlla, æ; f. a red grape.
 † Rubellio, onis; f. the rust of iron.
 Rubellio, onis; m. a roach, or rudd; also a robin red-breast.
 Rūbellus, a, um; adj. somewhat red.
 * Rubellum, scil. vinum, claret (wine.)
 Rubens, tis; part. red.
 Rūbentia, æ; f. a growing red.
 Rūb-co, ere; neut. to be red, blush.
 RŪBER, ra, rum; adj. [ῥύβρος] red.
 † Ruberta, æ; f. the herb robert.
 Rūbesco, ere; to grow red.
 Rūbēta, æ; f. a toad sitting under shrubs.
 Rubetarius, ii; m. a hawk called a hen-harrier.
 † Rubetra, æ; f. a hunting.
 † Rūbētum, i; n. [à rubus] a place where brambles and black-berrins grow.
 Rubeus, a, um; adj. red, ruddy; bushy, of a bush.
 Rubi, a city of Apulia Buretia.
 Rubeus, a, um; of Rubi.
 Rubia, æ; f. [à ruber] madder, a herb to dye red with.
 Rubicilla, æ, f. a bull-finch, or a red-tail.
 Rūbicon, a river in Italy, divided heretofore from Gallia.
 † Rūbicundē; adv. redly.
 Rūbicundulus, a, um; adj. ruddy.
 Rūbicundus, a, um; adj. red.
 Rūbidus, a, um; adj. reddish. * Rūbidus panis, brown bread. * Rūbidæ scortæ, rugged red leather fells.
 Rubi-

R U D

R U G

R U M

Rubigalia, orum; n. feasts for preserving corn from blasting.
 Rūbiginō, are; to gather rust.
 Rūbiginōsus, a, um; adj. rusty, cankered.
 Rūbigo, inis; f. blasting of corn; also rust.
 Rubigo, a Roman goddess, who had a grove near Rome.
 Rubinus, i; m. a ruby.
 Rubo, a river of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Rūbor, ōris; m. redness, shamefacedness, blushing.
 Rubrensis lacus, a lake in Gallia Narbonensis, called Le Lac de Narbonne.
 Rubrica, æ; f. red-oker; a rubrick, or direction in a book.
 Rubricatus, a river in Spain, and another in Africa Propria.
 Rubricatus, a, um; coloured with red, marked with red-oker.
 Rubriceta, æ; f. Spanish red, with which women paint their faces.
 Rubrico, are; act. to mark with red-oker.
 Rubricōsus, a, um; adj. full of red-oker, or ruddy.
 † Rūbricus, a, um; adj. red.
 † Rubrificatio, ōnis; f. a making red.
 † Rubrus, i; m. a roach.
 Rūbus, i; m. or f. [à rubeo] a bramble, blackberry-tree. * Rubus caninus, the wild rose. * Rubus Idæus, the raspberry-tree.
 † Ruceus, a, um; filthy, clownish.
 Ruconium, a city of Dacia, called Regen.
 Ructamen, inis; n. } a belching.
 Ructatio, ōnis; f. }
 Ructator, ōris; m. } a belcher. *
 Ructatrix, icis; f. } Mentha ructatrix, mint causing one to belch.
 Ructito, are; neut. to belch much or often.
 Ructo, are; neut. [à ructus] to belch much, break wind upwards.
 Ructor, ari; to belch out. * Aves ructari, in belching to smell of birds eaten.
 † Ructuatio, ōnis; f. a belching from a full stomach.
 † Ructuo, as ructo.
 † Ructuolitas, atis; f. a belching much.
 Ructuosus, a, um; belching much.
 † Ructus, a, um; belched.
 RUCTUS, ūs; m. [ab ἐρρῶ ructo] a belching or breaking of wind.
 Rudens, ntis; m. or f. [à rudo] one table of a ship.
 Rudens, ntis; [of rudo] braying.
 † Rudentēr; adv. rudely.
 † Rudentibilis, i; m. a hissing or whistling with braying.
 † Rūdeo, ēre; to be rude.
 † Ruder, eris; n. dung, rubbish.
 † Ruderarium, ii; n. a ranging-sieve or bolter.
 Ruderarius, a, um; [à ruder] of rubbish.
 Rūderatio, ōnis; f. a dunging, or filling with rubbish.
 Rūderator, ōris; m. he that lays rubbish.
 Rūderatus, a, um; dunged or filled with rubbish.
 Rūdero, are; to pave, or fill with rubbish of old houses.
 Rūdetum, i; n. a place full of

shards and old rubbish; also land new broke up.
 Rudia, a city of Calabria, the country of the poet Ennius, whom Cicero therefore calls Hominem Rudium; it was built by the Greeks, and is now called Ruia.
 Rūdrius, ii; m. [à rudus] one freed from service in the fencing-school, or cashiered from any service; also a butcher.
 † Rudibilis, e; adj. 3 art. able to bray like an ass.
 † Rudibundus, a, um; adj. newly instructed.
 Rūdicula, æ; f. [à rudis] a stirring-stick or ladle.
 Rūdimentum, i; n. the first rudiments or instruction. * Ponere rudimenta, to lay the foundation, or learn the principles of an art.
 † Rudio, ire; to make a noise like any living creature.
 RUDIS, is; f. [Παῖς] a rod. * Rude donare, to set free from serving in the fencing-school, to cashier or discharge in general. * Ad rudem compellere, to force to play prizes.
 RUDIS, e; adj. 3 art. [ῥαχὺς] rude, ignorant, rustic, harsh, rough, rugged, unknewed. * Rude argentum, bullion, or unwrought plate. * Rudis campus, an untilled field. * Capilli rudes, entangled hair.
 Ruditas, ātis; f. rudeness, ignorance, roughness, ruggedness.
 Ruditus, ūs; m. the braying of an ass.
 RU-DO, di, dēre; neut. [à sono] to bray like an ass, rear like a lion, and to storm in a passion.
 Rudor, ōris; m. the sound of a trumpet, a hollow noise.
 Rudus, ōris; n. [à rudis vel ruo] rubbish, shards, or pieces of stone.
 Rudusculum, i; n. a vessel of an hal-low and unwrought stone.
 Ruesium, a city of Aquitain.
 Rufæ, }
 Rufæ, } a town in Campania.
 Rufium, }
 † Rūfatus, a, um; made reddish.
 † Rūfeo, ēre; neut. to be reddish or yellow.
 Rufesco, ēre; to grow reddish or yellow.
 Ruffus, a, um; adj. of a sad red. See rufus.
 Rufiana, the city Oppenheim in Gallia Belgica.
 Rufinus, a consular man condemned by the censor Fabricius for having ten pound weight of silver found about his house; and other men.
 Rufo, are; to make reddish.
 Rufuli, orum; m. captains made by the consul or general (without the people.)
 Rūfulus, a, um; reddish, yellowish.
 Rufus, the name of several consuls, and a poet of Bononia, and a physician under Trajan, who has three books extant of the names, shapes, and faculties of man's body; also a famous sophister of Corinth; and other men.
 Rufus Virginus, a famous orator, slain by Nero.
 RUFUS, a, um; adj. [ῥοποῖα] reddish, somewhat red with yellow.
 RUGA, æ; f. [Ρυτίς] a wrinkle, a plait in garments. * Redit in ru-

gam, it is multiplied.
 Ruga, a surname of Sp. Corbilius a nobleman.
 † Rugalis, e; adj. full of wrinkles.
 † Rūgatio, ōnis; f. a wrinkling.
 Rūgatus, a, um; wrinkled, rough.
 Rugii, a people of Germany, whose country is Rugia, an island called Rugenlaadt.
 † Rugilis, e; apt to roar.
 RUG-IO, ire; neut. [ῥοχδομαι, à sono] to roar like a lion.
 Rugitus, ūs; m. the roaring of a lion.
 Rūgo, are; to make wrinkles, to plait, to have wrinkles or plaits.
 † Rūgo, ruxi, rugere; to belch.
 † Rūgōse; adv. wrinkledly.
 † Rūgōsitas, atis; f. wrinkledness.
 Rūgōsus, a, um; adj. full of wrinkles, crafty, deceitful. * Passa facies rugosior uvâ, a face more wrinkled than a raisin of the sun.
 † Rugula, a little wrinkle.
 Rugulci, a people of Rætia by the Rhine.
 Ruidus, a, um; [à ruo] rough; also harsh in eating.
 Ruina, æ; f. [à ruo] ruin, the downfall of houses, danger. * Cœli ruina, thunder.
 † Ruino, are; to fall.
 Ruinōsus, a, um; adj. ruinous, decayed, like to fall.
 Ruitorus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of ruo; ready to fall.
 † Rulla, æ; f. a paddle-staff; also a country woman.
 Rullus, the first among the Romans who set a whole boar upon the table.
 RŪMA, æ; f. [à 'Ρομα, traho, vel à 'Ρομα, fluo] the dug, pap, or teat, the crop, the cud.
 Rumbotinus, an Italian tree to which vines grow.
 † Rumbula, æ; f. an old infamous harlot.
 Rumbus, i; m. a rumb, a line on the sea-card. See rhombus.
 Rūmen, inis; n. [à ruma] the crop, gizzard; also a dug, or teat, the dewlap, cud, belly.
 Rumentum, i; n. an imposthume breaking out of the flesh.
 Rūnex, icis; f. [à rumo] fourdock or sorrel.
 Rumia, } the reputed goddess
 Rumina, æ; f. } that preserved sucking children.
 † Rumica, æ; f. a cuckoo.
 † Romiculus, i; m. a small rumour.
 † Rumifero, are; to spread a tale or rumour.
 † Rumigatio, ōnis; f. a chewing of the cud.
 † Rumiger, eri; m. a reporter.
 Rumigēratio, ōnis; f. the spreading of a rumour.
 † Rumigeror, ari; to raise reports, to spread or carry news.
 Rumigēulus, i; m. a tale-bearer.
 † Rumigo, are; to chew the cud.
 † Rumina, æ; a torturing instrument.
 Rūminālis, e; of chewing the cud.
 * Rūminālis ficus, the fig-tree, under which Romulus and Remus sucked the she-wolf. * Hostiæ ruminales, sacrifices of beasts that chew the cud.
 Rūminatio, ōnis; f. a chewing the cud, a meditating upon.

Ruminator, ōris ; m. } a chewer of
 Ruminatrix, icis ; f. } the cud.
 Rēmīno, are ; } to chew the cud, to
 Ruminor, ari ; } meditate upon.
 † Ruminum, i ; n. a coat with a
 scarlet border.
 Rūminus, a name of Jupiter, giving
 teats or breasts.
 Rūminus, a, um ; adj. [à rumo] of
 a dug. * Ficus rumina, the fig-
 tree under which the wolf suckled
 Romulus and Remus.
 † Rumis, is ; f. a dug, pap, or teat.
 † Rūmīto, are ; to spread a rumour.
 † Rumō, are ; to suck or suckle.
 RŪMOR, ōris ; m. Cic. [à 'Pūma
 verbum, vel 'Pūma fluxus] rumour,
 fame, report ; also a stream of water.
 * Adverio esse rumore, to have an
 ill name.
 RUMPO, rupi, ruptum, rumpere ;
 act. ['Puyvōre] to break, to tire, to
 tear, to cut, to cause to be beaten.
 * Se rumpere, to break one's wind.
 * Rumpi, to burst with envy. *
 Rumpere vocem, to be no longer
 silent. * Rumpere patientiam, to
 be impatient.
 Rumpōtinetum, i ; a place where the
 shrub rumpotinum grows.
 Rumpōtinum, i ; n. a bush growing
 in France, within twenty feet of
 which no corn should be sown.
 Rumpus, i ; m. [à rumpo] a branch
 whereby the vine is brought from
 tree to tree and tied together.
 † Rumula, æ ; f. a little teat.
 Rūmuscūlus, i ; m. [à rumor] a
 whispering report.
 † Runca, æ ; f. a long scythe to cut
 bushes ; also a joiner's plane.
 Runcatio, onis ; f. a weeding.
 Runcator, ōris ; m. } a weeder.
 Runcatrix, icis ; f. }
 Runcina, æ ; f. ['Pūxina] a bush-scythe,
 or hedge-bill ; also a joiner's plane,
 and the goddess of weeding.
 Runcino, are ; to shave with a
 plane.
 RUNCO, are ; [à 'Puyvōs, rostrum]
 to weed, to root up again. * Run-
 care spinas, to pull up bushes.
 † Runco, ōnis ; m. a bush-scythe, or
 hedge-bill.
 RUO, rui, ruitum, ruere ; neut.
 Liv [ōpōw à sono] to rush vio-
 lently, to tumble cut, to hasten on,
 to rout, to fall down, to throw
 down, to rage. * Quid si nunc
 cælum ruit ? what if the sky
 should fall ? * Ruit arduus æther,
 it thunders. * Ruere ad interitum,
 to run headlong to destruction. * Sue-
 ruunt herbas, the swine root up all
 the herbs. * Emptorem pati ruere,
 to let the buyer be cheated. * Cæ-
 teras ruere. I would dash the rest
 against the ground.
 † Rūpecūla, æ ; f. a little rock.
 Rupella, a city of Aquitain, called
 La Rochelle.
 RUPES, is ; f. [à rumpo] a rock, a
 high descent.
 Rupicapra, æ ; f. a wild goat.
 Rupina, æ ; f. a craggy or stony
 place.
 † Ruplus, i ; m. the snare or fall of
 a trap.
 † Rupsio for ruperio.
 † Ruptim ; adv. by pieces.
 Ruptio, ōnis ; f. a breaking or tear-
 ing.
 † Ruptilo, }
 † Rupto, are ; } to break often.

Ruptor, ōris ; m. a breaker, de
 prover.
 Ruptura, æ ; f. a rupture, break-
 ing.
 Ruptus, a, um ; part. of rumpor ;
 broken, broken-winded, tattered in
 cloaths, reprov'd. * Testamentum
 ruptum, a will that holds not
 good.
 Rūralis, e ; adj. 3 art. [à rus] of the
 country. * Rurales dei, the rural
 deities, Mercury and Pan.
 Rūratio, onis ; f. country business.
 † Rurestris, re ; rural, rustical.
 Rūricola, æ ; c. a husbandman, a
 tiller of ground, a labourer.
 † Rūricolarius, a, um ; of tillage.
 Rūrigēna, æ ; c. born in the country.
 Rūro, are ; } to dwell or keep in the
 Ruror, ari ; } country, to exercise
 husbandry.
 Rusum ; adv. [qu. reversum] a-
 Rursus ; } gain, backward, on the
 other hand.
 RUS, rūs ; n. [ἀρουρα] the country,
 the field.
 Rusciarius, a, um ; adj. of the shrub
 ruscin.
 Rusconia, a city of Mauritania Cæ-
 sariensis.
 Rusculum, i ; n. a small farm.
 Ruscum, } [à rus vel rursus] petty-
 Ruscus, } whin.
 Ruscurium, } a city of Mauritania
 Ruscurum, } Cæsariensis.
 Rusella, Rosella in Tuscany.
 Rusum, the city Ruso in Thrace.
 Rustæ, a city of Africa Propria.
 Rustina, a city of Africa.
 RUSPOR, ari ; dep. [à 'P-σσω allido,
 vel Heb. rufats quassavit, vel à
 sono] to scrape as a cock, to root in
 the ground as swine, to cut, to search,
 or seek diligently.
 Rusātus, a, um ; adj. made reddish.
 Russia, a country on the south of Po-
 land, called heretofore Sarmatia,
 and now Muscovia.
 Rusinus, a, um ; somewhat russet.
 RUSSUS, a, um ; adj. [ἐρυθρός,
 RUSSEUS, } ruber] russet, tawny.
 Rusticanus, a, um ; of the country.
 Rusticanus, i ; m. a country farmer.
 Rusticarius, a, um ; adj. of the coun-
 try or countrymen.
 Rusticatum ; adv. clownishly, like a
 plough-jogger.
 Rusticatio, ōnis ; f. a keeping to a
 country-house.
 Rusticè ; adv. rudely, rustically, im-
 properly.
 Rusticitas, atis ; f. incivility of man-
 ners ; also baseness.
 Rusticor, ari ; to dwell in the coun-
 try, to exercise husbandry.
 Rusticula, æ ; f. a woodcock. * Ru-
 sticula minor, a snipe.
 Rusticulus, a, um ; ill-bred.
 Rusticus, a, um ; adj. [à rus] of the
 country, homely, clownish, rustical.
 * Domus rustica, a grange or farm.
 * Titulus rusticus, an inscription
 none of the nearest.
 Rusticus, i ; m. a husbandman or
 countryman, a clown.
 Rusticus, the name of several onis.
 RŪTA, æ ; f. ['Pūrn] rue, herb-
 grace. * Ruta sylvestris, great St.
 John's wort.
 Rūta, orum ; n. [qu. eruta] all things
 dug out of the ground. * Ruta &
 cæsa, moveable goods.
 Rūtabulum, i ; n. [à ruo] a coal-
 rake, a maudlin.

Rūtaceus, a, um ; adj. of rue.
 Rutatus, a, um ; mingled with
 rue.
 Rutellum, i ; n. [à rutrum] a strike,
 a shovel.
 † Ruteolus, a, um ; adj. yellowish.
 † Ruticilla, æ ; f. a bird called a red-
 tail.
 Rūtīlātus, a, um ; adj. made bright
 or yellow.
 Rūtīlesco, etc. ; neut. to become glis-
 tering like gold. * Lepores ruti-
 lescent, hares become of a light ful-
 lero colour.
 Rutilia, a Roman woman, so con-
 stant that after the loss of her son
 Cotta, whom she followed into
 banishment, she never shed a tear.
 † Rūtīlis, e ; bright or clear.
 Rutillus, the name of several men.
 P. Rutilius Rufus, a Roman con-
 sul, who wrote the history of his
 own life and of the Numantine
 war.
 Rūtīlo, are ; to make bright like gold,
 to glister like gold.
 RŪTILUS, a, um ; [ἐρυθρός] glis-
 tering, coloured like gold, ruddy.
 Rutrum, i ; n. [à ruo, eruo] a mat-
 tock, or pick-axe, shovel.
 Rūtūba, a river of Liguria.
 † Rutuba, æ ; f. a tumult.
 Rutubis, a river of Mauritania Tin-
 gitana.
 † Rutula, æ ; f. small rue.
 Rutuli, a people of Italy.
 † Rutum, i ; n. a casting down.
 Rutunium, Ronton in Shropshire.
 Rūtūpæ, Repchefer, or Richbo-
 rough.
 Rūtūpius, a, um ; of Repchefer
 or Richborough.
 † Rutus, a, um ; part. of ruor ; dig-
 ed up, cast down.

R ante Y.

Ryffadirus, a city of Mauritania Tin-
 gitana.
 Ryffadium, a promontory of Libya,
 called Capo de Verde.
 † Ryzum, i ; n. rice.

S ante A.

Sabadibæ, three islands of the An-
 throphagi in the Indian sea.
 Sabæ, a people of India.
 † Sabæa, small beer or ale.
 Sabalingii, a people of Germany.
 Sabana, a city of Cheronesus Au-
 rea.
 † Sabanum, a towel, a napkin, or
 handkerchief.
 Sabaoth, [Heb.] hosts, armies.
 Sabaræ, a people of India.
 Sabæia, a river and city of Panno-
 nia.
 Sabata, a city of Liguria.
 Sabarius, a, um ; of Sabata.
 Sababura, a city of Arabia Ec-
 lix.
 Sabatia, a small country in Tus-
 cany.
 Sabatius, a surname of Bacchus,
 whose feasts are called sabazia.
 Sabatarius, a, um ; adj. of keeping
 the sabbath-day, sabbatarian.
 Sabba-

Sabbathum. See sabbatum.
 Sabbaticus, a, um; of the sabbath.
 Sabbaticus amnis, a river in Judæa, which they say runs all the week, and is dry upon the Jewish sabbath.
 Sabbatismus, i, m. the keeping of the sabbath.
 Sabbatizo, are, to keep the sabbath.
 Sabbatum, i, n. [Heb. shabbath] the sabbath, or day of rest, Saturday to the Jews, and the Lord's-Day to us; also a week. * Prima sabbati, Sunday, &c.
 Sabbatus, a river of Italy.
 Sabe, the month of February among the Syrians.
 Sabelli, a people of Italy sprung from the Sabines.
 Sabellus, ? a, um; adj. of the Sabellian.
 Sabellus, ? bellus. * Sabellus braccia, crumpled or jagged coleworts.
 Sabellus, an heretic who denied Christ to be the Son of God, Anno Dom. 257.
 Sabi, a people of Phrygia.
 Sabidius, a Roman who had an extreme stinking breath, by reason of his gluttony.
 Sabin, the name of God among the Arabians, to whom they pay tithes, not by weight, but by measure.
 Sabina, the wife of Adrian the emperor.
 Sabina, æ; f. [a Sabini] the herb fawn.
 Sabini, the Sabines, a people near Rome, from whom Romulus and his companions stole their wives.
 Sabinianus, a consul with Theodorus.
 Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian, slain by Vitellius; also a Syrian, who in the time of Titus first ascended the walls of Jerusalem; and other men.
 Sabis, a river among the Belgæ, and another in Carmania.
 Sabius, the gate which led to the Sabines.
 Sabona, the city Brixon in Germany.
 Sabrina, the river Severn by Bristol.
 Sabucus, i; f. the elder-tree. See sambucus.
 † Sabulentus, a, um; adj. of sand.
 Sabulum, i; n. a gravel-pit.
 Sabulo, onis; m. gravel.
 Sabulosus, a, um; adj. gravelly.
 SABULUM, i; n. [ἄμμος] gravel, ballast of a ship; also a guitar.
 Sāburra, æ; f. [à sabulum] the ballast of a ship; also the high-street in Rome.
 Saburranus, a, um; adj. of the street Saburra in Rome.
 Saburratus, a, um; ballasted. * Ubi saburrati sumus, when our bellies are full.
 Sāburro, are, to ballast a ship.
 Sābus, the first king of the Aborigines, from whence the Sabines had their name.
 Sacæ, a people of Asia between Scythia and India.
 Saccaria, æ, fœm. the art of selling sacks.
 Saccarius, a, um; adj. of a sack or bag.
 Saccarius, ii; m. a bearer of sacks.
 Saccatus, a, um; adj. strained through a cloth.

Sacculus, i; m. [à saccus] a little sack.
 Saccharites panis, marchpane.
 SACCHARUM, i; n. [σάκχαρον Arab.] sugar. * Saccharum Thominæ, brown sugar-candy.
 Saccheni, a people of Arabia.
 Sacciperium, ii; n. [à saccus & per] a satchel or pouch.
 Sacco, are; to strain through a cloth.
 † Sacconia, æ; f. a napkin, also a territory.
 Saccularius, ii; m. a cut-purse, cheat, gipsy; also an almoner, or treasurer for the poor.
 Sacculus, i; m. a satchel; also a sweet-bag.
 SACCUS, i; m. [σάκος] a sack, bag. * Saccus nivarius, a sack fill'd with snow, through which the wine was strained to cool it.
 Sacellanus, i; m. a chaplain.
 Sacellum, i; n. a chapel, or little temple.
 SAC-ER, ra, rum; adj. [ἱερός, ἄγιος] holy, consecrated; also execrable, cursed. * Aedes sacra, a church. * Sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire. * Sacer morbus, the falling-sickness. * Sacra alæ, the life-guard.
 Sacerdos, otis; c. a priest or priestess, a nun. * Musarum sacerdos, a poet.
 Sacerdotialis, e; adj. of a priest.
 Sacerdotalis, is; m. a clergyman.
 † Sacerdotialiter, adv. priestly.
 Sacerdotissa, æ; f. a priestess, nun, vestal virgin.
 Sacerdotium, ii; neut. priesthood; also a benefice. * Venire in sacerdotium, to be made a priest.
 † Sacerdotula, æ; f. a priest's daughter.
 Sacerdotulus, ? i; masc. a little priest.
 Sacerdulus, ? priest.
 Sacerminus, a, um; adj. [of sacer] most holy; also most wicked.
 Sachalitzæ, a people of India.
 Sacodios, a kind of jasper.
 Sācōma, atis; n. that which is put in to the scale to make up even weight, a counterpoise.
 † Sacra, æ, f. a letter of the emperor.
 Sacra, orum; n. holy things, rites or mysteries.
 Sacra solis, a promontory of Arabia Felix.
 Sacra via, the way from Athens to Eleusine; also a street in Rome leading to the capitol.
 Sacramentalis, e; adj. of a sacrament or oath.
 Sacramentum, i; n. a sacrament, an oath, warfare, caution-money in entering a suit. * Sacramento rogari, to be put to one's oath. * Sacramento Othonis agere, to make one swear to be true to Otho.
 Sacrani, a people of Italy.
 Sacrarium, ii, n. a tabernacle or place to keep consecrated things, a vestry, chapel, closet. * Sacrarium iudicium, a place where rigour is contrived and hatched.
 Sacratio, onis, f. a consecrating.
 Sacratio, oris, m. a consecrator.
 Sacratas, a, um; adj. consecrated, devoted. * Sacratum caput, a person in holy orders, devoted to the service of God. * Sacratæ leges, inviolable laws.
 † Sacri porci, tithe-pigs of due growth from the tenth day of being

littered, and entire in all the limbs.
 Sacrificola, æ; c. he that offers or sacrifices, an attendant on the altar.
 † Sacrificatio, onis, f. a sacrificing.
 Sacrificatus, us, m. a sacrifice.
 † Sacrificia, æ, f. the place of sacrificing.
 Sacrificialis, e; adj. of sacrifice.
 Sacrificium, ii; n. a sacrifice.
 Sacrifico, are, ? to sacrifice, to in-
 Sacrificor, ari, ? treat by sacrifice.
 † Sacrificola, æ; c. a sacrificer.
 Sacrificulus, i; m. a poor or unfit priest of no due value.
 Sacrificus, a, um; adj. of or for holy uses.
 Sacrificus, i; m. a sacrificer, a priest.
 Sacrifugus, a, um; adj. refusing to come to holy exercising, a recusant.
 Sacrilegium, ii; n. sacrilege, stealing of holy things.
 † Sacrilego, ere; to commit sacrilege.
 Sacrilegus, a, um; adj. sacrilegious.
 * Bellum sacrilegum, a war raised against the church.
 Sacrilegus, i; m. a church-robber.
 † Sacrima, æ; f. the first-fruit of new wine, sacrificed to Bacchus.
 † Sacrimonium, ii; n. a hallowing, a being holy, holiness.
 Sacrinum, i; n. new wine.
 † Sacris, ere; adj. sacred, holy.
 † Sacris, is; scil. hostia, a sacrifice.
 † Sacriserinus, ii; m. the keeper of a prince's records or letters.
 Sacrista, æ; m. a vestry clerk, a sacrist.
 † Sacristarium, ii; n. a sacrist's office.
 † Sacristia, æ, f. a vestry.
 Sacrum, ii; n. a kind of Scythian amber.
 Sacro, are; act. to consecrate, dedicate, to make holy; also to devote and accurse. * Sacrare votum, to bind one's self by a vow. * Nomen alicujus sacrare, to immortalize a person.
 Sacrosanctus, a, um; adj. hallowed, holy, sacred, inviolable.
 Sacrum, i; n. [à sacer] a sacrifice, a solemn feast; also a temple.
 Sacrum Nemus, a wood in Holland.
 Sacrum Promontorium, a promontory of Portugal; and other places.
 Sadalis, a city of Egypt.
 Sadducei, ? a sect among the Jews, who followed one Sadduceus, and believed no resurrection, angels, nor spirits.
 Sadyatus, a king of Lydia.
 Sæculum. See seculum.
 Sædene, a mountain of Cuma.
 Sænia, Siena in Tuscany.
 Sænos, a river of the Sinae.
 SÆPE, ius, ismè; adv. [à sepes, vel ab Heb shephang, abundantia] often, many times.
 Sæpenuerò; adv. oftentimes.
 Sæpiusculè; adv. very often.
 (6) S Sæpinum,

Sæpinum, a city of the Samnites.
 Sæpissimus, a, um; adj. very often or frequent.
 Sævidicus, a, um; adj. speaking fiercely.
 Sæv-io, ire; [à sævus] to rage, be cruel, fierce and rigorous. * Sævire animis, to break out into an outrageous passion.
 Sævitas, atis, f. baseness.
 Sæviter, adv. cruelly, fiercely.
 Sævitia, æ, f. cruelty, fierceness.
 Sævities, ei, f. * Sævitia annonæ, dearth of provision. * Sævitiā in aliquem adhibere, to use one rigidly.
 Sævitus, inis; f. outrageousness.
 SÆVUS, a, um; adj. ior, iſsimus; [à sævus, importunus, vel ab Heb. זעזע, lupus] cruel, fierce, outrageous, valiant, great. * Sævus ventus, a violent wind.
 Sæza, æ, f. a witch, a sorceress. See sagus.
 SAGA, æ; f. [σαγή] a cassock; also a kind of gum. See sagum.
 Sägacitas, atis; f. [à sagax] craftiness, quickness in smelling, wittiness.
 Sägaciter, us, iſsimè; adv. craftily, cunningly, wittily.
 + Sagacuculla, æ; f. a Spanish cap.
 Sagana, the name of a witch in Horace.
 + Sagana, æ, f. a mortar; also a kind of garment.
 Sagapenum, i, n. the gum or harden'd juice of the root of rhenel-giant.
 Sagaræ, a people of Scythia.
 Sagaria, æ, f. a jelling of cassocks.
 Sägäris, a river of Asia running thro' Phrygia and Bithynia.
 Sagarus, ii; m. a seller of cassocks or soldiers coats.
 Sagastia, a peninsula by the Caspian sea.
 + Sagatio, onis; a toying in a blanket.
 Sägäus, a, um; adj. clad with a cassock, coat, or jump.
 Sägax, gen. äcis; adj. ior, iſsimus; [à sagio] crafty, cunning, subtle, wise. * Canis sagax, a quick-scented hound. * Sagacissimus rerum naturæ, most discerning in natural causes. * Sagacissimus ad suspiciendum, one that can see light thro' a little crevice.
 + Sagda, æ; f. a green stone worn by the Chaldeans; it rises from the bottom of the sea, and sticks to the heels of ships.
 + Sagellum Hispanicum, a Spanish cap.
 SAGENA, æ; f. [σαγήνη] a drag-net, a wheel, a snare.
 + Sagenarius, a, um; adj. of a drag-net.
 SAGINA, æ; f. [à sätta onero] a cramming, fattening, plumping, and the place where things are fattened. * Siginam corporis contraxit, he grew corpulent.
 + Säginaementum, i, n. fattness, grossness.
 Säginiarium, ii, n. a feeding-place, coop, stall, sty.
 Säginiarius, a, um; adj. of fattening or cramming.
 Säginiatio, onis; f. a cramming.
 Sägimatus, a, um; A. & P. of saginor; crammed, fattened.
 Sagino, are, to make fat, to cram.
 Sagio, ire; [à sagio, vel à σαγή; vericulum, vel ab ἡγή; exi-

stimo] to smell out, foresee, guess, to keep scent of a thing (as a dog does.)
 SAGITTA, æ; f. [ἀκρίς, vel ab Heb. kesbath arcus] an arrow, a dart, a shaft, a shoot or stem of a plant; a stream to let blood; also the herbadder's-tongue.
 Sägittälis, e; adj. 3 art. of or like an arrow. * Sutura sagittalis, the straight suture upon the head.
 Sagittaria, æ; f. the herb arrow-head.
 Sägittärius, a, um; adj. of an arrow. * Fabrica sagittaria, a fletcher's shop.
 Sägittarius, ii, m. an archer; also the archer or centaur in the zodiac.
 + Sägittatio, onis, f. a shooting.
 Sägittatus, a, um; adj. shot with an arrow, wounding like an arrow.
 + Sägittella, æ; f. a little arrow.
 Sägittifer, a, um; bearing arrows. * Sagittifera pecus, a porcupine.
 + Sägittifex, icis; m. a fletcher.
 Sägittipotens, ntis; adj. skillful in shooting.
 Sagitto, are, to shoot an arrow.
 Sagma, atis, n. a pack-saddle; also a pack or heap.
 Sägmarus, a, um; adj. of a pack. * Equus sägmarus, a pack-horse, or sumpter-horse.
 + Sägmen, inis; n. the herb vervain.
 Sägna, a river of Magna Græcia.
 Sägulatus, a, um; adj. wearing a short coat or jump.
 Sägulum, i; a little coat.
 SAGUM, i; n. [σαγην, σάγαρον] a cassock, or soldier's coat; war, also a coverlet.
 Säguntum, ? once a famous city of Saguntus, in Spain, very faithful to the Romans, for when Hannibal besieged them contrary to their covenant, they chose rather to burn themselves, and all they had, than be false to the Romans, or fall alive into the enemies hands; hence * Saguntina fames, for extreme famine.
 Sägus, a, um; adj. presaging, knowing. See sagio.
 Sali, a people of Thrace, over-against the island Samothrace.
 Sais, a city of Egypt, near one of the mouths of Nilus, called the Saiticum.
 Saitæ, the people of Sais, who worship Minerva, called Saitis.
 Saitini, a people of Asia.
 Saitæ, a people near Illyr.
 SAL, älis; m. & n. [salt] salt, the sea, wit, mirth; also a fault in crystal and other gems.
 Sala, a river and city of Mauritania Tingitana, a town in Hungary, a river in Lorraine; also a city in Spain and Thrace, and a town in Germany, from whence the Franks are called Salici, who dwell thereabouts.
 Salabastæ, a people about Indus.
 Salabria, a city of Cappadocia.
 Salacia, the wife of Neptune.
 Säläcia, æ, f. [ἀλς mare] the retiring of a wave from the shore; also water.
 Salacia, a city in Portugal.
 + Säläcio, onis; m. a lustful fellow.
 Säläcitas, atis; f. lechery, unchasteness.
 Salacen, a certain poor man who

feigned himself rich, and from him such men were proverbially called Salacones.
 + Säläconia, æ; f. a vain boasting.
 Saladinus, a warlike emperor of the Turks, who after the death of Baldwin took Jerusalem, and added Syria and Egypt to his empire.
 Salæ, a people of Colchis, called anciently Phthiophagi.
 Salamandra, æ; f. a spotted creature like a lizard, said to live in the fire, and to quench it without being burnt.
 Salamantica, Salamanca, an university in Spain.
 Salamii, a people of Arabia.
 Salaminii, the people of Salamine.
 Salaminus, one of the Idæi Dactyli.
 Sälämis, an island between Peloponnesus and Attica, called Coluri.
 Salaminus, a, um; adj. of Salamina.
 Salaminus, a, um; adj. of Salamina.
 Salamis, or Salamine, a city in the east of Cyprus, called afterwards Constantia, and now destroyed.
 Salampsi, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Salanga, a very high hill by the sea between Britain and Ireland.
 Salanges, a people of Italy, and another of India.
 Salapæi, a people of Thrace.
 Salapeni, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Salapia, a city of Apulia Daunia.
 + Salapitta, æ; f. a box on the ear.
 Salaputius, a name of Calvus the familiar of Catullus, so called for his leanness and wittiness.
 Säläpütium, ii; n. [à salax & puta, i. e. cauda] a wag, wanton.
 Sälär, äris; m. [à salio] a young salmon, or salmon-pearl.
 Sa'aria, a gate at Rome, leading towards the Sabines; also the name of two cities in Spain.
 Salararius, ii; m. he to whom a stipend is paid.
 Säläris, e; adj. [à sal] merry, pleasant.
 Salarium, ii, n. a salary, an exhibition, pension, stipend, wages.
 Sälärius, a, um; belonging to salt.
 Sälärius, ii; m. a saltier.
 Salars, an island of Libya.
 Sälärius, a, um; adj. of Salars.
 Salas, a river of Germany called Saal.
 Salasi, a people of Gallia Cisalpina.
 Sälax, äcis; [à sal, vel salio] lecherous, unchaste, lustful, provoking lust.
 Saldæ, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis, called Tadelis.
 Sale, a city of Hyrcania.
 Salebra, orum; n. [à salio] uneven and down, trouble, one to pass over; also any difficulty.
 + Salebratim, adv. roughly, ruggedly.
 + Salebritas, atis; f. roughness.
 Säläbrosus, a, um; adj. rough, uneven, uneasy to go in. * Scriptor salubrosus, a crabbed author.
 Salecis, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Salex, a gitan.
 Salem, [Heb.] peace; also the same as Jerusalem.
 Salenæ, Saludy in Bedfordshire.
 Saleni, a people in Spain.

Salentini, a people of Italy, whose country is commonly called Terra d'Otranto.
Salentinum Promontorium, the same as Japygium.
Salentinus Lacus, a lake of the Salentines, which, being full to the brim, is not diminished by exhausting, nor increased by adding more water.
Salernum, a town of the Picentini in Italy, with an university, famous for physicians; some of whom wrote the book *Schola Salerni*, dedicated to the king of England.
Saletes, a daughter of Jupiter.
Salgama, orum; n. [à sal] things preserved, as pears, plums, &c.
Salgarnarius, ii; m. a seller of conserves.
Salganeus, a town of Bœotia, by Salganea, } Euripus, whence Apollo is called Salganeus.
Salgarnius, a, um; } adj. of Salganeus.
Salganites, is, }
Salgas, a river and city of Mauritania.
Sali, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
Salia, a river and town in Spain, the country of the poet Prudentius.
Salia, the river Selle in Lorraine.
Salialis, e; adj. of the priests of Mars; magnificent, princely.
Salialis, us; m. the dignity of the Salii.
Salica, the island Taprobane; also a city in Spain.
Salicastrum, i; n. a wild vine, an asper or withy.
Salictum, i; n. [à salix] a place set with willows.
Salici, a people in Spain.
Salicus, a, um; adj. [à Salii] Salick, of France. * Lex Salica, the Salick law, ordering that no woman shall reign or inherit land.
Salien, ntis; leaping. * Aqua saliens, conduit water.
Salien, tis; m. the cock of a fountain.
Saligneus, a, um; adj. of willow.
Salignus, } low.
Salii, the twelve priests of Mars, instituted by Numa Pompilius, with painted coats and brass breastplates, so called from their leaping about the streets: also the people of Franconia in Germany.
Salillum, ii; n. [à salinum] a little salt-seller.
Salina, æ; f. a salt-pit or pan, a place where salt is made, also salt itself.
Salinæ, a city in Gallia Subalpina, called Saluzzo; also the city Salins in Burgundy; and other places.
Salinaris, e; [qu. salivaris.] of a bit or snaffle.
Salinātor, ōris; m. a salter.
Salinarius, a, um; of salt.
Salini, the people of Salia.
Salinōsus, a, um; adj. full of salt.
Salinum, i, n. a salt-seller, any sort of earthen vessel.
Salinus, an Arcadian, who came with Æneas into Italy, and taught the young men to dance.
SAL-IO, ire; n. [ἀλλοστει] to leap, dance, spring. * Salit mihi cor, my heart leaps for joy. * Equus salia equam, the horse leaps or covers the mare.
Salio, ire; [à sal] to season with salt.

Salisibulus, i; m. [à salius & tubilio, a morrice-dancer.
Salitio, onis; f. a mounting or leaping on horseback.
Salitor, ōris; he that gathers the tribute of salt.
Salitura, æ; f. a salting or seasoning.
Salitus, a, um; salted, powdered.
SALIVA, æ; f. [σάλια] spittle, juice, or jelly, a taste or relish. * Saliva syderum, honey-dew. * Jejunā saliva, fasting spittle.
Salivaria, æ; f. a hone, or whetstone.
Salivarium, ii; n. a spitting-box.
Salivarius, a, um; of or like spittle.
Salivarius, ii; m. he that gives a drench to a horse, &c.
Salivatio, onis; f. a spitting, or filling with spittle.
Salivatum, i, n. a drench for a horse.
Salivatus, a, um; adj. drenched.
Salinca, a city in Spain.
Salinca, } æ, f. [à salio] spile, or
Salincula, } lavender.
Salivo, are, to spit, or cast spittle; also to drench or anoint.
Salivofus, a, um; adj. full of spittle, flegmatick.
Salius, a, um; of the Salian priests.
Salivum, i; n. spittle, or taste.
Salix, icis; f. [à salio] a willow or withy.
Saliena, æ; f. a kind of salt-petre.
Salio, ire, } to salt, season, pic-
Sallo, ere, } ble.
Salluntum, a city of Dalmatia.
Sallustius, ii; m. a famous orator and historian of Rome, hating Cicero, and hated of him.
Sallustius Crispus, the grandson of the orator Sallustius, a favourite of Augustus Cæsar.
Sallustius Philosophus, he wrote *De Diis & Mundo*, put forth in Greek and Latin by Leo Allatius, Anno Dom. 1638.
Sallies or **Salyes**, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
Salma, the name of several towns in Arabia.
Salmacida spolia, spoils gotten without labour.
Salmacidus, a, um; salt, brackish.
Salmacis, a fountain in Caria, where the nymph Salmacis and Epaphroditus became one; it is said to effeminate all that drink or bathe in it.
Salmacidus, } a, um; adj. of Sal-
Salmacius, } macis.
Salmo, ōnis; m. [à salio] a salmon.
Salmon, a city of Creet.
Salmona, a river of Gallia Belgica.
Salmon, a town and fountain of Peloponnesus near Olympia, called from thence Salmonis.
Salinōneus, the son of Æolus, who reigned in Æolis; to make himself a god, he built a bridge of brass over part of the city where he was wont to thunder with his chariot, and was at last slain by a thunder-bolt from heaven.
Salmonium, a promontory of Creet.
Salmyca, a city near Hercules his pillars.
Salmydessus, a bay of Pontus.
Salnitrum, } i, n. [ἀλόνιτρον] salt-
Salonitrum, } petre, of which gun-
powder is made.

Salon, ōnis, a river in Spain called Xalón.
Salon, } a city of Dalmatia.
Salonæ, }
Salonenses, the people of Salo.
Salobriatæ, a people of India.
Salodorum, }
Salodurum, } a city of Helvetia.
Salomon, the son of David king of Judæa.
Salon, a country of Bithynia, full of good pasture, whence came Salonen-
sis.
Salona, Salon in Provence.
Saloniana, a city of Dalmatia.
Salonius, the son of Asinius Pollio, who laughed as soon as he was born, and lived not long after it.
Salopia, æ; f. Shrewsbury by Severn.
Salopugium, } ii; n. [ἀσάρεον μο-
Salopygium, } vco, & πύγην nates] a wag-tail, wag, wanton.
Salpa, æ; f. a stock-fish.
Salpetrum, i; n. gun-powder.
Salpista, }
Salpista, } æ; m. a trumpeter.
Salsamenta, orum; n. salt-fish.
Salsamentarius, a, um; adj. of or for salting.
Salsamentarius, ii; m. a salter of salt fish or flesh.
Salsamentum, i; n. salt meat, either fish or flesh.
Salsc, wittily, sily, tauntingly.
Salscdo, inis, f. saltness.
Salsicium, ii; n. a sausage.
Salsilago, } inis; f. salt liquor,
Salsugo, } brine, pickle. * Sallugo terræ, allom.
Salsipotens, ntis; m. an epithet of Neptune, having power over the sea.
Salsitudo, inis; f. saltiness, a salt humour.
Salsiuscula, orum; n. salt meats.
Salsugia, æ; f. brine or pickle.
Salsuginosus, a, um; full of salt.
Salsulæ, arum; f. salt springs.
Saltum, a river in Spain.
Salsura, æ; f. a salting, or seasoning. * Animæ salsura, sweetness of breath.
Salsus, a, um; adj. salted, pleasant, witty. * Lachrymis falsis humectant ora, thy weep bitterly.
Saltabundus, a, um; adj. full of leaping or dancing.
Saltatio, ōnis; f. a leaping, &c.
Saltatiuncula, æ; f. a little dance.
Saltator, ōris; m. } a dancer, leap-
Saltatrix, icis, f. } er.
Saltatōrie, adv. dancingly.
Saltatōrius, a, um; adj. belonging to dancing. * Saltatorius orbis, the round dancing.
Saltatricula, æ; f. a little dancing girl.
Saltatus, ūs; m. a dancing or leaping.
Saltem, adv. [à saltim] at the least, only.
Salæ, a people in the Euxine sea, called also Phthiophagi.
Saltim, adv. [à saltim] by leaping, hastily.
Salto, are, to dance often, to hop.
Salto, are; neut. [à salto] to leap, dance or jump. * Saltare laudes alijus, to celebrate one's praises in a dance. * Saltat senex, all is well. * Saltare Cyclopa, to dance like Polyphemus.
Saltuæres, small islands in Italy, said to move with being danced upon.

Saluāris, e, } adj. dancing, or
 Saluārius, a, um, } of dancing.
 Saluarius, ii; m. a master or keeper
 of forests.
 Saluatini, by leaping, with speed.
 Saluōsus, a, um; adj. full of forests.
 Saltura, æ; f. a leaping.
 Saltus, ūs and i; m. a leap or jump;
 also a forest, a narrow passage, a
 shivering of a limb.
 Saltus, a country of Gallia Narbonen-
 sis, called Conte de Sault.
 Saltus Castulonensis, a mountain in
 Spain.
 Saltzburgum, a city in Germany,
 called also Iuvania.
 Salvatella, æ; f. the vein between the
 ring finger and the little finger.
 Salvatio, ōnis; f. a saving.
 Salvator, ōris; m. } a saviour.
 Salvatrix, icis; f. }
 Sālūber hic, bris hęc, bre hoc, } [a
 Sālūbris, bre; adj. ior, erimus } sa-
 lus] wholesome, healthful, sound,
 good.
 Salubritas, ātis; f. wholesomeness.
 Salubriter, ius, erimē; adv. whole-
 somely.
 Salve, eto, salve, -ote; verb. defect.
 God save you, your humble servant.
 Salve, adv. in health. * Rogo quā
 salve agat, I ask how well he is.
 Salveo, salveo, salvere; see salve, e-
 to, to be well in health. * Jubeo te
 salvere, I wish you well. * Silve-
 bis à Cicerone meo, my son Cicero
 commends him to you.
 Salvia, æ; f. [a salvus] sage. * Sal-
 via Romana, clary.
 Salviacum, i; n. a drink made of sage.
 Salvifico, are; to make safe or
 whole.
 Salvificus, a, um; adj. saving, whole-
 some.
 Salvio, are, to give a drink of sage.
 Sālum, i; n. the salt sea; disquietness,
 wavering.
 Salvo, are, to save.
 Salus, a mart town of India, within
 Ganges.
 Sālus, ūtis; f. [a salvus, vel ab Heb.
 šalab tranquillum esse] health,
 safety, a salutation, saluat on; also
 the Roman Goddess of health. * Salu-
 tem dicere alicui rei, to bid fare-
 well to any thing. * Salutem
 mittere, to wish one's welfare.
 * Salutem precor (sternuenti) God
 bless you (when one sneezes.) * Quod
 cum salute ejus fiat, so it do him
 no harm. * Suprema salus, the
 last remedy.
 † Salulandria, æ; f. garden nigella.
 † Sālūtāre, is; n. health.
 Sālūtāris, re; adj. 3 art. wholesome,
 healthful. * Salutaris digitus, the
 fore-finger. * Factum salutare, a
 fact of good service. * Salutares li-
 teræ, a comfortable letter.
 Salutaris, part of Macedonia, Phry-
 gia, Palestine, Syria and Galatia.
 Salutariter, wholesome, without hurt or
 danger.
 Sālūtatio, ōnis, f. a salutation.
 Sālūtator, ōnis, m. } a saluter.
 Sālūtatrix, icis, f. }
 Sālūtatorium, i; n. the place where
 men stand to salute the prince.
 Sālūtātorius, a, um; of salutation, or
 giving health. * Cubile salutato-
 rium, the prince's chamber.
 Sālūtifer, a, um; adj. healthful,
 bringing health or recovery.
 † Salutificator, ōris; m. a saviour.

† Sālūtifico, are, to preserve or keep.
 Sālūtiger, and saluligerulus, a, um;
 adj. bringing health or salutation.
 Sāluto, are, to salute, or send com-
 mendations, bid farewell, worship,
 wish one safety.
 Sālutor, ari, to be saluted, also to be
 reserved and not cut off.
 SALVUS, a, um; adj. [σας] safe,
 sound, whole. * Salva res est, all
 is well. * Hoc salvo, this thing
 excepted. * Salvo capite, without
 danger of one's life.
 Salyes, a western people who waged
 war with the Romans.
 Samamycii, a people near the greater
 Syrtis.
 Samara, a promontory at the end of
 Caucasus, in the western ocean.
 Samarabiz, a people about the river In-
 dus.
 † Samardacus, a ridiculous fellow.
 Samaria, a city and country of Pale-
 stine, between Judæa and Galilee.
 Samarobrini, the city Amiens in France.
 Sambatæ, a people of Assyria.
 Sumbicus, a notable robber, who pil-
 laged the temple of Diana at Elis.
 Sambos, a city of Arabia.
 Sambi, } the citizens of Sami-
 Sambitæ, } bōs.
 Sambracate, an island of Arabia Fæ-
 lix.
 Sambroca, a river in Spain.
 Sambuca, æ; f. [σαμβουν] a sack-
 but; also an engine to cut down the
 walls of a city.
 Sambuceus, a, um; made of elder.
 Sambucetum, i; n. a place of elder-
 trees.
 † Sambūciarius, } ii; m. a blower
 † Sambūcinarius, } of a sackbut.
 Sambucina, } æ; f. she that blows
 Sambucistria, } a sackbut.
 SAMBUCUS, i; f. ab Heb. savac
 implicari] an elder-tree.
 Sambus, a river of India, and a town
 of Arabia.
 Sameni, a people of the Nomades.
 † Sāmera, æ; f. the seed of an elm.
 † Sāmia, æ; f. a cake; also a whet-
 stone.
 Samiarii, orum; m. [a samius] scour-
 ers of harness.
 † Samiator, oris; m. a scourer, sharp-
 ener.
 Samiatus, a, um; sharpen'd, whetted.
 Samicum, a city of Triphylia.
 Samio, are, [σαμῖω, a famos] to shar-
 pen or whet.
 Samiolum, i, n. a little earthen pot.
 Samiolus, a, um; made of earth.
 Samium, ii; n. an earthen pot, parti-
 cularly of Samos.
 Samius, a, um; of Samos; earthen,
 sharp. * Samius lapis, a white hea-
 ry stone, good to polish gold.
 Samnites, a people of Samnis or Sam-
 nium in Italy.
 Samogitia, a country of Poland.
 Samolus, i, marsh-worts, fen-berries.
 Samorna, } an ancient name of E-
 Samornos, } phesus.
 Samos, an island of the Icarian sea,
 where they first made earthen ware.
 Samofata, a city of Syria, by Euphra-
 tes, the country of the blasphemous
 Lucian.
 Sāmōthrācia, } an island of the Ægean
 Sāmōthrāce, } sea, near Thrace,
 called heret fore Dardania.
 Samothrax, cis; e. } adj. of Samo-
 Samothracius, a, um; } thracia, Sa-
 mothracian.

Samphc, a city of Phœnicia.
 Sampia, æ, on olive-stone.
 Sampira, a city of Egypt.
 Sampfuchinus, a, um; adj. of marjoram.
 Sampsuchum, i, n. } marjoram.
 Sampsuchus, i, m. }
 Samula, a woman in Pliny, who lived
 an hundred and ten years.
 Samunis, a city of Albania.
 Samydace, a city of Carmania.
 Samylia, a city of Caria.
 Sānābilis, e; adj. curable.
 Sanagenes, a people of Gallia Narbo-
 nensis.
 Sanamunda, æ; f. the herb avens or
 bennet.
 Sanaos, a city of Apollonia.
 Sanape, a queen of the Amazons.
 Sanari, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Sānātes, um; m. those that had revolt-
 ed, and were again received into fa-
 vour.
 Sānatio, ōnis, f. a healing or curing.
 Sanatus, a, um; adj. healed.
 Sanballat, a governor of Samaria, who
 got leave of Alexander to build a
 temple upon mount Gerizim.
 Sanchoniathon, a very ancient histori-
 an, before Moses, translated out of
 Phœnician into Greek by Philobi-
 lius, in the time of Adrian.
 SANCIO, i, and nxi, itum and
 nctum, ire; act. [ab αἰνός sanctus]
 to decree, establish. * Legem ca-
 pite sancire, to make it death to
 break a law. * Augurem sancire,
 to consecrate an augur. * Carmina
 alicui sancire, to dedicate ver-
 ses to one. * Communi jure san-
 citum est, it is ratified by the law
 of nature. * Sancire edicto, to for-
 bid by proclamation.
 Sancitus, a, um; part. ordained, es-
 tablished; also forbidden.
 † Sancitus, ūs, m. a ratifying.
 Sancte, ius, issimē; adv. holily, entire-
 ly, inviolably.
 Sanctificatio, ōnis; f. a sanctifying.
 Sanctificator, oris; m. a sanctifier.
 † Sanctificium, ii; n. a sanctuary.
 Sanctifico, are, to sanctify.
 Sanctilōquus, a, um; adj. speaking di-
 vinely.
 Sanctimonia, æ; f. holiness, devout-
 ness, profession of religion.
 Sanctimonialis, e; adj. of holiness.
 Sanctimonialis, is; f. a nun.
 Sanctio, ōnis, f. a decreeing, ordin-
 ing, ratifying; also a penal law.
 Sanctitas, atis, } f. devoutness, ho-
 Sanctitudo, inis, } liness.
 Sanctior, ōris; m. an establisher, law-
 maker.
 Sanctuarium, ii; n. a sanctuary, place
 of refuge, a closet, the doomsday-book
 in the Exchequer.
 Sanctulus, a, um; somewhat devout.
 Sanctum, i; n. a secret not to be re-
 vealed; heaven, and holiness.
 Sanctus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus;
 confirmed, ratified, established, ordin-
 ed; holy, pious, devout, sacred, inviol-
 able, firm, awful, reverend; honest,
 upright, divine, heavenly; chaste, in-
 nocent; solemn, formal.
 Sanctus, i; m. a saint.
 Sancus, a god of the Sabines.
 Sandabala, a river of India.
 Sandaliaris vicus, } a street of Rome,
 Sandaliarium, } selling pantofles.
 Sandaliarius, Jupiter, whose image
 was set up in that street.
 Sandaligerulus, a, um; adj. wearing
 or carrying slippers or pantofles.
 Sanda-

Sandalion, a small country of Pisidia.
 Sandalis, idis; f. a kind of date-tree.
SANDALIUM, ii; neut. [σανδαλίον] a pantofle or slipper; also salt-fish.
 † Sandalotheca, æ; f. a plate for slippers.
 Sandalum, i; n. white wheat, square-eared corn.
 † Sandalus, the spice called sanders.
 Sandanus, a river of Thrace.
SANDAPILA, æ; f. [ἀσάνης tabula, & πύλα] locus] a bier for a dead corps.
 Sandapilarius, ii; m. a beaver of the dead.
 Sandaraca, an haven in Bithynia.
 Sandaracha, æ; f. a bright red colour, orpiment or arsenick, found in mines of gold and silver, or else made of burnt cereuse.
 Sandarachatus, a, um; adj. mixed with arsenick.
 Sandascrion, a green Indian stone.
 Sandasticus, a kind of crystal, having golden drops within.
 Sandava, a city of Dacia.
 Sandes, Hercules among the Persians.
 Sando, a city in Italy.
 Sandonius, a, um; adj. of Sando.
 † Sandonicus, a, um; swarthy.
 Sandrizetes, the people of St. Andries in Upper Pannonia.
 Sandyx, cis; m. [σάνδυξ] a kind of red colour, burnt cereuse. * Sandycis amictus, a garment of that colour.
 Sane, a city of Thrace.
 Sane, truly, indeed, verily, soundly.
 * Sane temulentus, a very tippler.
 * Sane quidem, with all my heart.
 Sanea, a city of India.
 Sanelco, ere; to heal, or grow whole.
 Sanga, a river of Cantabria, and the name of a slave in Terence.
 Sangaris, } a river in Asia.
 Sangarius, }
 Sangia, a town in Phrygia, where the river Sangarius arises.
 † Sanguen, ius; n. a tree whose bark is as red as blood.
 Sanguiculus, i; m. a little blood, a blood-pudding.
 † Sanguificatio, onis; f. the changing of nourishment into blood.
 † Sanguifluus, a, um; adj. flowing with blood.
 Sanguinalis, e; adj. 3 art. of or like blood. * Sanguinalis or sanguinaria herba, blood-wort.
 Sanguinans, ntis; part. bloody, cruel.
 Sanguinarius, a, um; adj. cruel, blood-thirsty, sanguinary.
 Sanguinetum, i; n. a place where blood-wort grows.
 Sanguineus, a, um; adj. having much blood, of a sanguine and blood colour, sanguine.
 Sanguino, are; to let out blood, to run with blood, to be as red as blood.
 Sanguinolentus, a, um; adj. bloody, full of blood.
 † Sanguinosus, a, um; full of blood.
SANGUIS, inis; f. [ἀσάνης, salvus, vel ab Heb. shani, coccineum] blood, blood-shed, strength, life, death; also the stock and parentage whence one comes. * Sanguis ararii, the treasure. * Detractio or missio sanguinis, a losing blood by opening a vein. * Plenus sanguinis, bloody-

minded. * Alternum dare sanguinem, to wound each other.
 Sanguisorba, æ; f. the herb burnet or pimprenel.
 Sanguisorba musca, a blood-sucking fly.
 Sanguisuga, æ; f. a horse-leach or blood-sucker.
 Sanicula, æ; f. [ἀσάνη] the herb sanicle.
SANIES, ei; f. [ἀσάνης] corrupt blood, matter coming from sores. * Sanies olei, the lees of oil. * Ebibit sanicem lana, the wool drinks up the dye.
 Sanigæ, a people of Scythia.
 Sanina, a city by the Red-sea.
 Saniolus, a, um; adj. full of corrupt blood.
 Sānitas, ātis; f. soundness or health, fulness of body, one's right wits. * Redire ad sanitatem, to come to one's self.
 Sāniter; adv. soundly, surely, advisedly.
 Sānitudo, inis; f. healthiness.
 Saniturnus, a river of Æmilia, called Santerno.
SANNA, æ; f. [ἀσάνης, stultus, vel Heb. shen, dens] a mock or scoff. * Postica sanna, a jeer behind one's back.
 Sannina, a city of Media by the Hyrcanian sea.
 Sannio, onis; m. a mocker, stoffer.
 † Sannula, æ; f. a small stout.
 Sāno, are; to heal or cure. * Venera reipublicæ sanare, to make up differences in the state.
 † Sanqualis, is; f. a sort of eagle (in Pliny.)
 Santalini, i; neut. [vox Indic.] the tree sanders.
 Santerna, æ; f. [ἀσάνης & nitrum] borax, or goldsmiths solder.
 Santis, a Celtick city.
 Santolina, æ; f. [ἀσάνη] lavender-cotton, or field-cypress.
 Santones, } a people and city of A-Santonæ, }
 } quitain, whose country is called Xantaigne, and chief city Xaintes.
 Santonicus, a, um; of the Santones.
 Santonica herba, worm-wood.
 Santonum Portus, Rochel in France.
 Sanna, a city of Albania.
SANUS, ā, um; adj. [σάνος] sound, whole, in health, in one's wits. * Nihil sanum, stark naught.
 Saon, the name of an historian.
SAPA, æ; f. [ab ὀσός, succus] new sweet wine boiled half away, and kept for sauces; also the sap of trees.
 Sapæ, } a people of Thrace.
 Sapæi, }
SAPERDA, æ; f. [σάπερδης] a blote, or dried groundling [a Pontic fish;] also a fantastical man, and a dunghill.
 Saphēna, æ; f. [Arab.] a vein above the knee dividing itself three ways, running also over to the inner ancle, to the instep, and great toe.
 Sāpidus, a, um; having a good taste or relish, savoury.
 Sāpiens, ntis; adj. -tior, tissimus; wise, prudent, judicious. * Arbor sapiens, the mulberry-tree.
 Sapiens-er, ius, issimē; adv. wisely.
 Sapiaentia, æ; f. wisdom. * Sapiaentia professor, a philosopher.
 † Sapiaentipotens, ntis; very wise.
 Sapina, æ; f. a pine-nut.

Sapinea, æ; f. the lower part of the fir-tree.
 † Sapinetum, i; n. a grove of fir-trees.
 Sapineus, a, um; of the fir-tree.
 † Sapinos, i; a kind of amethyst.
SAPINUS, i; f. [ab Heb. sephinah, navis] the neither part of a fir-tree without knots [fit for ship-ing.]
SAP-IO, ii vel iui, & ui, itum, ire; neut. [ἀσάφης, sapiens, vel ὀσός, succus] to savour or taste, to be wise and witty. * Hic sapit rem suam, he knows what he has to do. * Liber sapit hæresin, the book has some favour of heresy in it. * Palatus ei sapit, his taste is good. * Sapis multum ad geniuni, you know how to please yourself.
 Sapites, a people by Pontus.
 Sapium, ii; n. a kind of pitch-tree.
SAP-IO, onis; m. [σάπινος] soap, or any thing to scour or cleanse with.
 Saponaria, æ; f. soap-wort.
 Sāpor, ōis; m. a taste or smack, pleasantness of speech.
 Sāporatus, a, um; P. & A. seasoned, savoured. * Ossa saporata, a sugar-sop, or honey-sip.
 Sāpores, a king of Persia, who took the emperor Vulerian prisoner, and used him as his footstool.
 † Sāporo, are; to make a savour.
 † Sāporus, a, um; adj. savoury.
 Sapphiratus, a, um; adj. embroidered with sapphires.
 Sapphirene, an island in the gulf of Arabia, where the sapphire-stone is found.
 Sapphirinus, a, um; adj. made of sapphire. * Lapis sapphirinus, a sapphire-stone.
 Sapphirus, i; f. a sapphire-stone.
 Sappho, ūs; f. a famous poetess, who invented the verse called from her Sapphicum.
 Saprūm, i; n. [ἀσάπρος, putridus] a potion of salt and the fruit of the service-tree, good for the cholic.
 Sapuri, mountains of Scythia.
 Sapyfelatum, a Corinthian mountain.
 Sara, a city of Aurea Chersonesus, Cappadocia, and other places.
 Sarabacus, a gulf of India without Ganges.
 Sarabis, a city of Spain called Toro.
 Sarabus, a river of India within Ganges.
 Sarace, a city of Colchis.
 Saracena, a country of Arabia Petraea, so called from their robberies.
 Saraceni, the people of Saracena.
 Saraga, a city of the Sinæ.
 Saraguri, a people of Asia.
 Saramanne, a city of Hyrcania.
 Saramena, a country of Asia Minor.
 Saranæ, a people inhabiting the tops of Caucasus.
 Sarapani, a people of Colchis.
 Sarapata, a people about Caucasus.
 Sarapis, an island in the gulf of India.
 Saravus, the river Sar in Gallia Belgica.
 Sarbanissa, a city of Cappadocia.
 Sarbatha, a city of Arabia.
 Sarbedicus, part of mount Taurus, between Syria and Armenia.
 Sarbena, a city of Assyria.
 Sarcasmus, i; m. a bitter taunting, or hostile insultation.
 † Sarcia,

† Sarcia, æ; f. *grossness, fatness*.
 Sarcimen, inis; n. *a seam or patch*.
 Sarcina, æ; f. [à sarcio] *a burden, a budget, or pack*. * Sarcinas colligere, *to remove with bag and baggage*.
 Sarcinalis, e; } *adj. of* **SAR**
 Sarcinarius, a, um; } *packs or burdens*. * Sarcinarium jumentum, *a pack-horse or sumpter-horse*.
 Sarcinator, òris; m. } *a botcher*.
 Sarcinatrix, icis; f. }
 Sarcinatus, a, um; part. of sarcinor; *burdened with packs*.
 Sarcino, are; act. *to make burdens or packs; also to sew*.
 Sarcinòlus, a, um; *weighty*.
 Sarcinùla, æ; f. *a small pack, stuff*.
 SAR-CIO, fi, citum, cire; act. [à páxis, spina] *to patch, mend, to renew, repair*. * Sarcire damnum, *to pay a debt*.
 Sarcion, *a carnation-colour'd stone; also a fault in the emerald*.
 † Sarcitector, oris; m. *a repairer*.
 Sarcites, æ; m. *a flesh-colour'd stone*.
 † Sarcito, are; *to recompense, to pay cost and damages*.
 Sarcocolla, *balm or balsam, the gum of a Persian tree; also the wind-rose or bastard-wild-poppy*.
 Sarcophagus, i; m. *a kind of marble, wherein dead bodies were wont to rot in forty days; also a grave*.
 Sarcoticus, a, um; *restoring the flesh*.
 Sarculatio, ònis; f. *a weeding with a hook*.
 Sarcùlo, are; *to weed with a hook*.
 Sarcùlum, i; n. [à sarrio] *a rake or weeding-hook*.
 SARDA, æ; f. [σάρδα] *a cornelian or sardin-stone; also a pitcher*.
 Sardachates, *a kind of agate*.
 Sardana, *a city of India within Ganges*.
 Sardaniupalus, i; m. *the last king of the Assyrian empire, so luxurious and effeminate, that it caused a rebellion against him, when betaking himself to his palace, he burnt himself and all his wealth*.
 Sardemilos, *a promontory between Lycia and Pamphylia*.
 Sardene, *a mountain by the river Herminus*.
 Sardessus, *a city of Lycia, where Jupiter Sardessus is worshipped*.
 Sardi, *the people of Sardinia*.
 Sardici, *a people of Dalmatia*.
 Sardiana glans, *a chestnut*.
 Sardica, *a city of Thrace*.
 Sardicus, a, um; *wife*.
 Sardina, æ; f. [à farda] *a sardin-fish*.
 Sardinia, æ; f. *an island in the Ligustick sea*.
 Sardis, } *a city of Thrace*.
 Sardes, }
 Sardius lapis, [à Sardinia] *a sardin-stone or carnel*.
 Sardòia, æ; f. *a kind of smallage, causing a strange kind of laughing even to death*.
 Sardonice, *a city of India within Ganges*.
 Sardonicus, } a, um; *adj. of Sardinia*. * Ritus Sardonius, *a foolish laughing with sorrow in the end*.
 Sardonius, }
 Sardous, }
 Sardonichatus, a, um; *adj. adorned or beset with sardonix stones*.
 Sardonyx, cis; m. *the sardonix, a precious stone*.
 Sardus, *the son of Hercules, who, they say, gave name to the island*

Sardinia.
 Sardus, *a city of Illyria*.
 Sardenus, *a citizen of Sardus*.
 Sarea, *an old name of Cappadocia*.
 Sarepta, *a city of Phoenicia*.
 Sargantha, *a city of Iberia*.
 Sarganthis, *a city of Egypt*.
 Sargetia, } *a river of Dacia*.
 Sargentia, }
 Sargon, *a king of Assyria, called also Senacherib*.
 Sargus, i; m. *an Egyptian fish*.
 Saricha, *a city of Cappadocia*.
 Sariphi, *mountains of Asia, from whence the river Oxus flows*.
 Sarisabis, *a city of India within Ganges*.
 Sarisberia, *the city Sarisbury or Salisbury*.
 Sarissa, æ; f. *a long spear*.
 Sarissophorus, i; m. *one carrying a long spear*.
 Saritæ, * *people of Arabia Felix*.
 Sarmagana, *a city of Aria in Asia*.
 Sarmatæ, *the people of Sarmatia*.
 Sarmatia, *a city of Galatia; also a very large country, part in Europe, and part in Asia; in the first, is Russia, and part of Poland; the other contains the Tartari, Petigoræ, Circassi, and the Morduitæ*.
 Sarmaticus, a, um; } *adj. of Sarmatia*.
 Sarmatis, e; }
 † Sarmentarius, a, um; *of twigs*.
 Sarmentitius, a, um; *adj. of twigs or branches cut off*. * Cinis sarmentitius, *ashes of spray*.
 Sarmento, are; *to lop off twigs*.
 Sarmentòsis, a, um; *full of twigs*.
 Sarmentum, i; n. [à sarpo] *a twig or branch to be cut off, spray, brush-wood*.
 Sarmentus, *a very scurrilous fellow in Horace*.
 Sarnaca, *a city of Troas or Mysia*.
 Sarnia, *the island Guernsey*.
 Sarnius, *a river of Asia*.
 Sarnus, *a city of Illyria; also a river of the Picentini, dividing them from Campania*.
 Saro, *a seaman so clourish and rude, that it caused the proverb, * Sarone magis nauticus*.
 Saronichus, *an haven of Achaia*.
 Sarophages, *a people of India*.
 † Sarpa, æ; f. *a pruning-hook*.
 Sarpedon, *the son of Jupiter and Laodamia; being king of Lycia, he went to assist the Trojans, and after many testimonies of his valour, was slain by Patroclus; also a promontory of Cilicia, dividing it from Pamphylia; also a city of Thrace, and other places*.
 † Sarpo, ere; *to purge or prune*.
 Sarptus, a, um; *pruned, lopped*.
 Sarra, *a city of Phoenicia, called afterwards Tyrus; also a fish which abounds there, and with whose blood they dyed silk into purple*.
 † Sarraballa, orum; n. *breeches*.
 SARRACUM, i; n. [σάρρακον] *a cart to carry timber, stones, &c.*
 Sarranus, a, um; *of Sarra*.
 Sarrastes, *a people of Italy*.
 SARR-IO, ire; [à σάρρα, purgo] *to weed, rake, or prune*.
 Sarritio, ònis; } *f. a weeding*.
 Sarritura, æ; }
 Sarritor, òris; m. *a weeder*.
 Sarr, *a city of Spain*.
 Sarfaga, *a city of Armenia Minor*.
 Sarsenna, *the father and the son, both famous writers*.

Sarsina, *an ancient city of Æmilia, famous for fat pastures*.
 Sarsinas, atis; *an inhabitant of Sarsina*.
 Sartatecta, orum; n. *buildings kept in sufficient repair*. * Sartatecta exigere, *to see that houses be kept in repair*. * Sartatecta tua præcepta pater usque habui, *father I have always punctually observed your commands*.
 SARTAGO, inis; f. [Ch. masretha, vel à σάρξ, caro, & τήγανον, id.] *a frying-pan*. * Sartago loquendi, *a rude manner of speaking*.
 Sarte, *a city near Athos*.
 Sartæus, a, um; *of Sarte*.
 Sarte; adv. *wholly, entirely*.
 Sartha, *a river dividing the Normanni from the Cenomani*.
 Sartor, òris; m. } [of sarcio] *a butcher*.
 Sartrix, icis; f. }
 Sartor, òris; m. [of sarcio] *a weeder*.
 Sartorium, ii; n. *a butcher's stall or shop*.
 Sartura, æ; f. *a weeding, raking*.
 Sartus, a, um; part. of sarcior; *patched up, mended, reconciled*. * Sartus tectus, *kept safe and sound*.
 Sarunetes, *a people of Helvetia*.
 Sarus, *a river in Italy called Sangro, and another in Cilicia called Adena*.
 Sason, *an island between Epirus and Brundisium; also a river falling into the Adriatick sea*.
 Sasones, *a people of Scythia*.
 Sasuri, *a people of India*.
 Sat, adv. [à satis] *enough*. * Sat habeo, *I am satisfied*. * Sat scio, *I am sure*.
 Sata, orum; n. *corn, corn-fields*.
 Satagens, ntis; *careful, busy*.
 Satagens, a, um; *adj. having or making enough to do*.
 Satago, -egi, ere; neut. *to be busy or earnest about a thing, to have as much as one can do*. * Ille suarum rerum satagit, *he has his hands full at home*.
 Satala, *a city of Armenia*.
 Satanas, æ; m. *Satan, the Devil*.
 Satarchæ, *a people of Scythia Europæa in Marotis, who condemn the use of silver and gold, and are very warlike*.
 Sataros, *a city of Lycia, called also Patara*.
 Sataipes, *a Persian crucified by Xerxes for deflowering the daughter of Zophyrus*.
 SATELLES, itis; m. [Heb. shoter] *an officer or serjeant in a prince's guard; a pursuivant or messenger*. * Jovis satelles, *an eagle*.
 Satellitum, ii; n. *a guard, a company of serjeants; also their office*.
 Saternei, *a people about Marotis*.
 Satiabilis, e; f. *easily satisfied*.
 Satiante; adv. *fully, contentedly*.
 Satias, atis; f. *a glut, fulness*. * Satias frumenti, *abundance of corn*. * Satias cum cepit amoris in uxore, *he had his belly full of her*.
 Satiatus, a, um; *adj. glutted, satisfied*. * Satiatus somno, *refreshed with sleep, having taken a good sound nap*.
 Saties, ei; f. *satisfaction*.
 Satietas, atis; f. *satiety, fulness*. * Satietas me tenet, *I am glutted*. * Trucidare ad satietatem, *not to give over killing and slaying till one be weary*.
 Satin' for satis, *enough*. * Satin' audis,

audis, do you hear well? Satis³ *al-*
rae res are all things well?
 Satio, are [à satis, vel à satio o-
 nero] to fill or satisfy, to cloy.
 * Satiare desideria naturæ, to eat
 sparingly, just enough to sustain na-
 ture.
 Satio, ōnis, f. a sowing or plant-
 ing.
 † Sationalis, e; adj. which may be
 tilled.
 Sator, ius; adj. comp. better, fuller.
 SATIS, adv. [satis, adn] enough,
 well, sufficiently. * Abunde sa-
 tis, abundantly. * Satis super-
 quo, enough and to spare. * Sa-
 tis cum periculo, with no small
 danger.
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a taking of se-
 curity.
 Satisfactor, ōris; m. he that takes
 security.
 Satisfaccio, ōnis, f. to take a surety or
 pledge of one.
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a giving of se-
 curity.
 † Satisfactio, upon bond, with secu-
 rity.
 Satisfactor, ōris, m. he that gives se-
 curity.
 Satisfactum, i, n. a recognizance, a
 bond.
 Satisfacio, ōnis, f. to give security.
 * Satisfactio damni infecti, let him
 be bound in a bond to make all da-
 mages good.
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. to satisfy, make
 an excuse. * Satisfacere alicui, to
 give one reparation. * Donec pec-
 uniam satisfecerit, till he has paid
 the money. * Satisfacere alicui de
 visceribus, to pay another's debts
 with one's own money.
 Satisfactio, ōnis, f. satisfaction, or
 content; amends.
 Satisfactio, ōnis, f. to be satisfied.
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a giving se-
 curity.
 Satisfactio, are, to give security.
 Satisfactio, adv. better, rather.
 Satisfactio, a, um; f. sowing, or sowing to
 sow. * Satisfactio tempus, the sea-
 son good for planting or sowing.
 Satisfactio, a mountain in Lycophron.
 Sator, ōris, m. a sower or planter,
 the author or cause. Sator homi-
 num, the creator of mankind. * Sa-
 tor litis, a make-bate.
 Satorchæi, a people by Micotis.
 Satorius, a, um; adj. belonging to a
 sower. * Satoria quala, seed-bas-
 kets.
 Satria, a city of Crete, called after-
 wards Eleutherina.
 Satriachus, a city and river of Cyprus.
 Satriæ, a Grecian people on the shore of
 Thrace.
 Satriæ, a people of Ariana.
 Satriæ, æ; m. [satriæ, Persic.] a
 peer of the realm, a lord, a ba-
 shaw, a deputy-lieutenant of a pro-
 vince.
 Satriæ, æ; f. a dukedom or duchy,
 a province under a bashaw.
 Satria, a city of Italy.
 Satricentæ, a people of Thrace.
 Satricum, a town in Italy.
 Sattagilæ, a people of Asia.
 Sattala, a city of Phrygia.
 Satula, a city of Arabia Fælix.
 † Satulle, fully.
 † Satullo, are, to glut.
 Satullus, a, um; adj. [à satur] glut-
 ed, full fed, abundant, plentiful.

Satum, i, n. standing corn, any thing
 set or sowed; also a measure of a-
 bout a bushel and a half.
 Sator, a, um; [à satis] full of meat,
 full fed, fruitful, plentiful, copi-
 ous. * Color satur, a deep colour.
 * Fricando satur, rubbed enough.
 Satura, a sen in Italy, called also
 Pontina.
 Satura, æ, f. a dish of several sorts
 of meat, an olla. * Lex satura,
 a law of many and divers parti-
 culars.
 Saturatio, ōnis; f. a filling with
 meat.
 Saturatus, a, um; adj. filled with
 meat, glutted, gorged, of a deep
 colour. * Saturatæ vestes murice,
 garments of a purple dye.
 Satureia, æ, f. savoury (herb.)
 † Satureio, ōnis, m. he that is glut-
 ed.
 Satureitas, ōnis, f. fulness of meat,
 abundance of provision, excrement
 of the body.
 Satureium, } a city of Cala-
 Satureium, } bria.
 Satureianus, a, um, of Satureium.
 Saturnalia, ium and orum, n. feasts
 in honour of Saturn, about the mid-
 dle of December, called chronia.
 Saturnalitiis, a, um; adj. of the
 feasts saturnalia.
 Saturni dens, a sickle.
 Saturni filius, a quartan ague.
 Saturnia, a town in Italy built by
 Saturn.
 Saturninus, } a, um; adj. of Satur-
 Saturninus, } nia.
 Saturniana, a city of Tuscany.
 Saturnini, a people of Italy.
 Saturninus mons, the same as Tar-
 peius.
 Saturninus, a governor of Syria; al-
 so one of Antioch, who spread the
 heresies of Simon Magus, and add-
 ed some of his own, viz. That the
 world and men were made by an-
 gels, &c. also other men.
 Saturnus, the son of Oceanus and
 Tethys, an old heathen deity, de-
 posed by his son Jupiter; also the
 highest and dumbest of the planets.
 Saturnus, } a, um; adj. of Satur-
 Saturnus, } nus.
 Satureio, are; f. to fill with meat
 and drink, to glut and glut. * Sa-
 turare stercore terram, to soil the
 ground. * Saturare odium, to take
 away hatred. * Hæ res me vitæ
 saturant, these things make me
 weary of my life.
 Satureium, a city of Calabria.
 Satus, a, um, [of sator] sown, plant-
 ed, begotten, sprung.
 Satus, ōnis; m. a sowing or planting;
 also the seed, and a begetting,
 stock, generation.
 Satura, æ; f. a satyr, or biting
 poem.
 † Satyria, æ, f. a crow; also a meat
 made of divers herbs.
 Satyriasis, is, f. } lustfulness, ex-
 Satyriasmus, i, m. } tension of the
 yard.
 Satyricæ, adv. satyrically, tauntingly.
 Satyricus, a, um; satirical, taunt-
 ing.
 Satyrion, } ii, n. ragwort, or
 Satyrion, } any herb provoking
 lust.
 Satyrista, æ, m. a satyrist.
 Satyrorum intulæ, three islands a-
 gainst India without Ganges, whose

inhabitants are said to have tails
 like Satyrs.
 SATYRUS, i, m. [satyrus] a satyr,
 a hairy monster like a horned man,
 with goats feet.
 Satyrus, a Peripatetic, who wrote
 the life of Philip; also a martyr
 thrown to the lions under Valeria-
 nus and Gallienus.
 Savarabatis, a country of India within
 Ganges.
 Savari, a people of Sarmatia Euro-
 pæa.
 Savaria, a river of Noricum, and
 the chief city of Stiria, called
 Gratz.
 Savata, a city of Isauria in Gala-
 tia.
 Saubaana, a city of Armenia ma-
 jor.
 Saubath, a city of Arabia Fælix.
 Sauciaris, ōnis, f. a wounding.
 Sauciatum, a, um, wounded.
 Saucio, are, [à saucius] to wound
 or hurt.
 Sauciva, a city of Pannonia.
 SAUCIUS, a, um; adj. [σαυκίος]
 vel à σῆμα impello & ἀκνῆ acies,
 vel ab Heb. shalach gladius] hurt,
 wounded. * Saucius animus, a
 mind provoked, soundly nettled.
 Saucona, a river of Gallia Celtica.
 Saveria, a city of Lycaonia.
 Savia, a city in Spain.
 Savia Pannonia, Windischlandt.
 † Savina, æ, f. the herb savin.
 Saunis, a city of Arabia.
 Savo, the city Savona in Liguria;
 also a river of Campania.
 Saura, a city of the Samnites.
 Sauræ, a people of Thrace.
 Saurion, ii, a kind of mustard.
 Saurites, æ, m. a stone found in the
 belly of a green lizard.
 Saurium, a river in Spain.
 Saurōmata, a northern people, some
 in Asia, and some in Europe, di-
 vided by the river Tanais.
 Saurus, a famous statuary.
 Saus, } a river of Noricum.
 Savus, }
 Savus, the river Saffaia in Maurita-
 nia Cæsariensis.
 Saxatilis, e; adj. inhabiting rocks.
 Saxatilis, is, m. a kind of gudgeon.
 Saxetanus, a, um; adj. living among
 rocks.
 Saxetum, i, n. a place full of rocks
 and stones.
 Saxeus, a, um; adj. of or like a rock
 or stone.
 Saxi, a people of Pontus.
 Saxifcus, a, um; adj. making rocks
 or stones.
 Saxifraga, æ, f. } the herb saxi-
 Saxifragum, i, n. } frage, or stone-
 break.
 Saxifragus, a, um; adj. breaking
 stones; or broken against stones.
 Saxigenus, a, um; bred of a stone.
 Saxinæ, a people of Ethiopia.
 Saxo, ōnis, a Saxon.
 Saxo Grammaticus, a famous writer
 of the Danish affairs.
 Saxones, a people of Germany.
 Saxonia, æ, f. a country of Germa-
 ny, divided into superior and in-
 ferior.
 Saxonius, a, um; adj. of Saxony.
 Saxontum, a city of India within
 Ganges.
 Saxosus, a, um; adj. full of rocks
 or great stones. * Saxosus frutex,
 a shrub growing in stony places.
 Saxulum,

Saxulum, i, n. a little stone;
SAXUM, i, n. [à σαρτω onero] a great stone or rock, a mountain.
 * Hoc valvo saxum, I work hard at this business. * Inter saxum & facrum, between the anvil and hammer.
 † Saxus, a short Saxon sword.
 Sazarana, a city of Thrace.

S ante C.

Scabala, a country of the Eretrien-
 ses.
 Scabalæus, a, um; of Scabala.
 † Scabellulum, i, n. [à scabellum] a little foot-stool.
 Scabellum, i, n. [à scamnum] a foot-stool.
 Scaber, ra, rum; adj. [à scabo] rough, rugged, nasty, scabby. * Scabra aspectu res, a thing rough to the eye, or to look to.
 Scaber, bri, m. a smith's buttress to pare horses hoofs.
 Scabies, ei, f. a scab, scald, or scabiness; also an itching of the mind.
 * Carere scabie, to be without allurements.
 Scabies Hispanica, the French pox.
 Scabile, is; n. a foot-stool.
 Scabinus, i; m. [à scamnum] a sheriff, an edile, who sees that the markets be duly furnished, the houses well built, the streets paved and clean; a surveyor, a scavenger.
 Scabiosa, æ, f. the herb scabious.
 Scabiōsus, a, um; adj. scabby, full of scabs.
SCABO, ēre; [à σκαπτω] fodio] to scratch or claw.
 Scabratus, a, um; adj. made rough.
 Scabie, adv. roughly, ruggedly, frowningly.
 Scabrēdo, īnis, f. ruggedness.
 † Scabr-eo, ēre; n. to be rough.
 Scabritia, æ, f. roughness, man-
 Scabrities, ei, f. giness.
 Scabro, ōnis, m. [à scaber] a filthy fellow, whose foul mouth makes his breath stink.
 † Scabro, ōnis, m. a fly breeding in the carrion of a horse. See ciabro.
 Scabrosus, a, um; adj. full of roughness.
 Scabrum, i, n. roughness.
 † Scaccarium, the exchequer.
 † Scaccus, i; m. a fish with sharp fins.
 Scæa, a Trojan gate where Laomedon's sepulchre was.
 Scæi, a people of Thrace.
 Scæva, f. the left-hand; also a sign, token, luck.
 Scæva, a stout soldier under Cæsar.
 Scæva, } m. one that uses the
 Scævola, } left hand for the right.
 Scævitas, ātis, f. unluckiness.
SCÆVUS, a, um; adj. [σκαίος] left, sinister, lucky, or unlucky.
SCALA, æ, f. κλίμαξ, vel à
SCALÆ, arum, f. σκάλις, furcula sustentans retia, vel à scando] a ladder, a pair of stairs, the scale in music, a stirrup. * Scala gallinaria, a hen-roost. * Scalæ cochleæ or cochleides, winding-stairs. * Inducere scalas, to carry a ladder on the shoulders, the head being through the rounds.

Scalabis, a city of Portugal.
 † Scalare, is; n. a ladder.
 † Scalaria, æ; f. a kind of ship.
 Scālāris, e; adj. of a ladder.
 Scalda, } the river Scheldt in the
 Scaldis, } Low-Countries, rising about Abbeville in Picardy.
 Scalda, an island of Zealand, so called from the river Scaldis, running by it.
 Scaldis Pons, a city of Belgium called Valenciennes.
 Scalenum, a figure whose sides are unequal.
 Scalmus, i, m. a round piece of wood at which the oars hang by a loop of leather; also a skiff, Erasmus.
 * Navicula duorum scalmorum, a pair of oars.
 Scalpulum, i, n. } a pen-knife, a
 Scalpellus, i, m. } lancet to rip up wounds with.
 Scalper, ri; m. a graving-tool, a lancet or paring-knife.
 † Scalpito, are, to scratch often.
SCALP-O, fi, tum, ēre; [γλαφω vel à σκάλλω fodio] to scratch, to claw, scrape, carve, engrave. * Gallina scalpit terram, the hen scrapes up the ground.
 Scalpratus, a, um, engraven, wrought.
 Scalprum, i; n. a graving-tool, a lancet, a razor, pruning-knife.
 * Scalprum librarium, a pen-knife.
 * Scalprum sutorium, a shoemaker's paring-knife.
 Scalptor, ōris, m. a graver, carver.
 Scalptura, æ, f. a carving or engraving, a scratching.
 Scalptūrātus, a, um; adj. carved, graven. * Pavimentum scalpturatum, Mosaic work.
 Scalptur-io, ire; n. to begin or lack to scratch, to scratch soundly.
 Scalptūro, arc, to engrave.
 Scalptus, a, um; part. of scalpor; scratched, engraved, carved.
 † Scalptus, ūs; m. scratching or carving.
 † Scalpulum, i, n. a little chisel.
 † Scalpurigo, īnis, f. a scratching or itching.
 † Scalpurio, ire; neut. to scratch, etch, engrave.
 Scamander, } a river in Asia, drank
 Scamandrus, } up by Xerxes's army, called by the gods or ancients Xanthus; here the maids were wont to wash themselves before they were married.
 Scamander, the son of Hector and Andromache, called also Astyanax.
 Scamandria, a city of Troas.
 Scambus, a, um; adj. bow-legged, shambling.
 Scamilli impares, the half-round elevations upon the pedestal.
 Scamillum, i, a little bench, a foot-stool.
 Scamma, ātis, m. the stage where the prizes were plaid.
 Scammonia, æ, f. the herb scammony.
 Scammonium, ii; neut. the juice of scammony.
 Scamnatus, a, um, set with benches.
 Scamnum, i, n. [à scando] a bench, a bed of earth turned up by the plough; a shelf in the sea; also a bough by which the vine climbs.
 Scamon, one of Mitylene, who wrote of the invention of things.

Scampis, a city of Macedonia.
 Scandalizo, are, to offend.
SCANDALUM, i, n. [σκανδαλον] a scandal or offence, a stumbling-block, notorious crime.
 Scandaria, a promontory of Coa.
 † Scandella, æ, f. a moiety divided among many.
 Scandia, Schetland, in the British or German ocean; also part of Scandinavia, called Schonen.
 Schandia, several islands by Chersonesus Cimbrica, whereof the greatest is Gothland.
 † Scandiana mala, winter-goldings.
 Scandinavia, } a large peninsula,
 Standia, } containing part of
 Scanzia, } Denmark, and the greatest part of Sweden.
 Scandix, icis, f. shepherd's needle, Stork's bill (herb).
SCAN-DO, di, tum, dēre, [σκαζω claudico] to climb, to mount, to get up, to scan a verse. * Muros scandere, to scale the walls.
SCANDULA, æ; f. [σχιδναξ, à scindo vel scando] a slate, lath, or shingle.
 Scandulaca, æ, f. cloak-weed, rape-weed winding about corn.
 Scandularis, e, of tiles or slates.
 Scandularius, ii, m. he that shingles houses.
 † Scansile, is, n. a stirrup.
 Scansilis, e, easily climbed. * Scansilis annorum lex, the degree or steps by which age comes upon us.
 † Scansim, by climbing, by degrees.
 Scansio, ōnis, f. a climbing, a scanning of verses.
 Scansorius, a, um; adj. of or for climbing.
 Scantia, a wood in Campania, where there are aquæ scantiæ vomiting out fire.
SCAPHA, æ, f. [σκαφη] a cock-boat, the inner compass of the ear, a close prison, a channel.
 † Scapharius, ii, m. a boat-man.
 Scaphe, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Scaphisterium, ii, n. a little boat, a fan, or riddle.
 Scaphium, ii, n. a chamber-pot, a drinking-pot, pick-axe, a dial.
 † Scaphula, æ, f. a little boat.
 Scaphusia, a city of Helvetia by the Rhine.
 † Scapillum, ii, n. the space between the shoulders.
 Scapos, an island in the Mediterranean sea.
 Scapis, an haven of Tuscany.
 Scaptensula, } æ, f. [à σκαπτω
 Scaptensula, } dio] a mine.
 Scaptestyle, a city of Thrace.
SCAPULA, æ, f. [Heb. cateph, vel à scaphus] the shoulder-blade.
 Scāpularis, e; adj. of the shoulder-blade. * Vestes scapulares, mantles to throw about the shoulders.
 † Scapulofus, a, um; adj. having great shoulders.
SCAPUS, a, um. [à σκαπτο ramus, vel à σκαπτο innitor] the shaft of a pillar between the chapter and the base, the socket of a candlestick, a stem or stalk, a man's yard, the pillar of a stair-case, a weaver's beam; also a ream or a quire of paper. * Scapus cardinalis, the post on which the door turns.
SCARABÆUS, i, um, [à καραβέ locusta] a black beetle.
 Scardo, a city of Liburnia.
 Scardonius,

Scardonius, } a; um; adj. of Scar-
 Scardonianus, } do.
 Scardonis, an island of Illyricum.
 Scardi, a city of Lycia.
 Scarificatio, ōnis; f. a lancing or
 opening of a sore.
 Scarifico, } are; [ἀσκάριφ@ scal-
 Scarifo, } pellum] to lance or open
 a sore. * Scarificare dolorem, to
 ease the mind of grief.
 Scarifio, ieri; neut. to be lanced.
 † Scarioballum, i; n. a cog in a mill-
 wheel.
 Scarites, a precious stone in Pliny.
 Scarphia, } a city of Achaia, and a
 Scarphie, } nother in Boeotia.
 Scarthon, a river of Asia.
 Scarus, i, m. [σκαρ@] a scare, a kind
 of choice sea-fish.
 Scatebra, æ; f. the boiling or bubbling
 up of water out of a spring.
 † Scatebro, are; to abound.
 SCAT-EO, ēre; n. [ἀσκαρῶ] disper-
 go, vel ab Heb. sachaz humorem ex-
 pressit] to spring out abundantly, a-
 bound, have great plenty. * Urtica
 scatet plurimis remediis, the nettle
 is good for many things.
 Scatesco, ēre; n. to begin to flow or
 abound.
 Scatinia lex, a law made by Scatini-
 us against preposterous venery.
 † Scatumcœlus, } i; m. great or
 † Scatumcellus, } wall pennywort.
 Scaturies, ei; f. abundance.
 Scaturiginosus, a, um; bursting out,
 or running over, full of springs.
 Scâtûrigo, inis; f. the bubbling up of
 spring water, a spring.
 Scâtûr-io, ire; n. [ἀσκατέω] to boil,
 and bubble up, run over, spring out
 abundantly, to abound.
 Scaurus, i; m. stump, or club-footed, g.
 Scaurus, ri; m. the surname of a
 Roman family.
 Scazon, ntis; m. an iambick verse of
 the three metres, whose last half me-
 tre is a spondee, g.
 Scedafus, a very rich man of Boeotia,
 whose daughters were ravished and
 drowned in a well, whereupon he
 slew himself for grief.
 † Scedicus, a, um; not laboured.
 Scelatici, a people of Mauritania.
 Sceleratè; adv. wickedly, lewdly.
 † Scelerator, ōris; m. } a defiler.
 † Sceleratrix, icis; f. }
 Scelerātus, a, um; adj. wicked, naugh-
 ty, polluted, hurtful, mischievous. *
 Campus sceleratus, the place where
 the vestal nuns were buried alive for
 incontinence. * Herba scelerata,
 crow-foot. * Scelerata hasta, a con-
 fiscation of a person's goods contrary to
 law.
 † Sceleritas, ātis; f. wickedness.
 Scelero, are; to defile, or do mischief,
 spoil.
 Scelerosè; mischievously, wickedly.
 Scelerositas, ātis; f. wickedness.
 Scelerōsus, a, um; adj. mischievous,
 ungracious, wicked.
 Scelestè; mischievously, wickedly.
 Scelestus, a, um; adj. full of naugh-
 tiness, crafty, mischievous, unhappy,
 rascally.
 Sceletos, i; g. a skeleton, an anatomy.
 Scelotyrbē, ēs; g. a disease weakening
 the knees and teeth, the scurvy.
 CELUR, ēris; neut. [ἀσκαλλ@]
 perversus, vel Heb. sekel stultitia]
 a heinous offence, wickedness, mis-
 chief, misfortune; also a wicked per-
 son.

Scempfa, a city of Thrace.
 SCENA, æ; f. Ter. [σκήνη] a scene
 or part of an act, a scaffold or stage,
 an harbour, the fore-part of the thea-
 tre, a comedy or tragedy, an argu-
 ment. * Scenæ servire, to tempo-
 rize, to suit one's self to the present
 time, state, or occasion. * Scena to-
 tus rei hæc est, this is the sum
 and substance of the whole business.
 * Minore scena, with less bravery.
 Scenæ, a city of Egypt.
 Scenitæ, the people of Scenæ.
 Scenalis, le; adj. } belonging to the
 Scenatilis, le; } stage. * Sce-
 Scenaticus, a, um; } nici artifices,
 Scenicus, a, um; } those that ar-
 rayed the theatres.
 Scenicè; adv. like a player.
 Scēnicus, ci; m. a player.
 Scenitæ, a people of Arabia Petrea.
 † Scenosac-io, ēre; to make tents.
 Scenosactoria, æ; f. tent-making.
 † Scenosactorius, a, um; adj. of or
 for making tents.
 Scenopegia, orum; neut. the Jewish
 feast of tabernacles.
 † Scepīnus, i; m. a sea-fish.
 Scepsis, a city of Mysia in Asia, from
 whence came Metrodorus, who wrote
 the art of memory, and Demetrius
 the grammarian.
 Sceptica, æ; f. the sect of sceptical phi-
 losophers, sceptisin, g.
 Scepticus, a, um; adj. sceptick, curi-
 ously disputing all points, disliking
 this and that, not knowing where to
 pitch any definitive conclusion.
 Sceptifer, a, um; adj. bearing a scep-
 tre, mace, or commanding staff.
 SCEPTRUM, i; neut. [σκήπτρον] a
 sceptre, mace, commanding-staff; also
 a kingdom or government. * Scep-
 trum morionis, cat's-tail, or water-
 torch.
 Sceptuchus, i; m. one holding a scep-
 tre, g.
 † Scetra, æ; f. a target of leather.
 † Schevola, æ; f. the herb shave-grass.
 SCHEDA, æ; f. [σχεδῆ] a sheet of
 paper, a paper of notes.
 Schedia, æ; f. a boat or bridge of legs
 pinned together for the present occa-
 sion, a raft.
 Schediasma, ātis; an extempore work,
 waste-paper.
 Schēdicus, a, um; adj. g. inelaborate,
 extemporary, sudden.
 Schedium, ii; n. a spear, a bridge
 made in haste.
 Schēdūla, æ; f. a schedule, a little
 note or bill.
 † Schema, æ; f. a livery, a form, an
 example.
 Schēmā, ātis; n. a draught, figure, a
 form.
 Schera, a city of Thessaly.
 Scheria, the island Corcyra.
 Schidia, ōrum; n. chips, laths, g.
 Schinos, g. the mastie-tree.
 Schinussa, an island in the Egean sea.
 Schisma, ātis; n. schism, discord, dis-
 sention, g.
 † Schismatico, are; to divide, sepa-
 rate.
 Schismaticus, a, um; adj. schismatical, g.
 Schismaticus, i; m. a schismatick.
 Schiston, } g. wild curds.
 Schistum lac }
 Schistos, } a saffron coloured stone,
 Schistus, } cleaving into thin plates.
 Scœnōbates, æ; m. a dancer on the
 ropes, g.
 Schoenobatica, æ; f. the art of rope-

dancing. * Schoenobaticam facere,
 to get one's living by rope-dancing.
 Schoenobaticus, a, um; adj. of rope-
 dancing, g.
 Schoenoprasum, g. porret or civet.
 Scœnos, i; m. a cord, a skeyn of thread
 or twist of rushes, the sweet rush, squi-
 nante; also an Egyptian league, se-
 ven Italian miles and an half, g.
 Scœnos, } a haven in Peloponne-
 Scœnus, } sus, and other places.
 Scœnum, i; n. an ointment made of
 the sweet rush.
 Scœnus, untis; a small country so
 called from Scœneus, the father of
 Atalanta; and a river in Arcadia.
 SCHOLA, æ; f. Cic. [ἀσκησιον] a
 school or college; the sect and opini-
 on of any of the philosophers; Cic. de
 Orat. 1, 13. a disputation or differ-
 tation; an exercise at school; Cic. in
 Pison. 25. a place to stand and look
 about one in the bath; a gallery or
 piazza wherein people used to meet
 for discourse; Plin. Vitruv. 5, 10.
 bodies of men of several sorts, apud
 J.C.C. & mediæ ætatis scriptores,
 de quibus operæ est legere quæ
 Hen. Vales. ad Ammianum; l. 14.
 congesit.
 Schōlarcha, æ; m. a school-master.
 Scholaris, re; adj. of a school.
 Scholaris, is; m. a scholar.
 † Scholaster, ri; m. a student.
 † Scholasterium, i; n. a school.
 Scholasticè; adv. scholar like.
 Scholasticus, a, um; adj. schelastick, of
 a school or scholar.
 Scholasticus, ci; m. a scholar or school-
 man.
 Scholiastes, is; m. a commentator, g.
 † Schōlicus, a, um; adj. of a school.
 * Scholica quædam nugalia, some
 trifling commentaries.
 Schōlium, ii; n. a commentary or short
 exposition, g.
 † Sciena, æ; f. a sea-fish.
 Sciagraphia, æ; f. a platform or de-
 scription of a building, g.
 Sciamachia, æ; f. a counterfeit fighting.
 Sciapodes, a people of Ethiopia, who
 are said to cover their faces with
 their foot as they sleep in the sun.
 Scias, a country of Arcadia.
 Sciathēras, æ; m. the pin of a dial, g.
 Sciathericum, i; n. [sc. horologium]
 a dial.
 Sciathis, a city of Egypt, and a moun-
 tain of Arcadia.
 Sciathus, an island of the Egean sea,
 between Eubœa and Thessaly.
 Sciatica, æ; f. the hip-gout.
 Scibilis, le; which may be known.
 † Scibo for Sciani.
 Scidrus, a city of Italy.
 Sciens, ntis, adj. ior, iſſimus, knowing,
 understanding, skilful. * Sciens non
 faciam, I will not do it wittingly.
 Scienter, ius; skilfully, wittily.
 Scientia, æ; f. Cic. science, skill,
 knowledge, understanding.
 Scilicet, adv. [qu. scire licet] truly,
 without doubt, to wit, that is to say,
 as if indeed.
 Scilla, æ; f. a shrimp, sea onion,
 squills, g.
 Scillicus, } a, um; adj. wherein the
 Scilliticus, } sea-leek is infused.
 Scillites, æ; m. wine wherein sea onion
 is infused.
 Scillites acetum, vinegar of squills.
 Scillitus, a, um; adj. made of squills.
 Scillus, untis; f. a town of Pelopon-
 nefus.

- Sciæpodium, ii; n; a couch or pal-
 les-bed, g.
 Scin for Scifne, knowest thou.
 Scincus, ci, a kind of crocodile; also
 a gammon of bacon, g.
 SCINDO, scidi, scissum, dēre; act.
 Cic. [σχίσω] to cut, to divide, to
 rent, to tear. * Penulam scindere,
 to be earnest with a friend to tarry.
 * Scinditur vulgus in contraria
 studia, the people are of diverse
 opinions, some for this, and some for
 that.
 Scindula; æ; f. a shingle or lath.
 Scindularis, re; covered with shin-
 gles.
 Scingomagus, the town Scians, be-
 yond the Alps, at which Italy be-
 gins.
 Scinis, a most cruel robber of Corinth,
 who was wont to tear men to
 pieces, by tying them to several
 trees bent down, and then let go
 again.
 Scinthis, a people of Germany.
 SCINTILLA, æ; f. [σπινθήρ, vel à
 scindo] a sparkle, spark of fire.
 * Scintilla belli, the cause of publick
 quarrel.
 Scintillatio, ōnis; f. a sparkling.
 Scintillo, are; to sparkle.
 Scintillofus, a, um; full of sparkles.
 Scintillula, æ; f. a small sparkle.
 SC-IO, ire, [σκη, ἴσθαι, vel à σκῆω
 habeo, vel ab Heb. scab, videre]
 to know, to understand, decree, ac-
 quaint. * Scire linguas, to be skil-
 led in the languages. * Scire fi-
 dibus, to play well on instruments.
 * Quod scis nescias, take no notice
 of what you know. * Quod sciam,
 that I know of.
 Scioessa, a mountain of Peloponne-
 sus.
 Sciographia, æ; f. a platform or
 draught, g.
 Sciolus, adj. unlearned, smattering.
 Sciulus, i; m. a smatterer in any sci-
 ence, boasting of his knowledge.
 Sciomantia, divination by shadows, g.
 Sciopēdes, dum; Ethiopians lying in
 the shadow of their broad feet.
 Scios, part of Eubœa.
 Sciothericon, i; n. a sun-dial, g.
 Scipiladæ, a patronymical name of the
 Scipio's.
 Scipio, the name of several famous
 Romans.
 Scipio Cornelius, the first of the fami-
 ly of the Scipio's.
 Scipio Africanus, the son of the for-
 mer; so called from his victories over
 Hannibal in the second Punick
 war.
 SCIPPIO, ōnis; m. [σκιππίων] a walking-
 staff; also the stalk of a grape.
 Sciradium, a promontory of Attica.
 Sciras, Egina, formerly so called;
 also the name of Minerva from
 thence.
 Scirate, a people of India.
 Schiressa, a noted mountain in A-
 chaia.
 Sciri, a people of Galatia.
 Sciritus, a city of Caria.
 Sciritæ, the inhabitants of Sciritis.
 Sciron, ōnis, a robber, whose bones,
 falling into the sea, are said to
 be turned into rocks, called Sciro-
 nia Saxa, and Petræ Scironides, he
 was slain by Theseus; also a moun-
 tain in Attica.
 Sciron, a north-west wind, peculiar to
 the Athenians.
 Scirpæa, æ; f. a basket made of bul-
 rushes; also a mat.
 Scirpētum, i; n. a rush-bed.
 Scirpeus, a, um; made of bulrushes.
 Scirphe, a city of Phocis.
 Scirpices, um; m. instruments drawn
 by oxen to pluck up flags, &c. in
 meadows.
 Scirpicula, æ; f. a hook used in dres-
 sing of vines.
 Scirpiculum, i; n. a hamper or bas-
 ket made of twigs or bulrushes.
 Scirpiculus, i; neut. the rack-flaves of
 a waggon, a little wheel.
 Scirpo, are; to bind with bulrushes.
 Scirpula, æ; f. a kind of vine.
 SCIRPUS, i; m. [σκήρα] a bulrush,
 also a riddle. * Nodum in scirpo
 querere, to make a doubt or question
 where the matter is plain.
 † Schirra, æ; f. a scallion, an onion.
 Schirrhoma, atis; neut. a hardness in
 the liver.
 Schirrhus, a hard swelling without pain.
 Schirrhani, a people of Dalmatia.
 Scirtiana, a city of Macedonia.
 Scirtonium, a city of Arcadia.
 Scirus, a river and mountain of At-
 tica.
 Scirtus, a river that runs by Edessa.
 Sciscitor, ari; to search, enquire,
 ask.
 Scisco, scivi, scitum, [à scio] to en-
 quire and understand; also to ordain
 and establish; to declare.
 Scissa, orum; n. chaps or clefts.
 Scissilis, le; easily cut or divided.
 Scissio, ōnis; f. } a cutting or di-
 Scissus, us; m. } viding.
 Scissor, ōris; m. a cutter or carver
 of meat, Celf.
 Scissura, æ; f. a cut, chap, or cleft.
 Scissus, a, um; part. of scindor, cut,
 divided, rent, or torn.
 Scitamentum, i; neut. the grace and
 rhetoricalness of a speech; also a
 kickshaw, or any fine delicate
 dish.
 † Scitatio, ōnis; f. an enquiry.
 Scitator, ōris; m. an enquirer.
 Scitè, wisely, learnedly, wittily.
 Scitor, ari; to enquire or ask.
 Scitulè; adv. prettily, wittily.
 Scitulus, a, um; pretty, neat, fine.
 Scitulus, i; m. a little pretty witty
 one.
 Scitum, i; n. a decree or ordinance.
 Scitus, a, um; adj. [à scio] wise,
 knowing, witty, feat, neat, pret-
 ty. * Scitus vadorum, knowing
 where the shallows are. * Nimis
 scitus est Sycophantia, 'tis a notable
 waggish sycophant.
 Sciurus, i; m. [σκήρα] a squirrel.
 Sciurus, a, um; adj. knowing.
 Scilavi, the people of Slavonia in Il-
 lyricum.
 † Scloperarii, orum; gunners.
 Scloppus, i; n. [à sono] the breaking
 forth of the breath when the cheeks
 are stuffed full, a hand-gun or a
 pop-gun.
 Scōbina, æ; f. [à scobs] a rasp or
 file, a graver to shave beards; also the
 scrapings.
 † Scōbino, are; to shave off, to
 wound.
 Scōbis, is; } f. [à scabo] saw-dust,
 Scobs, obis; } any powder or dust
 that comes of sawing, filing, or bo-
 ring.
 Scodra, a city of Dalmatia.
 † Scœnicula, æ; f. a perfumed
 where.
 Scolecia, æ; f. a kind of rust and can-
 ker, g.
 Scolecium, ii; neut. a kind of worm,
 g.
 Scolis, a mountain and city of A-
 chaia.
 Scolopax, acis; m. a woodcock or
 snipe.
 Scolopendra, æ; f. a caterpillar;
 also a fish who rids himself of the
 hook by casting out his bowels and
 sucking them in again, g.
 Scolopendria, æ; f. hart's-tongue.
 Scolopendrium, ii; neut. cetrach,
 spleen-wort, finger-fern, g.
 Scholos, } a mountain in Boeotia,
 Scholus, } and a town in Mace-
 donia,
 Scolymus, i; m. an artichoke, or
 thistle with a full head, prickly, and
 brushy, g.
 Scombraria, a promontory of Spain,
 and an island over-against it, called
 so from the abundance of mackerel
 taken there.
 SCOMBRUS, i; m. [σκόμβρος] a
 mackerel; also a dolt or fool.
 Scommā, atis; n. a scoff or mock.
 Scopadæ, a people of Thessaly,
 SCOPÆ, arum; f. [à scabo, vel à
 sono] a broom or besom, small
 twigs of trees, little branches of
 herbs, a wisp of straw, &c. * Sco-
 pæ regis, the broadest mill.
 * Scopæ dissolutæ, a loose, idle,
 hair-brained fellow. * Dissolvere
 scopas, to labour in vain, to do as
 good as nothing.
 Scoparia, æ; f. she that sweeps the
 house.
 Scoparius, ii; m. a sweeper of the
 house.
 Scopas, a famous worker in marble.
 Scope, an island in the sea by
 Rhodes.
 Scopelos, an island in the Egean
 sea, and another in the Ionian sea;
 also a city of Sarmatia in Asia, and
 another in Thrace.
 Scōpētum, i; n. a place where beem
 grows.
 Scopia, orum; a city of the Dar-
 dani.
 Scopia extrema, a promontory of Do-
 ris.
 Scopius, a mountain of Macedonia
 and Thrace; and a river in Bi-
 thynia.
 Scōpo, are; to sweep, to make clean
 with a besom.
 † Scopula, orum; the shoulder-blades.
 Scopula, æ; f. a little broom or besom,
 a painter's brush.
 † Scōpulositas, atis; f. rookiness.
 Scōpulosus, a, um; adj. full of rocks.
 * Scopulosus locus, a knotty
 point.
 SCOPULUS, i; m. [σκόπελος] a
 rock; also a little white or mark.
 * Ad scopulum ire, to be undone,
 perish. * Ad eisdem scopulos
 navem appellere, to fall into the
 same misfortune, to miscarry after
 the self-same manner. * Scopulos
 gestare in corde, to have a heart
 of adamant.
 SCOPUS, i; m. [σκόπος] a scope,
 mark, or butt to shoot at, an aim
 or end. * Aberrare à scopo, to
 shoot wide.
 Scorbūtus, i; m. [Belg. scherbuyck
 venter ruptus, vel à Dan. scher-
 back oris depravatio] the scur-
 vy.

Scordalis, le; *savage, wild.*
 Scordalus, i; *a rank nasty fellow.*
 † Scordiscarius, ii; m. *a sadler.*
 Scordisci, *a people of Lower Pannonia.*
 † Scordiscus, i; m. *a raw hide.*
 Scordiscus, *a mountain of Cappadocia.*
 Scordium, ii; neut. *the herb germander, g.*
 SCORIA, æ; f. [Heb. sig, vel à σκῶπ stercus] *the dross of metal; also misery.*
 Scoringa, *a country in Germany.*
 † Scorio, ònis; m. *a fool.*
 † Scorodinia, æ; f. *wood-sage.*
 Scorodum, i; n. *garlick, g.*
 Scordidium, ii; n. *a small engine to shoot poisoned arrows, g.*
 Scorpio, ònis; } [σκόριον, a scor-
 Scorpium, ii; n. } pion, a sign in
the firmament, a cross-bow for war,
a terrible whip, the scorpion-fish, and
a bramble.
 Scoriofera, *part of Asia.*
 Scorioides, *scorpion-grass, g.*
 Scorpionarii, *shooters in cross-bows.*
 Scorpionius, a, um; adj. *of or like a scorpion.*
 Scorpites, æ; m. *a stone of a scorpion-colour, g.*
 Scorpionum, ri; n. } *scorpion-grass,*
 Scorpionus, i; m. } *scorpion-worm, g.*
 Scortator, oris; m. *a whoremonger, haunter of harlots.*
 Scortatus, ùs; m. *a whoring.*
 Scortatorium, ii; neut. *a whore-house.*
 Scortea, æ; f. *a possillion or post-boy's leathern riding coat; also a leathern pouch.*
 Scorteus, a, um; *made of leather.*
 † Scortila, æ; f. *a leathern oil vessel.*
 Scortillum, i; n. *a little or young harlot.*
 Scortor, ari; *to haunt or keep company with harlots.*
 Scortulum, i; neut. *a little or young harlot.*
 SCORTUM, i; neut. [σκῶτον] *the hide of a beast, harlot, common whore.*
 Scorzonera, [Hispan.] *viper's-grass.*
 Scotia, æ; f. *the rundle in the bottom of a pillar, g.*
 Scotia, *Scotland.*
 Scoticus, a, um; adj. *Scotch.*
 Scotina, *a place in Lacedemonia, full of oaks, so called from Jupiter Scotinus worshipped there.*
 Scotinus, *a surname of Heraclitus Ephesus.*
 Scotoma, atis; n. *a dizziness in the head, with a dazzling in the sight.*
 Scotomaticus, ci; m. *one troubled with dizziness.*
 Scotus, *a Scotchman.*
 Scotusa, *a city of Thrace.*
 Scotussa, *a city of Thessaly.*
 Scotussa, *the people of Scotussa.*
 † Scraceo, ere; *to hawk, spit.*
 Scraptia, } æ; f. [à screo] *a dri-*
 Scrapta, } velling quean.
 † Scraea, æ; f. *dry spittle hard fetch'd up.*
 Screabilis, le; adj. *which may be raised up by hawking and spitting.*
 Screator, oris; m. *a spitter, a raiser of phlegm.*
 Sreatio, onis; f. } *a hawking.*
 Sreatus, ùs; m. }
 SCREO, are; [à sono] *to raise up, or spit out anything, to hawk.*
 Scriba, æ; m. *a scribe, writer, a*

clerk or secretary.
 † Scribligo, inis; f. *a solecism, a false speaking or writing.*
 SCRIBLITA, æ; f. [à scribo vel à στυβλῆς tortus] *a tart, a wafer.*
 Scriblitarius, ii; m. *a pastry cook, a tart-maker.*
 SCRIBO, psi, ptum, bère; [γράφω] *to write, to limn, paint or draw.*
 * Scribere leges, *to make laws.*
 * Scribere hæredem, *to make one heir.*
 * Scribere milites, *to list soldiers.*
 * Scribere alicui dicam, *to enter an action against one.*
 * Scribere in aqua, *to forget.*
 Scribonius, *the servant and scholar of Orbilius, redeemed and set free by Scribonia the daughter of Libo, who had been the wife of Augustus.*
 Scribonius Largus, *he wrote of the composition of medicines.*
 Scriptorius, ii; m. *a keeper of coffer, or boxes for precious things; also a box-maker.*
 Scriptorium, i; n. *a little box, a cabinet, cabinet.*
 SCRINIUM, ii; neut. [γράφω] *a coffer or box for precious things.*
 Scriptilis, le; *which may be written.*
 * Scriptilibus effigiatum elementis, *engraven with hieroglyphics.*
 † Scriptim, *by writing.*
 Scriptio, ònis; f. *a writing, a work left to posterity.*
 Scriptito, are; *to write much or often.*
 Scriptor, oris; m. *a writer.*
 * Scriptor legum, *a law-maker.*
 Scriptorius, a, um; adj. *of or for writing.*
 Scriptum, i; n. *a scruple, a third part of a drachm.*
 Scriptum, i; n. *a writing, a thing written, a letter; also a point in the tables.*
 * Scriptum facere, *to turn scrivener, to live by making bills and bonds.*
 Scriptura, æ; f. *a writing, the scripture or bible; a style or manner of writing; the income of customs let to farm, an agissement.*
 * Scriptura magister, *a clerk of the custom-house.*
 Scripturarius, a, um; adj. *of writing.*
 * Scripturarii, *publick notaries, clerks.*
 * Scripturarius ager, *a ground let out.*
 Scriptur-io, ire, *to desire or begin to write.*
 Scriptus, a, um; *part. of scribor; written, made, translated.*
 Scriptus, ùs; m. *a writing.*
 † Scrito, are; *to halt.*
 Scrobiculus, i; m. *a little dike or ditch.*
 Scrobilus, *a promontory of Africa.*
 SCROBS, òbis; f. and m. [à σκαρ-
 φῶ, fodio] *a pit, ditch, furrow.*
 † Scrobula, æ; f. } *a little ditch.*
 † Scrobulus, i; m. }
 SCROFA, æ; f. [στυμψάς] *an old sow.*
 † Scrospascus, i; m. *a swine-herd, or feeder of swine.*
 Scrofula, æ; f. *the king's evil, or any imposthume in the throat.*
 Scrofularia, æ; f. *littlecelandine, pile-wort, fig-wort.*
 Scrotum, i; neut. [à scortum] *the cod.*
 Scrupedus, a, um; adj. *going hardly or with pain.*

Scrupeus, a, um; adj. *full of little stones or gravel; also superstitious.*
 Scrupi, orum; m. *chests, or chessmen.*
 † Scrupositas, atis; f. *stonyness, trouble.*
 Scruposus, a, um; adj. *full of little stones, difficult.*
 Scrupularis, le; *of a scruple weight.*
 Scrupulatum; adv. *by scruples, or very little pieces.*
 Scrupulose, ùs, ìssimè; adv. *with doubt, precisely.*
 Scrupulositas, atis; f. *difficulty, preciseness.*
 Scrupulosus, a, um; *full of little stones; also dubious, doubtful, and full of doubts.*
 Scrupulus, i; m. } *a little stone in*
 Scrupulum, i; n. } *the shoe, hurt-*
ing the foot; also a doubt or dif-
ficulty, a scruple, the third part of a
drachm.
 * Injeci scrupulum, *I put him in a doubt.*
 SCRUPUS, i; m. [στυπος vel στυ-
 πος] *a little stone, an obscure or intricate question, a hard point.*
 * Scruporum ludus, *draughts or chess.*
 SCRUTA, orum; neut. [στυπν] *old and worn garments, trash and trumpery.*
 Scrutabilis, le; adj. *to be searched.*
 † Scrutabundus, a, um; *to be searched.*
 Scrutans, gen. tis; adj. *ior, ìssimus, searching, curious, exquisite.*
 Scrutaria, æ; f. *the selling of old things, frippery.*
 Scrutarius, ii; m. *a broker selling garments at second hand.*
 Scrutatio, ònis; f. *a searching.*
 Scrutator, oris; m. *a searcher.*
 † Scrutillus, i; *the belly of a swine stuffed.*
 Scrutinium, ii; neut. *a scrutiny, a diligent search.*
 Scrutor, ari, [à scruta] *to seek or search diligently, to pry into, to follow by the scent.*
 SCULPO, psi, ptum, père; act. [στυπν] *to carve or engrave.*
 Sculponea, æ; f. *a wooden sock, a wooden shoe, a whirl-bat.*
 Sculponeatus a, um; adj. *wearing woollen socks or woollen shoes.*
 Sculptile, is; n. *a graven image.*
 Sculptilis, le; adj. *graven or carved.*
 † Sculpto, } are; act. *to grave of-*
 † Sculptito, } ten.
 Sculptor, oris; m. *a graver or carver.*
 Sculptura, æ; f. *a graving or carving.*
 Sculptus, a, um; *part. of sculpor, carved, graven.*
 † Scultator, oris; m. *a scout.*
 Scultenna, *a river of Flaminia.*
 Scupi, *a city of Upper Mysia.*
 Scurgum, *the city of Schmeben, in Pomerania.*
 SCURRA, æ; c. [à σκῶπτω cavillor, vel Heb. shakar, mentiri] *a saucy scoffer, a flattering jester, a buffoon, droll, parasite.*
 Scurrans, ùs; *playing the scoffer.*
 Scurrilis, le; adj. *of or like a malepert, scoffer, or jester.*
 * Scurriles lusus, *childrens sports.*
 Scurrillitas, atis; f. *malepert, scoffing, raillery, drollery, buffoonry.*
 Scurriliter; adv. *saucily, drolingly.*
 Scurror, ari; *to scoff like a saucy mocker.*

Scurrula, æ, m. a pitiful saucy fellow, a wag-balter.
 Scuta, æ, f. [à scutum] a dish.
 Scutale, is, n. the leather of a string, the cradle of a cross-bow.
 Scutalis, le; adj. like a buckler.
 Scutarius, a, um; adj. of a buckler or shield. * Fabrica scutaria, a shield-maker's work-house.
 Scutarius, ii, m. a maker of bucklers or shields; also a soldier armed therewith.
 Scutatus, a, um; adj. armed with a shield. * Tercentum scutati omnes, three hundred all targetiers.
 Scutella, æ, f. a little platter for sauce.
 SCUTICA, æ, f. [Heb. shot, שוט] a scourge or whip; also the print of the lash.
 † Scutifer, a, um; adj. bearing a buckler.
 Scutiformis, e; adj. like a buckler.
 Scutigerulus, i; m. an esquire at arms, a page bearing his master's shield.
 † Scutillus, a, um; adj. slender, lean, thin.
 Scutra, æ; f. [à scutum] a chaffern to warm water in.
 Scutula, æ, f. [à scuta] a platter or dish, a cobweb, the hole for sight in a cross-bow, any thing round in form of a spider's web, a plaister of clay put about a greff.
 Scutulatus, a, um; adj. round and deep like a platter, wrought with round figures. * Scutulatus color, dapple gray or watchet.
 Scutulum, i, n. a little shield, a scutcheon; also damask work.
 Scutulum, i, n. [à σκῦτ(ε) pellis] a buckler or shield. * Ad scutum, to the left.
 Scybeleus, a place in Pamphilia, whence Vinum Scybeleticum.
 Scybis, a Cretian graver of marble.
 Scybro, a small country of Macedonia.
 Scydra, a city of Macedonia.
 Scylax, the name of several men.
 Scylla, læ; f. a rock between Sicily and Italy over-against Charybdis; also the daughter of Nisus king of Megara, who being in love with Minos, her father's enemy, cut off her father's purple locks, in which lay the fate of the realm, and being slighted by him, she pined away into the bird Ciris; also the daughter of Phorcus, who being beloved by Glaucus, whom Circe also loved, Circe poisoned the fountain where she used to wash herself, and seeing the nether part of her body turned into a dog, leaped into the sea hard by, where she was turned into a rock of that name; hence
 Scyllæus, a, um; of Scylla.
 SCYLLA, æ, f. [σκυλλα] a shrimp or prawn.
 Scyllæum, i, neut. the place where shrimps are taken.
 Scylleum, a promontory of Peloponnesus, and a town of Italy.
 Scyllas, a skilful diver, who regained much shipwreck'd wealth for the Persians, and got much for himself.
 Scyllis, one of Creet, famous for working in marble.
 Scylurus, a king of Chersonesus.
 Scylurus, or rather Scilurus, one in Plutarch, who upon his death-bed

gave his sons a bundle of arrows to break, and when they said they could not, he took them out one by one and broke them, thereby admonishing them to strengthen themselves by holding all together.
 Scymnus, i, m. a lion's whelp, g.
 Schymnus Chius, he wrote a description of the world in many books.
 Scyphius, the first horse said to be bred of Neptune's seed falling on a rack.
 Scyphus, i, m. [σκύφ(ε)] a bowl or cup to drink in.
 Scyras, a river of Laconia.
 Scyri, a people of Arabia using the Indian language.
 Scyricum, ci, neut. [à scyros] a bluish colour or light watchet.
 Scyritæ, a people among the Indian Nomades, who instead of nostrils have nothing but holes.
 Scyrmus, a city near Cyzicus.
 Scyros, an Egean island over-against Magnesia, full of wild goats; a stone of this island being whole, swims on the water, but being broke, sinks.
 Scyrius, a, um, } adj. of Scyros.
 Scyrias, atis, }
 Capra Scyria, of one that requites a good turn with a bad one, because those goats kick down the milk; also Scyrius principatus, a poor kingdom.
 Scytala, æ, } f. a shrew or field-mouse. * Scitale Laconja, a staff on which the Lacedemonians wrote secret letters; also Hercules's club.
 † Scytalofgittipelliger, Hercules so called.
 Scythas, } the Son of Hercules, from whom they think Scythia is called.
 Scythes, }
 Scythia, æ, f. a double province of Asia, being divided by mount Imaus into citerior and ulterior; the country abounds very much in horses, whose flesh the people eat.
 Scythæ, arum, the Scythians.
 Scythicus, a, um; adj. Scythian.
 Scythia parva, the country of Eorysthenes and Taurica Chersonesus.
 Scythiaca Regio, part of Egypt.
 Scythica, æ, } f. liquorish, g.
 Scythice, es, }
 Scythica mustela, a Scythian martin or sable.
 Scythicus Teius, an historian, who always wrote Iambicks.
 Scythopolis, a city of Libya, and another in Syria.

S ante E

SE, præp. in compos. [à fine vel sui] apart, aside.
 Se, [of sui] himself, or themselves.
 * Manus pro se quisque affert, every one plays his part.
 Sebæceus, a, um, } adj. of tallow
 Sebalis, le, } or suet.
 Sebaste, Samaria in Palestine; and other places.
 Sebastopolis, a city in Cappadocia, and another of Colchis.
 Sebeda, a haven of Lycia.
 Seodendunum, a city in Spain.
 Sebendicum, a city of Dalmatia.
 Sebeniticum, one of the mouths of Nilus.
 Sebethis, idis, of Sebethus.

Sebetus, a river of Campania by Naples.
 Sebinus, a lake of the Cenomani.
 Sebo, are, to smear over with tallow or suet.
 Sebōins, a, um; full of tallow.
 SEBUM, i, neut. στέαρ, Heb. she-men pinguedo] suet or tallow.
 Sēcabilis, le, which may be cut.
 Sēcāle, is, n. [à seco] rye.
 Secalicius, a, um; adj. of rye.
 Sēcāmen, inis, } n. a shred or chip.
 Secamentum, i, } any thing that is cut off.
 Sēcārius, a, um; adj. of cutting.
 Sēcātio, onis, f. a cutting.
 Sēcātor, oris, m. a cutter.
 Sēcēdo, si, sum, dēre, to go apart from others, retire. * De via secedere, to go out of the way. * Ad stylum secedere, to give himself to writing.
 Secela, a city of Palestine.
 Secerniculum, i, n. a sieve or sieve.
 Secerno, rēvi, retum, ernere; act. to divide, separate, discern, sever, to sieve or sift.
 Sēcēspita, æ, f. [à seco] a long knife used by the Roman priests in sacrificing.
 Sēcēssio, onis, f. a going apart or aside; also sedition and making of parties. * Sēcēssionem facere, to revolt.
 Sēcēssus, ūs, m. a departing from another, a retiring, retirement.
 † Secivum, } ii, n. a cake used in sacrifices.
 † Secivium, }
 Sēcūs, lesser, later, otherwise, nevertheless, more slow.
 Seclūdo, si, sum, dēre; act. [of se and claudo] to shut out, banish, put away. * Vitam corpore secludere, to kill one's self.
 Seclūsor, oris, m. a secluder.
 Seclūsorium, ii, n. a place where any thing is set apart, a coop.
 Seclusus, a, um; part. of secludor, kept apart, set up.
 SECO, cui, ctum, cāre; act. [σείζω, vel ab αὐτῷ acies] to cut, carve, mow, divide, determine, halve or follow. * Spem secare, to be in hope. * Viam secare, to rid the way apace. * Secare æthera pennis, to fly.
 Secoanus, a river of the Massilienses.
 Secontia, a city in Spain.
 Secōn, a haven of Aquitain, called Lyflon.
 † Secordia, æ, f. slothfulness, foolishness.
 † Secors, gen. ordis; adj. sluggish, slothful, idle.
 Secretarium, ii, n. a judicial court, a secret place remote from company, a consistory.
 Secretarius, ii, m. a secretary, confident.
 Secretē, } adv. secretly, apart,
 Secretim, } no body seeing.
 Secretō, }
 Secretio, onis, f. a separating.
 Secrētor, oris, m. a separator.
 Secrētum, i, n. a secret, a place separated apart, a mystery. * A secretis consiliis, a privy-counsellor.
 Secretus, a, um; part. of secernor, secret, severed, put apart. * Secretum petere, to desire, to speak a word in private.
 Secta, æ, f. a sect, an opinion of some against the best opinion, a party or faction.
 Sectacula, æ, f. a following, a sequel.
 Secta-

Sectaculum, i; n. a pedigree.
 Sectarus, a, um; adj. cut or followed.
 * Sectarus vertex, the bell-weather that goes before the flock.
 Sectar, oris; m. } a follower.
 Sectarix, icis; f. }
 Sectilis, e; adj. cut off, to be cut, or easily cut. * Ebur sectile, sliced ivory.
 Sectio, onis; f. a cutting off or asunder, a forfeiting, or confiscation of goods to the king's use; the goods themselves confiscated, spoil and pillage; also a section or division of a chapter.
 Sectivus, a, um; adj. sliced, cut.
 Sector, ari; to pursue, to follow close, to wait upon, chase. * Sectar belluas, to hunt after wild beasts. * Sectar aliquem, to do whatever another does, to tread in his steps.
 Sector, oris; m. a cutter. * Sector zonarius, a cut-purse. * Sectors greedy buyers of confiscated goods. * Sui favoris sector, he that sells his favour for gain.
 Satrix, icis; f. she that buys confiscated goods for gain, to sell them again.
 Sectura, æ; f. a cutting asunder; also a mine.
 Sectus, a, um; part. of secor; cut, shred, divided.
 Secubatio, onis; f. } a lying alone, or
 Secubitus, us; m. } by one's self.
 Secubo, ui, itum, are; to lie alone.
 Secula, æ; f. a sickle or scythe.
 Secularis, e; done every hundredth year of an age. * Ludi seculares, plays in honour of Apollo and Diana once in a hundred years.
 Secularitas, atis; f. worldliness.
 SECULUM, i; n. [à sequor, vel SECLUM, } ab ἐκατόν centum] an age, 30, 100, or 1000 years, a race or breed. * In multa secula, for many years.
 Secum, with himself or themselves.
 Secunda, orum; n. prosperity.
 Secundæ, arum; f. the skin that wraps the infant in the womb, the after-birth.
 Secundani, a people of France.
 Secundanus, a, um; adj. of the second legion.
 Secundarium, ii; the coarser flower.
 Secundarius, a, um; adj. the second, of the next rank. * Secundarius panis, brown bread.
 Secundatio, onis; m. a making prosperous.
 Secundator, oris; m. a prosperer.
 Secundè, adv. prosperously.
 † Secundicarius, ii; m. the second in office.
 Secundiformis tunica, the skin that wraps the brains.
 Secundè, adv. secondly.
 Secundo, are; act. to make prosperous or lucky. * Deus secundet votum nostrum, God send me my wish.
 Secundum, præp. serv. acc. [à sequor] according to, after, next to. * Secundum quietum, in his sleep. * Secundum hunc diem, to-morrow. * Secundum me decrevit, he gave sentence for me. * Secundum litus, along the shoar. * Secundum ea deliberetis, determine about those matters.
 Secundus, a, um; adj. [à sequor] second; also prosperous, lucky. * Secundæ mensæ, apples or junkets after dinner. * Secundus agere, to second one. * Secundis auribus ac-

cipere, to lend a gracious or favourable ear. * Res secundæ, prosperity. * Panis secundæ, brown bread. * Secunda in aliquem voluntas, good will towards one.
 Secundus, a sophister of Athens.
 Secure, adv. securely, safely.
 Securicla, æ; f. [à securis] a swallow's tail in carpenter's work.
 Securicula, æ; f. [à securis] a little axe or hatchet.
 Securicularius, ii; m. he that carries an axe.
 Securiāca, æ; f. henbane; also axefitch, or axe-wort.
 Securiſer, a, um; bearing an axe.
 Securigis, or hatchet.
 Securis, is; f. [à seco] an axe or hatchet, the badge of supreme authority. * Securis Amazonia, a hulbert. * Republicæ securim infligere, to undo the commonwealth.
 Securitās, atis; f. security, safety, health, negligence.
 † Securo, are; to live carelessly.
 Securus, a, um; adj. [à se & cura] secure, safe, slack, quiet, careless. * Securus à metu, void of fear. * Veniæ securus, assured of pardon. * Securus tam parvæ observationis, not minding such a pitiful remark.
 SECUS, adv. & præp. [à sequor, vel ab ἐξῆς deinceps] near, nigh to, otherwise. * Secus interpretari, to judge ill.
 Secusiani, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Secusses, a people of the Alps.
 Secutor, oris; m. a gladiator, a sword-player armed with a buckler and cudgel against the net-fencer.
 Secutus, a, um; part. of sequor; following, trusting.
 SED, conj. [δὲ, vel à se, i. e. sine] but, but also. * Sed enim, but because, but yet.
 Sedate, adv. quietly, calmly, without trouble.
 Sedatio, onis; f. an appeasing.
 Sedator, oris; m. } an appeaser.
 Sedatrix, icis; f. }
 Sedatus, a, um; appeased, assuaged, mitigated, quiet, calm. * Sedatus amnis, a slow river. * Sedatiore tempore, in a more peaceable time.
 Sedecula, æ; f. a little seat.
 Sedentarius, a, um; adj. done, or doing any thing sitting. * Opera sedentaria, the work of tailors, shoemakers, &c.
 SED-EO, sedi, fessum, ere; n. [ἐξ-μαι] to sit, sit idly, to abide, stay, or continue. * Equo sedere, to ride. * Vestis aptè sedet, the garment fits well. * Idque pio sedet Aeneas, and pious Aeneas firmly resolved of that. * Si sedet hoc animo, if you be determined so to do. * Penitus sedet hic tibi morbus, this dissembler takes up its abode with you. * Nondum Tyndaridis nomen federat ore, I never yet heard there was such a person as Helena. * Sedere ingenio ejus, to be fast fixed in the mind or memory. * Recipere aliquem fessum, to let one sit down.
 Sedes, is; f. a seat, an habitation, a grave; also the backside of the fundament, the ace-point, and the quarter where soldiers lie. * Jovis sedes, the capitol at Rome.
 Sedetani, } a people of Spain.
 Sedentani, }
 Sedentanus, a, um; of the Sedentani.

Sedigitus, i; m. one with six fingers on a hand.
 Sedile, is; neut. a stool or seat to sit upon, a roost or perch.
 Sedimentum, i; neut. [à sedeo] the lee, grounds, or dregs at the bottom.
 Seditio, onis; f. sedition, discord, variance. * Seditionem movere, to mutiny. * Seditio maris, a tempest at sea.
 Seditiose; adv. seditiously.
 Seditiosus, a, um; adj. seditious, stirring up strife and discord. * Seditiosa vita, a troublesome life, full of turmoil.
 SEDO, are; act. [ἐξω] to appease, mitigate, quiet. * Sedare sitim, to quench one's thirst.
 Seduco, xi, tum, cere; act. to lead or bring apart or aside, deceive or beguile. * Castra seducere, to divide the army into parts.
 † Seductilis, e; adj. 3 art. easily deceived or seduced.
 Seductio, onis; f. a seducing or leading away.
 Seductor, oris; m. } a deceiver, an
 Seductrix, icis; f. } impostor, a beguiler.
 Seductus, a, um; part. of seducor; seduced, led away, separated.
 Seductus, us; m. a leading aside.
 † Seduculum, i; n. a kind of scourge.
 † Sedularia, things to sit on, or seats in a waggon.
 Sedule, } adv. carefully, diligent-
 Sedulo, } ly.
 Sedulitas, atis; f. carefulness, diligence, earnestness. * Sit suus in blandâ sedulitate modus, away with double diligence.
 Sedulus, a, um, [à sedes] careful, diligent, earnest.
 SEDUM, i; neut. [ἀνίσσων] houseleek or fengreen. * Sedum minus, the male prick-madam; also mouse-tail, or little stone-crop.
 Seduni, a people of Gallia Belgica.
 Sedusti, a people of Germany.
 Segelauni, a people of Narbonne.
 Segedunum, Stighill in Northumberland; also a city of the Jazyges on the borders of Dacia.
 Segelocum, Littleborough in Nottinghamshire.
 Segero, si, sum; to lay aside or up.
 SEGES, etis; f. [à fero vel seco] a standing corn, a crop of corn or pulse, a corn field, a plentecus flock, a troop of men, an occasion. * Picturata seges, the speckled bristles of the porcupine.
 Segeste, a city of Upper Pannonia.
 Segesterorum urbs, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Segestica, an island of Upper Pannonia, called Zigea.
 Segestre, is; neut. [στέγαστρον] straw laid under wares in a carriage, a sarplar or canvas to wrap up wares, a hammock.
 † Segestrum, ri; a straw-bed, mat, or pullet, a leather covering.
 Segetalis, is; f. sword-grass.
 Segetia, a goddess worshipped for the prosperity of corn.
 † Segiterium, ii; n. draff.
 Segmen, inis; n. } [à seco] a shred,
 Segmentum, i; } slice, or paring.
 Segmentarius, ii; m. an embroiderer.
 † Segmenatio, onis; f. a cutting into small pieces.
 Segmentatus,

Segmentatus, a, um; made of many and divers pieces of divers colours; also wearing a garment so wrought.
 + Segmento, are; to cut into small pieces, to embroider.
 Segmentum, i; n. a paring, slice, or shred, a partition, a necklace. * Segmentum mundi, circles upon a globe dividing it into parts.
 Segni, a people of Belgium.
 Segnipes, edis, slow paced.
 SEGNIS, ne; adj. 3 art. [ab õvcs pigritia] slack, sluggish, dull; also barren, unfruitful. * Ad credendum segnis, hard of belief. * Occasionem haud segnis, letting no opportunity slip.
 Segnitics, ei; f. sloth, sluggishness, barrenness.
 Segniter, ius; adv. carelessly, negligently, slothfully, sluggishly.
 Segobrica, a city in Spain.
 Segodunum, the city Nuremberg in Germany; also the city Rhodéz in Aquitain.
 Segontia, ? a city of Spain.
 Seguntia, ?
 Segontiaci, the people of Silchester in Hantsire.
 Segorbia, the city Segorve in Spain.
 Segorgii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Segortialacta, a city in Spain.
 Segovellauni, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Segovia, a city in Spain.
 + Segregatim, separately, apart.
 Segregatio, õnis; f. separating.
 Segregator, oris; m. a separator.
 Segregatus, a, um; separated.
 Segrego, are; to separate, to put from. * Segregare ab se suspicionem, to clear himself of suspicion, manifest the groundlessness of it.
 Segregus, a, um; separate, retired.
 Segrex, egis; adj. separated and taken from the flock. * Segrex vita, a solitary life.
 Segullum, i; n. [ab Heb. segallah peculium] a soil of earth by which miners know there is a vein of gold underneath, skin gold.
 Seguntium, ? Silchester in Hantsire.
 Seguntium, ?
 Segusiani, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Segusim, the city Susia in Gallia Subalpina.
 Seja, the goddess Segesta.
 Sejanus, a great favourite of Tiberius, whose ambition brought him to a miserable end.
 Sejanus equus, a horse of a wonderful bigness and composure, first backed by Sejanus. * Equum Sejanum habere, to be in a wretched condition, not thriving in the world, like to perish by judgments, misfortunes, &c.
 + Sejuga, æ; f. a chariot with six horses.
 Sejugatio, õnis; f. a separating.
 Sejugator, oris; m. a separator.
 Sejugatus, a, um; separated.
 Sejugi, ? six horses in a team or
 Sejuges, ? coach.
 Sejugis, e; separate, diverse.
 Sejugo, are; to separate or sever.
 Sejuncte, ? adv. separately, severally.
 Sejunctim, ? rally.
 Sejunctio, õnis; f. a separating.
 Sejunctor, oris; m. a separator.
 Sejunctus, a, um; adj. separated.
 Sejungo, nxi, nctum, gere; act. to separate, put asunder, disjoin.
 Caius Seius, the master of that horse

which was used as a proverb against unhappy and miserable men; he had been triumphing in the time of the civil wars, and, being governor of Italy, was miserably put to death.
 Selago, inis; f. [à seligo] hedge-hyssop.
 Selambina, a city in Spain.
 Selampura, a city of India within Ganges.
 Selasia, Diana so called.
 Selecta, orum; n. collections.
 Selectio, onis; f. a culling or picking out.
 Selector, oris; m. a chusing.
 Selectus, a, um; part. of seligor; chosen, picked out. * Selecti judices, Roman knights.
 Selene, a city of Tyrrhenia.
 Seleniacus, a, um, lunatic, mad.
 Selenites, æ; m. a stone with a white spot, increasing and decreasing with the moon, g.
 Selenitium, ii; n. a kind of ivy.
 Selenium, ? i; n. g. a kind of
 Selenogonum, ? peony.
 Seleucia, several cities in Asia.
 Seleucobelus, a city in Syria near Belus.
 Seleucus, the seventh king of Syria; and several other men.
 Seleucus, a city of Apamea in Syria.
 Selga, a city of Pamphilia.
 Selgia, a city of Armenia Major.
 Selibra, æ; f. [qu. semilibra] half a pound, six ounces.
 Seligo, egi, ectum, [of se and lego] to cull, chuse, or pick out.
 Selinum, i; n. parsley, g.
 Selinus Portus, a haven of Marmarica.
 Selinus, two rivers of Ephesus by the temple of Diana.
 Selinus, untis; two cities and a river of Sicily.
 Selinusia terra, a white medicinal earth.
 Selinusius, a lake by the mouth of Cayster.
 Seliquastrum, i; neut. [à sedeo] a stool to sit on.
 Sella, æ; f. [à sedeo] a bench or seat. * Sella familiaris, a close-stool. * Sella curulis, a chair of state.
 Sellæ, a people of Epirus.
 Sellaria, æ; f. a place where seats are set.
 + Sellariola, æ; f. a small room to sit in.
 Sellariolus, a, um; of or for sitting.
 + Sellaris, is, ? a saddle-horse; also
 Sellarius, ii, ? one that works sitting.
 Sellacia, a city of Laconia.
 Selleis, a river of Peloponnesus.
 + Sellio, onis; m. a summer-house.
 Sellula, æ; f. a little seat.
 Sellularius, a, um; adj. of sitting.
 Sellularius, ii; m. one that works sitting.
 Sellus, a river in Spain; also a poor Athenian, who endeavoured to be thought rich.
 Selybria, a city of Thrace by Propontis.
 Semachidæ, a people of Attica.
 Semana sylva, a wood in Germany called Thuringerwaldt.
 + Semanculus, i; m. a dwarf.
 Sembella, æ; f. [à semis & libella] a farthing and an half.
 SEMEL, adv. [à simul, vel ab õvcs unus] once, at once, but once, for good and all, in brief. * Semel

ac vicies, one and twenty times. * Semel unquam, never but once. * Ægrota jam semel, be sick once for all and die.
 Semele, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, who bore Bacchus to Jupiter.
 Semeleus, a, um; adj. of Semele.
 Semeleus Thyoneus, Bacchus.
 Semelia, an eastern city, from whence Abdalia came.
 Semen, inis; n. Plin. [à fero] a seed, a flock, an offspring; also a twig or off-set. * Semen cereale, bread-corn. * Semen veneris, the scales of copper or brass in beating. * Hujus belli semen tu fuisti, you have been the chiefest cause of this war.
 Sementatio, õnis; f. a bringing forth seed.
 Sementaturus, a, um; adj. which will run up into seed.
 Sementicus, a, um; which may be sown.
 + Sementina, æ; f. worm-seed.
 + Sementinum, i; n. seed-time.
 Sementinus, a, um; adj. of sowing or seed-time. * Sementina dies, the Roman feast day at seed-time.
 Sementis, is; f. seed-time; also the bed or corn sown. * Sementem facere proscritionis, to put the persons names down in a roll that were to be banished.
 Semento, are; to bear or bring forth seed.
 Sementum, i; neut. seed, seed-time, sowing.
 Semeronius, a Persian historian.
 Semestris, tre; adj. [à sex & mensis] of six months, or half a year. * Semestris lunæ species, the half-moon.
 Semesus, a, um; adj. half eaten.
 Semet, [of suimet] himself, or themselves.
 Semi, [hmi-] half.
 Semiadapertilis, le; half shut.
 Semiambustus, a, um; adj. half burned about.
 Semiamictus, a, um; half clothed.
 Semiamputatus, a, um; half cut off.
 Semianimis, e; ? adj. half dead.
 Semianimus, a, um; ? half alive.
 + Semiannus, i; m. half a year.
 Semiapertus, a, um; half open.
 Semiaustus, a, um; half roasted.
 Semiaureus, ei; m. eight shillings, four pence.
 Semibarbasus, i; m. half a barbarian, one that speaks as much barbarous as proper.
 Semibos, õvis; m. half an ox, an epithet of the minotaur.
 + Semicadium, ii; n. half a barrel.
 + Semicæus, a, um; half blind.
 Semicæus, a, um; half grey.
 Semicæper, ri; m. half a goat, an epithet of the fawns and satyrs.
 Semicentussis, is; m. half a hundred weight.
 + Semicinctia, æ; f. a kercher.
 Semicinctum, ii; neut. an apron, or any such thing, a handkerchief, cap, narrow girdle.
 Semicinctorium, ii; neut. a narrow girdle.
 + Semicinctus, a, um; half girt.
 Semicingo, ere; to gird half.
 Semicircularis, are; half round.
 Semicirculus, i; m. a half circle.
 + Semiclaudus, half lame.
 Semiclausus, a, um; half shut.
 Semicoctus, a, um; adj. half sodden, par-boiled.
 Semi-

Semicombustus, a, um; half burnt.
 † Semicōmestus, a, um; half eaten.
 Semiconspicius, a, um; adj. half, or partly visible.
 † Semicōsumptus, a, um; adj. half wasted.
 † Semicōquo, ēre; to par-boil.
 † Semicordia, æ; f. faint-heartedness.
 † Semicors, dis, } faint-hearted,
 † Semicordis, de, } cowardly.
 Semicrēmātus, } a, um; adj. half
 Semicrēmus, } burned.
 Semicrūdus, a, um; adj. half raw.
 Semicubitalis, e; half a cubit long.
 Semicubitus, i; m. half a cubit.
 Semicyāthus, i; m. half a cubit full.
 † Semidea, æ; f. half a goddess.
 Semideus, ei; m. half a god.
 Semidiameter, i; half the diameter, from the center to the circumference.
 Semidies, ei, half a day.
 Semidoctus, a, um; half learned.
 Semidolium, ii; neut. half a tun, a pipe.
 † Semidrachma, æ; half a drachm.
 Semiermis, e; adj. half armed.
 Semifactus, a, um; half made.
 Semifer, } a, um; half-wind; al-
 Semiferus, } so half a horse.
 Semiformis, e; adj. half formed.
 Semifultus, a, um; half propped.
 Semigermanus, a, um; adj. half a Dutchman.
 Semigræcus, a, um; half a Greek.
 Semigravis, e, half weighty or heavy, drowsy, having half their load.
 Semigro, are; to depart to another place.
 Semiguntus, the son of Sergestus, taken prisoner, and led in triumph by Germanicus.
 Semihians, tis, half open.
 † Semihilcus, a, um; half gaping.
 * Semihilcum basium, a kiss with the lips not close.
 Semihomo, inis; m. half a man.
 Semihora, æ; f. half an hour.
 Semi-inanis, ne; adj. half empty.
 Semi-integer, a, um; adj. unsound, not perfectly whole.
 Semijugerum, i; n. half an acre.
 Semilacer, a, um; half torn.
 Semiliber, era, um; half free.
 Semilix, æ; m. half a scullion or drudge.
 Semiluna, æ; f. } the half-moon.
 Semilunium, ii; n. }
 Semimadidus, a, um; half wet.
 Semimarinus, a, um; adj. belonging half to the sea.
 Semimas, āris; c. half a man, an eunuch or hermaphrodite, gelt.
 Semimedius, i; three bushels.
 † Semimetrum, i; n. half a measure.
 Semiminima, æ; f. a crochet or half minim.
 Semimitræ, arum, head ornaments.
 Semimodius, ii; m. half a bushel.
 Semimortuus, a, um; half dead.
 Seminalis, e; adj. of sowing.
 Seminalis, is; f. knot-grass.
 Seminānis, ne; adj. half empty.
 Semināria, æ; f. a woman that gathers seed.
 Seminarium, ii; n. a seminary or college, a nursery, a place or bed where seed is sown; also an original or beginning.
 Seminarius, a, um, of seed.
 Seminatio, onis; f. a sowing or breeding.
 Seminātor, ōris; m. a sower, an author.

Seminatus, a, um; sown, begotten.
 Semine, ōcis, half dead by a wound.
 † Seminiverbius, ii; m. a sower of words.
 Seminium, ii; n. a seed, grain, race, or stock. * Triste leonum semini-um, the fierce breed of lions.
 Semino, are, to sow, beget, breed.
 Seminudus, a, um; half naked.
 Semiobolus, i; m. a farthing, any small thing of no account.
 Semiobrutus, a, um; adj. half overwhelmed.
 Semiorbis, is; m. half a circle.
 Semipāgānus, i; m. half a countryman or clown, not a thorough pated soldier.
 Semipēdālis, e; of half a foot.
 Semiperfectus, a, um; adj. half perfected.
 Semipes, ēdis; adj. half a foot, or having but half a foot.
 Semiphalarica, æ; f. a half phalarica.
 † Semipictatio, onis; f. the first drawing or shadowing of a thing.
 Semipiscina, æ; f. a half fish-pond.
 Semiplacentinus, half a Placentine; Pilo so called by Cicero, because his mother was a Placentine.
 † Semiplagium, ii; n. a small net.
 Semiplenus, a, um; half full.
 Semiplotia; n. shoes covered but half, used by the Romans in hunting.
 Semipondus, ōris; n. half a burden.
 Semipuellā, æ; f. half a girl, a mermaid.
 Semiputatus, a, um; adj. half cut or pruned.
 Semiquinarius, a, um; of half five.
 Semiramis, the wife of Ninus king of Assyria, whom she is said to make away, and succeed in the kingdom; she raised Babylon from a town to a very great city; when she died, she was said to be turned into a pidgeon, which made the Assyrians abstain from those birds.
 Semirāsus, a, um; adj. half shaven or shorn.
 Semireductus, a, um; half brought again; also turned away or aside.
 Semirefactus, a, um; adj. half made again, or repaired.
 Semirotundum, i; n. the hemisphere.
 † Semiruinus, a, um; half decayed.
 Semiruptus, a, um; half broken.
 Semirusticus, a, um; adj. half rustic or clownish.
 Semitutus, a, um; adj. half cast down and destroyed, dismantled and destroyed.
 SEMIS indec. [ἥμιον] the half of any thing.
 Semis, issis; m. [à semi & as] half a pound.
 Semisēnex, ēnis; half old, middle-aged.
 Semisēpultus, a, um; half buried.
 † Semisextula, æ; f. the twelfth part of an ounce; also a measure of ground ten foot broad and twenty long.
 Semisomnus, a, um; half a sleep and half awake, in a slumber.
 Semisōnans, ntis, [sc. litera] a half vowel.
 Semisōpitus, a, um; half cast into a sleep.
 Semissalis, is, of half a pound. * Usuræ semissates, usury of six in the hundred.
 Semissis, is; m. [à semi & as] half

pound, the half of any thing. * Homo semissis, a man of no account.
 * Semissis usura, or ex semissibus, six per cent. interest.
 Semisupinus, a, um; adj. lying with half the face up, and half down.
 Sēmīta, æ; f. [à semi & iter] a path or foot-way, an alley.
 Semitarius, a, um; adj. running thorough the paths.
 † Semitas, atis; imperfection.
 Semitatum; adv. by paths, from path to path.
 Semitatus, a, um; dividing into paths.
 Semitectus, a, um; adj. half covered or armed.
 Semitertiana, æ; f. a semitertian ague.
 Semito, are; to make a path or foot-way.
 † Semitogium, ii; n. a short gown or cloak.
 Semitonium, ii; n. half a note.
 † Semitonus, i; n. a half or imperfect note.
 Semitritus, a, um; adj. half worn, pounded, or threshed.
 Semivētus, a, um; half withered.
 Semiver, iri; m. an half man, an eunuch.
 Semivivus, a, um; adj. half alive and half dead.
 Semiuncia, æ; f. half an ounce.
 † Semiuncialis, e; adj. } of half an
 † Semiunciarius, a, um. } ounce.
 Semivocalis, e; half sounding.
 Semivocalis, is; f. a half vowel or liquid.
 Semiustulandus, a, um; adj. to be half seared.
 Semiustulatus, a, um; adj. scorched or seared.
 Semiustus, a, um; adj. half burned.
 Semizonarius, ii; m. a girdler.
 Semnefertus, a king of Egypt in the time of Pythagoras.
 Semneum, ei; n. a monastery.
 Semnones, a people of Italy and Germany.
 † Semo, are, to make imperfect.
 Semodialis, e; of half a bushel.
 Semōdius, ii; m. half a bushel.
 † Semones men made gods, gods of the lesser nations.
 Semōtē; adv. separately, apart.
 Semōtus, a, um, [of semoveor] removed, set apart, at a distance.
 Sēm-ōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; to remove, take away, put apart.
 SEMPER; adv. [συνεπῶς, διαμεινέσθαι] always, ever.
 Semperlenitas, ātis; f. continual gentleness.
 Sempervivum, i; neut. fengreen or houseleek. * Sempervivum minus, the herb prick-madam.
 Semphe, a city of Arabia near Euphratus.
 Sempiternē, } adv. perpetually, for
 Sempiternō, } ever.
 Sempiternus, a, um; adj. perpetual, eternal.
 Semplagium, ii; neut. the arming or cross-mashing of a net.
 Sempronius, the name of several men.
 Semuncia, æ; f. half an ounce. * Terræ semuncia, a plat thirty foot broad, and forty long.
 Semuncialis, e, adj. } of half an
 Semunciarius, a, um. } ounce.
 Semurium, a field by Rome where there was a temple of Apollo.
 Semustus, a, um; adj. half burned.
 Sena,

Sena, æ; f. [ab Heb. *fenetibus*] the sand-tree, *jene*.
 Sena, a town in Italy upon the Adriatick shore, and another in Etruria.
 Senaculum, i; n. [à *senex*] a council-house, a parliament-house.
 Senariolus, a, um; of six feet.
 Senarius, a, um; adj. of six. * Iambicus senarius, an Iambic of six feet.
 Senator, oris, m. [à *senex*] a senator, counsellor, alderman.
 Senatorie; adv. alderman-like.
 Senatorius, a, um; of a senator.
 Senatus, us; m. the senate, or senate-house. * Movere senatu, to put one out of the company of senators. * In senatum venire, to be made a senator.
 Senatusconsultum, i; n. Liv. a decree of the senate, an order of the house, an act of parliament.
 Seneca, æ; m. a philosopher of Corduba, tutor to Nero, who caused him to bleed to death.
 + Senecia, æ; f. the blueness of a fish's gills.
 Senecio, onis; m. [à *senex*] groundsel; also a drowsy and dreaming dotard.
 Senecio, a very turbulent Spaniard, called from his ambition Grandio.
 Senecta, æ, } f. old age; also
 Senectus, utis, } a snake's cast skin.
 + Senectus, a, um; adj. old.
 Sen-eo, ère; to be old.
 Senecallus, i; m. [Gallic.] a steward.
 Senesco, ère; n. to grow old, stale, and out of date, to decay. * Morbus senescit, the distemper abates. Hyems senescit, the winter is almost gone.
 Senex, senis, c. [Heb. *zaken*] an old man or woman. * Tot mala ferre senem, an old woman to bear so many miseries. * Senex centaurus, an old withered, centaur.
 Seni, æ, a; [à *sex*] six, by sixes.
 + Seniculus, i; m. a little old man.
 Senilis, e; adj. of an old man or woman; also ripe.
 Seniliter; adv. like an old man or woman.
 Senio, onis; m. a six or sixe upon the dice.
 Senior, ius, gen. oris; adj. comp. [of *senex*] elder, very old. * Seniores, elders or senators.
 Senium, il; n. Liv. [à *senex*] old age, vexation, trouble. * Senium lunæ, the old of the moon. * Confectus senio, stricken in years, worn out with misery.
 Senacherib, the fourth king of Babylon. Babil.
 Senomani, a people of France.
 Senones, um; m. Liv. a people of France near the Belgæ, who, under the command of Brennus, burnt Rome, besieged the capitol, and were slain by Furius Camillus.
 + Sensatus, a, um; adj. prudent, diligent.
 Sensibilis, e; adj. 3 art. sensible, having sense to perceive, or which may be perceived by the senses.
 Sensibilitas, atis; f. sensibleness.
 Sensiculus, i; m. a small sense, light argument.

Sensifer, cra, um; adj. causing or feeling.
 Sensilis, e; sensible, to be felt.
 + Sensiliter; adv. sensibly.
 Sensim; adv. by degrees, or leisure, by little and little.
 Sensitivus, a, um; adj. having the sense of feeling.
 Sensualis, e; sensual, sensitive.
 + Sensualitas, atis; f. sensuality.
 Sensum, i; n. a sense or meaning, that which one perceives or knows.
 Sensus, a, um; part. of sentior, perceived, known.
 Sensus, us; m. the sense, feeling or perceiving, judgment, delight.
 * Vim efferre sensibus, to do violence to the senses.
 Senta Fauna, the daughter of king Pycus, and wife of his brother Faunus, never seen by any man besides her own husband; the women sacrificed to her under the name of Bona Dea.
 Senta, a cave on the borders of Dalmatia, into which if a little stone be thrown, it presently raises a storm.
 Sententia, æ; f. Cic. [à *sentio*] a sentence, an opinion, judgment, a good and wise moral, saying, a strong line. * Ex animi sententia, according to one's heart's wish. * Sic sententia est, thus I design to do. * In tantis positus sententiis, of whom so many different opinions pass.
 Sententiola, æ; f. a little sentence.
 Sententiosè; adv. with many sentences, sententiously.
 Sententiosus, a, um; adj. sententious, full of sentences.
 Sententiuncula, æ; f. a little or pretty sentence.
 Senticetum, i; n. a place where brambles or thorns grow.
 Senticosus, a, um; adj. full of briars and brambles.
 Sentina, æ; f. [à *sentio*] a gutter, sink, jakes, an harbour or crew of base fellows.
 + Sentino, are, to pump out water, to labour hard.
 Sentinum, a town and river of Italy.
 Sentinus Augur, a poet born at Rome, who wrote epigrams.
 SEN-TIO, si, tum, ire, [à *sentio*] to understand, perceive, feel. * Sentire pro or ab aliquo, to be of his mind. * Sentire graviter ab aliquo, to have an ill opinion of one. * Idem sentio cum illo, I am of his judgment. * Lignum cariem sentit, the wood grows rotten. * Cibus non sentiant, their viands do them no good. * Sentire medicinam, to be better after one has taken physic.
 SENTIS, is; m. or f. [Heb. *sench*, vel à *shanan acuit*] a bramble, briar, or thorn. * Sentis canis, the sweet-briar tree.
 Sentisco, ère, to begin or come to perceive or feel.
 Sentus, a, um; adj. [à *sentis*] rough, covered with pricking hairs, foul, filthy.
 Senus, a city of Egypt, and a river in Ireland.
 Senus, a, um; adj. of six.
 Seorsim, } adv. [à *se* & *versum*]
 Seorsum, } apart, asunder, severally.

* Seorsum, à te sentio, I am not of your mind.
 + Seorsus, a, um; parted, separated.
 + Separ, aris; adj. divided.
 Separabilis, e; adj. 3 art. separable, easily parted.
 Sēparatē; } ius, iſſimē; adv. apart,
 Separatim, } asunder, severally.
 Sēparatio, onis; f. a separating.
 Sēparator, oris; m. } a separator.
 Separatrix, icis; }
 Sēparatus, a, um; separated.
 Sēparatus, us; m. a separating.
 Sēparō, are; act. to part, separate, distinguish.
 + Sepatius, a, um; adj. of tallow.
 + Sepedes, dum; pisces or emmeis.
 Sēpēlibilis, e; adj. 3 art. that may be buried or concealed.
 SEP-EL-IO, ivi, ultum, ire; act. [à *sepio* vel Heb. *shaphel* humiliari] to bury, put into the ground, to overwhelm, overcome. * Sepelire dolorem, to cover or put away sorrow.
 SEPES, is; f. [à *σην* ovium septum, vel ab Heb. *javav* circumdedit] a hedge. * Sepes viva, a quick-set-hedge. * Sepes dentium, a row of teeth.
 Sepes, edis; adj. having six feet.
 Sephorim, a city of Palestine.
 SEPIA, æ; f. [à *σην*] the cuttle-fish, whose blood is as black as ink; also ink.
 Sepios, a promontory of Macedonia.
 Sepiculæ, arum; little hedges.
 Sepimen, inis, } an hedge, an inclosure.
 Sepimentum, i; n. }
 Sepimentum militare, a rampire.
 Sepinum, a town of the Samnites.
 Sepinatæ, the people of Sepinum.
 Sēp-io, ivi, itum, & si, tum, ire; act. [à *sepe*] to hedge, inclose, hem in, block up. * Sepire se difficultate abrogationis, to defend itself against abolishment (of a law).
 Sepiola, æ; f. a small cuttle-fish.
 Sepium, a cuttle-bone, a hard part in the fishes back which the goldsmiths use.
 Seplasia, æ; f. } a market in Ca-
 Seplasium, ii; n. } pua, where the perfumers and druggers kept shops.
 Seplesiarius, ii; m. a perfumer or druggist; also an effeminate person.
 + Seplesiator, oris; m. a maker of sweet ointments.
 Sēpōno, ōſui, ōſitum, ōnēre; act. to put aside, set apart, send away, to distinguish.
 Sepontia Paramica, a city in Spain.
 Sēpositio, onis; f. a laying aside.
 Sēpōſitor, oris; m. a layer aside.
 Sēpōſitus, a, um; put apart, severed.
 SEPES, epis; m. [à *σην*] a little serpent making it putrefy wherever it bites, a blind worm.
 Seps, epis; f. a hedge. See Sepes.
 Septa, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Septa, orum; neut. places hedged or inclosed, a close or inclosure; also the cotes of sheep, and the Roman exchange, a dam to keep out a river. * Septa villa, the pales of a house.
 Septangulus, a, um; adj. having seven corners.
 SEPTEM, indec. [à *ἑπτά*] seven.
 Septem fratres, seven mountains by Hercules.

Hercules's Pillars in Mauritania Tingitana.
 Septem maria, certain lakes about Venico.
 September, ris; m. the month September.
 September, bris, } adj. of Séptem-
 Septembris, bre, } ber. * Septem-
 bribus horis, in the season of Sep-
 tember.
 Septemdecim, indecl. seventeen.
 Septemfluvius, a, um; flowing, or run-
 ing in seven streams.
 Septemgeminus, a, um; seven-fold.
 Septempeda, a city of the Piceni.
 Septempedalis, le; of seven foot.
 Septemplex, icis; seven-fold.
 † Septentrio, as Septentrio.
 Septemvir, iri; m. one of the com-
 mittee of seven, who had the charge
 of the public religious festivals.
 Septemviralis, le; adj. 3 art. of the
 Septemviri.
 Septemviratus, ūs; m. a committee of
 seven, a dignity and office like that
 of the electoral princes.
 Septēnārius, a, um; containing seven.
 Septenarius, il; m. a verse of seven
 feet.
 Septendecem, indecl. seventeen.
 Septennis, ne; adj. of seven years.
 Septennium, ii; neut. [à septem &
 annus] the space of seven years.
 Septentrio, ōnis; m. [à septem &
 trionis] the north, north-pole, or
 north-wind. * Septentrio minor,
 the lesser bear. * Septentriones,
 the northern wain, or seven stars in
 the north.
 Septentrionalis, le; } adj. of the
 Septentrionarius, a, um; } north.
 Septēnus, a, um; seven, by sevens. *
 Septenæ noctæ, a seven-night.
 † Septiceps, having seven heads.
 Septicollis, le; adj. of seven hills, an
 epithet of Rome.
 Septicus, a, um; adj. putrefactive,
 or corrosive, g.
 Septies, adv. seven times.
 Septifariā, adv. seven divers ways.
 Septifarius, a, um; seven-fold.
 Septifolium, ii; n. Plin. jet-foil, tor-
 mentil.
 Septiformis, e; adj. of seven shapes.
 Septimana, æ; f. [à septem & mane]
 a week.
 Septimancæ, a city of Spain.
 Septimānus, a, um; of seven, born
 the seventh month.
 Septimātrus, uum; f. the seventh day
 after the ides of March.
 Septimius, the name of several men.
 † Septunons, ntis; of seven hills.
 Septimontialis, e; adj. of the wake
 or fair kept upon the seven hills.
 Septimontium, a Roman feast, when
 the seventh hill was added to the ci-
 ty.
 L. Septimulēus, the familiar friend
 of Caius Gracchus; yet, for cov-
 etousness of the promised reward, cut
 off his head, and carried it on a pole
 through the city.
 Septimum; adv. the seventh time.
 Septimus, a, um; adj. the seventh.
 † Septimus decimus; a, um; adj. the
 seventeenth.
 Septingenarius, ā, um; of seven hun-
 dred.
 † Septingēni, æ, a; seven hundred.
 Septingentarius, a, um; adj. of seven
 hundred.
 Septingentēsimus, a, um; adj. the
 seven hundredth.

Septingenti, æ, a; seven hundred.
 Septingenties, seven hundred times.
 † Septingentuplus, a, um; adj. seven
 hundred fold.
 Septizonium, a place in Rome built
 by Severus, so called from the seven
 pillars.
 Septuagenarius, a, um; of seventy.
 Septuagenus, a, um; adj. seventy.
 Septuagesimus, a, um; adj. the se-
 venties.
 Septuagies, adv. seventy times.
 Septuaginta, indecl. seventy.
 † Septuannis, e; of seventy years.
 Septum, i; neut. [à septio] a close,
 an inclosure, a sheep-fold, a park,
 &c. * Septum transversum, the
 midriff.
 Septumani, a people of Gallia Nar-
 bonensis, so called from the seventh
 legion quartered there.
 Septuncialis, le; adj. of seven ounces
 or parts.
 Septunx, cis; f. [à septem & uncia]
 a weight of seven ounces; also a
 measure of seven parts of the sextu-
 rius, seven glasses of wine.
 † Septuosē, adv. obscurely, darkly.
 † Septuosus, a, um; obscure, dark.
 Septuplex, icis; adj. seven-fold.
 Septuplus, a, um; seven times more.
 Septus, a, um; part. of sepior, hedg-
 ed in, inclosed, defended.
 Septussis, se; adj. [à septem & as] of
 seven pound weight.
 Sepulchrālis, le; adj. a grave.
 Sepulchrētum, i, n. a church-yard.
 Sepulchrum, i, n. [à sepelio] a se-
 pulchre or grave; also an epitaph,
 and an old man.
 Sepultūra, æ, f. Cic. a burying, in-
 terring. * Sepulturæ honos, a fu-
 neral solemnity. * Sepultura am-
 cere, to bury.
 Sēpultus, a, um; part. of sepelior, bu-
 ried, interred, drowned, destroyed.
 * Sepultus sum, I am undone. * Se-
 pultura fama, lost reputation.
 † Sepum, i, neut. suet or tallow. See
 Sebum.
 Sēquacitē, adv. consequently.
 † Sēquacitas, ātis, f. a following.
 Sequam, a people of Gallia Belgica,
 now called Burgundians.
 Sequax, ācis; adj. [à sequor] easily
 following, sticking to any thing, as
 pitch. * Sequaces capræ, the roe-
 bucks, going in a track or herd. * Se-
 quaces lanæ, the wool drawn out
 in spinning. * Sequa hedera, the
 winding creeping ivy. * Sequax ma-
 teria, a subject easily to be handled or
 treated of.
 Sequax, acis, e. a follower.
 Sēquēla, æ, f. a sequel, conclusion, con-
 sequence; the people's answers in di-
 vine service.
 Sequentia, æ, f. a consequence; the
 people's part in divine service.
 Sequeller, ra, rum, } adj. [à sequor]
 Sequēstris, tre, 3 art. } arbitrating.
 * Pax sequēstra, a truce.
 Sequeller, tri, or tris, m. an um-
 pire, or indifferent person between
 two, a mediator, a jollifier, a bro-
 ker.
 † Sequestra, æ, f. a consequent.
 Sequestrārius, a, um; adj. of arbi-
 tration.
 Sequestratio, ōnis, f. a sequestration,
 or securing of goods for a debt.
 Sequestrator, ōris, f. a sequestrator, he
 that puts goods into another's hands
 till his debt be paid.

Sequestratorium, ii, neut. a place of
 store.
 Sequēstratus, a, um; P. & A. seque-
 strated, put aside, put to arbitration.
 Sequestrō, adv. by arbitration, apart.
 Sequestro, are; act. to sequester, to
 put to arbitration.
 Sequestropositus, a, um, adj. put to
 arbitration.
 Sequestrum, i, neut. arbitration, the
 arbitrement.
 Sēquior, ius, gen. ōris; [à sequor]
 ensuing, otherwise, worse.
 Sequius, adv. otherwise.
 SEQUOR, cutus sum, qui, [ἐκωμῶν]
 to follow, to hearken unto, to endea-
 vour, attain, to trust. * Sequi con-
 suetudinem, to go in the road of cu-
 stom. * Sequi sequentem, to go in
 a ring or round. * Sequi officium,
 to do his duty. * Sequi amicum,
 to please a friend.
 Sēquitor, ōris, m. a follower.
 SERA, æ, f. [ab Heb. tzarar, liga-
 vit, vel jagar, claudit] a lock, bar,
 or bolt. * Sera exemptilis, a pad-
 lock.
 Sera, a city of Serica.
 Serabis, a river in Spain.
 Seranus, ni, m. a surname of a noble-
 man of Rome, who was chosen dicta-
 tor whilst he was sowing or planting
 his ground.
 Seraphim, Heb. the highest order of an-
 gels.
 Seraphicus, a, um; adj. Erasm. sera-
 phick, angelical.
 Serapias, adis, f. the herb rag-wort,
 fenny lionet, g.
 Serapio, onis, m. he wrote a description
 of the world; and another who wrote
 the interpretation of dreams.
 Serapion, a bishop of Antioch under
 Commodus; also a martyr of Alex-
 andria under Decius; and several
 others.
 Sēāpis, a god of the Egyptians.
 Sērārius, ii, m. a lock smith.
 Sērarius, a, um; of whey.
 Sērātus, a, um; locked.
 Serbes, etis, a river of Mauritania
 Cænariensis.
 Serbi, a people about Morotis.
 Seren, a city of Arabia.
 Serena, the wife of Stilico.
 Serenator, oris; m. a title of Jupiter,
 causing fair weather.
 Sērenāus, a, um; appeased.
 Sērenitas, atis; f. fairness of weather,
 calmness; also grace or highness to a
 king.
 Sēreno, are; act. to make fair or clear.
 * Sērenat ora, he looks inerrily upon
 it. * Spem serenæ fronte, to ex-
 press the hopes one has by a joyful
 countenance.
 Sērenum, i, n. fair weather.
 SERENU, a, um; adj. Liv. [à ἡ-
 πός, siccus, vel εἰρήνη pax] serene,
 clear, fair, dry; without clouds or
 rain, chill. * Serena frons, a ch ar-
 ful countenance.
 Annæus Serenus, the captain of Nero's
 guard, killed with eating mushrooms; a
 great friend of Seneca's, who dedicated
 his books De Tranquillitate to him.
 Q. Serenus Sammonianus, he wrote
 of the cure of diseases, and other
 things in heroic verse.
 Sēres, a people of Ethiopia, India, and
 Asia, whose country is called Serica,
 now Cathay.
 Serecus, a, um; adj. of the Seres.
 (6) U Sēresco

Sēresco, ēre; to turn into whey (as milk.)

Sergeſtus, a ſeaman of Æneas's.

Sergia, a Roman trile.

Sergia, æ, f. [à Sergius] a kind of olive.

Sergiānus, a Roman conſul.

Sergius, ii, m. the name of four biſhops of Rome, and of other men.

Seria, a city of Spain.

SERIA, æ, f. [Heb. ſir olla] a ſmall uſſel, alſo a door-bar. * Seriae oleares, jars of oil.

Seria, orum, n. earneſt and weighty matters.

Seriatim, adv. in a row, in order.

Sērica, æ, f. [à ſeres] a garment of ſilk.

Sericaria, æ, f. a ſilk-woman.

Sericarius textor, a ſilk-weaver.

Sericātus, a, um; adj. cloathed in ſilk.

Sericatum, i, n. an Arabian ſpice.

+ Sērico, are; to adorn with ſilk.

+ Sēricum, ci, n. [à ſeres] ſilk.

Sēricus, a, um; of ſilk, ſilken.

Sēries, ei; f. [à ſero, ui] an order, proceſs, a row, a race, ſucceſſion.

Serietas, atis, f. ſeriousneſs.

Sēriō, in earneſt, indeed.

Seriōla, æ, f. [à ſeria] a little jar or pot.

Serior, ius, gen. oris; adj. later.

Seriphium, ii; neut. marſh-wormwood, g.

Sēriphus, an Egæan iſland, where the frogs are ſaid to be utterly dumb; whence the proverb, Seriphia rana.

+ Ser's, is, f. chicory or endive. g.

Sēritas, ātis, f. ſlowneſs.

Sērius, a, um; adj. ſerious, earneſt, important, weighty.

SERMO, ōnis, m. Cic. [à ſero, vel ἄγω dico, vel ab ἐμῆς Mercurius] a word or ſpeech. * Sermonem habere, to make a ſpeech. * Sermonem cum aliquo conferre, to confer or diſcourſe with. * Sermones inter ſe conferre, to tell ſtories. * Sermo ligatus or aſtrictus, poetry. * Sermo ſolutus, proſe. * Dare ſermonem alicui, to give a perſon an occaſion to ſpeak ill of one.

Sermōcinatio, ōnis, f. diſcourſe, talk.

Sermōcinator, ōris, m. } a diſcourſ-

Sermocinatrix, icis, f. } er, talker.

Sermocinor, ari, to ſpeak, talk, or diſpute with.

+ Sermōnor, ari, to ſpeak, to confer.

Sermunculus, i, m. a ſmall or light ſpeech.

Sermylius, a city of Macedonia.

Sēro, are, to lock or ſhut.

Serō, ius, iſſime; adv. late in the evening.

SERO, ſevi, ſātum, rēre; aēt. [σάρεσθαι] to plant or ſow. * Serere bella, to move ſedition or diſſention towards a war. * Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur nec metitur, I have nothing to do with it. * Serere laborem, to make work. * Serere crimina in ſenatum, to blame the ſenate. * Serere varios rumores, to ſpread abroad divers reports. * Serere certamina levia, to ſkimmiſh. * Serere cum aliquo colloquia, to commune with any one.

SERO, rui, ſertum, rēre; aēt. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑρῶ] to put to, approach, lay in order.

Sērōſus, a, um; adj. of whey. * Lac ſerōſum, butter-milk.

Sērōtinus, a, um; adj. of the evening, late, lateward in the year, late ripe.

+ Serpedo, inis, f. a redneſs in the ſkin with wheals.

Serpens, ntis, m. or f. Lucian, a ſerpent, or any creeping vermin; alſo the ſhingles. * Serpens regulus, a cockatrice.

Serpens, ntis, m. or f. graſs-plantain. * Serpentaria major, dragon-wort.

Serpētigēna, æ, c. ingendered of a ſerpent.

Serpentiger, a, um; adj. bearing a ſerpent.

Serpentina, æ, f. the cock of a gun.

Serpentinus, a, um; adj. of a ſerpent.

+ Serpētūlus, i; m. a little ſerpent.

+ Serperafter, ri, n. a vile and miſchievous perſon.

Serperaltra, neut. things faſſened to childrens legs to keep them ſtreight while they learn to go.

Serpigo, inis; f. a tetter or ring-worm.

SERPO, pſi, pōre; neut. [ἐρεπω] to creep, to increaſe, dilate, or ſpread.

* Serpunt plantæ, plants run along on the ground. * Ad alios hæc reſcripit, this thing belongs to others.

Serpillum, i, n. [ἐρπωλλαι] wild or creeping thyme.

SERRA, æ, f. [à ſono] a ſaw, a ſea fiſh in Pliny. * Multos ferra medios diſſecuit, he ſawed many aſunder.

Serraculum, i, neut. the ſtearn of a ſhip; alſo a little ſaw.

Serrāgo, inis, f. ſaw-duſt.

Serrarius, ii, m. a ſawyer.

Serrata, } ſaw-wort.

Serratula, }

Serrātūra, æ, f. a ſawing.

Seriātus, a, um; adj. ſawed, ſnagged, or teched like a ſaw.

Serropeliis, a city of Cilicia.

Serreros, a people of Pannonia.

Serrheura, a promontory of Thrace, and a city of Samothrace.

Serri, a people near the Colchi.

Serro, are, to ſaw.

Serrula, æ, f. a hand-ſaw.

Serta, æ, f. a rope, line, a chaplet.

+ Serticulum, i, n. a ſwathe of graſs.

+ Serto' are, to crown with a garland.

Sertorius, one of Marius's faction, who, upon Sylla's coming to Rome, fled into Spain, and got into favour with that nation, and is ſaid to have taught them the Roman military diſcipline.

Sertula Campana, the herb' melilot, Italian clover.

Sertum, i, n. a garland of flowers, a noſegay.

Sertus, a, um; part. of ſertor, planted, ſet with flowers.

Serva, æ, f. a woman ſervant. See Servus.

Servabilis, le, adj. which may be kept.

Servācūlum, i, n. a little harbour; alſo the helm of a ſhip.

Servans, ntis, } keeping di-

Servantiſſimus, a, um; } ligently,

obſerving. * Servantiſſimus æqui, a moſt upright perſon.

+ Servaſto, for Servavero.

Servatio, onis, f. a keeping.

Servator, ōris, m. } a keeper, pre-

Servatrix, icis, f. } ſerver.

Servātus, a, um; kept. * Dii me ſervatum volunt, the gods are pleaſed I ſhould be preſerved.

Servia, æ; f. [à ſero] a chaplet of flowers.

+ Servibo, for ſerviam, I will ſerve.

Servilia, the mother of Marcus Brutus, an adultereſs of Julius Cæſar.

+ Servilicolæ, arum, c. ſervile and baſe people.

Servilis, le; adj. 3 art. of or like ſervants, vile, baſe.

Serviliter, like a ſervant, ſlavishly.

Servilius, ii, m. the name of ſeveral men.

+ Servilla, æ, f. } the ſkirret-root.

Servillum, i, n. }

Servilla, orum, neut. a company of bondmen.

Serv-io, ire; n. [à ſervus] to ſerve, to take care or provide for. * Ser-

uire temporis, to give way to the ſtate of affairs in the times. * Ser-

uire divitiis, to take pains to get wealth. * Servire valetudini, to have a great care of one's health.

* Servitur [ab illis] folks ſerve.

Servitium, ii, n. ſervice. * Servitia, ſervants.

Servitūdo, inis, f. ſlavery.

Servitus, ūtis, f. ſervice, bondage.

Servius, the name of ſeveral Romans.

SERUM, i, neut. [ἐρρῶς] whey or butter-milk.

Sērum, i, neut. [à ſerus] the evening.

* In ſerum trahere, to delay too long.

SERV O, are; aēt. Cic. [ab ἐρῶω traho] to keep, preſerve, ſave, to recover, deliver. * Servare fidem, to be as good as one's word. * Serva-

vare modum, to uſe moderation.

* Servaveris, take heed what you do. * Pyrrhi ne connubia ſervas?

art thou yet Pyrrhus's wife? Servare de cælo, to give notice of an unlucky token, viz. thunder, rain, &c. which ſtopped an enterprize in hand [of the ſoothſayers].

Serus, a river of India without Ganges.

SERUS, a, um; adj. Liv. [ἑρῶς] late, long a coming, at a long diſtance; alſo dry, ſad, doleful. * Se-

ri ſtudiorum, ſcholars that begin late, and account a little knowledge a great matter.

Servula, æ; f. a poor or little maid-ſervant.

Servulus, i, m. a little ſervant.

Servus, a, um; adj. Liv. bound to ſervice, enſlaved. * Serva prædia, lands in villanage.

Servus, i, m. Cic. [à ſervo] a man-ſervant a ſlave. * Servi frugi, uſeful ſervants. * Servi ad pedes, lackeys. * Servus libidinum, a knight of the induſtry.

Sefama, æ, f. } the ſesame ſeed.

Sefamum, i, n. } an oily pulſe of India, g.

Sefaminus, a, um; adj. ſeaſoned with ſesame.

+ Sefamium, ii, n. a cake made of ſesame, virgin honey, and oil.

Sefamoides, is; f. the herb catb-ſly, g.

Sefamum, a city of Paphlagonia.

Sefarethus, a city of the Taulan-

tii.

Sefato

Sefatæ, a people of Sinæ, of a short body and broad face.
 Sescuncia; æ, f. [à sesqui & uncia] an ounce and a half.
 Sescuncialis, le; of an ounce and half.
 Sescunx, ncis, m. an ounce and half.
 Sescuplum, i, neut. the whole and half so much more.
 Sese. [of sui] himself, or themselves.
 Sefeli, } hart-wort, g.
 Sefelis, is, f. }
 Sefindium, a city of India.
 Sefostris, a king of Egypt.
 Sesqui, indec. [qu. semis que] as much and the half more. * Aut altero tanto, aut sesqui esse majorem, to be as big again. * Sesqui prima hora est, it is half an hour past one.
 Sequialter, a, um; adj. so much and half so much more.
 Sesquiannona, æ; f. a soldier's pay and an half.
 Sesquiannus, i, m. a year and half.
 Sesquicularis, re; adj. containing a sick and a half.
 Sesquicyathus, i, m. a cup and a half.
 Sesquidies, ei, m. a day and a half.
 † Sesquihæreticus, i, m. Erasm. a rank heretic.
 Sesquihora, æ, f. an hour and half.
 † Sesquijugum, i, n. an acre and a half.
 Sesquilibra, æ, f. a pound and half.
 Sesquimenfis, is; m. a month and half.
 Sesquimodius, ii; m. a bushel and half.
 Sesquibölus, i, m. a half-penny farthing, or three farthings.
 Sesquioctāvus, a, um; adj. an eighth part above the whole.
 Sesquiopëra, æ, f. a day's work and half.
 Sesquiopus, ëris, n. a work and half.
 Sesquipæan, a measure of one pæan and a half.
 Sesquipèdalis, le; adj. 2 of a foot
 Sesquipèdaneus, a, um. } and half.
 Sesquipès, ëdis, m. a foot and half.
 Sesquiplaga, æ, f. a blow and half.
 Sesquiplares, soldiers that have the whole allowance and half more.
 Sesquipleus, icis, half so much again.
 Sesquipius, a, um; more by half.
 Sesquisenex, is, c. more than old.
 Sesquiertius, a, um; adj. a third part more than the whole.
 Sesquilyffes, a very crafty fellow.
 Sesquiuncia, an ounce and half.
 Sesquiuncialis, le; adj. 3 art. of an ounce and half.
 Sessibulum, i, n. a bench, couch, a close stool.
 Sessilis, le; adj. 3 art. sitting, or seeming to sit. * Sessiles lactucæ, lettuces growing close to the earth.
 Sessimodum, ii, n. a road-left for the images of the heathen gods.
 Sessio, onis, f. a sitting, session; also a seat.
 Sessitatio, onis, f. a sitting often.
 Sessitator, oris, m. a frequent sitter.
 Sessito, a river of Gallia Cisalpina.
 Sessito, are; to sit often.
 Sessor, oris, m. a sitter.
 † Sessus, us, m. a sitting.
 Sestertium, } i, m. a thin or clip-
 Sestertiolum, } ped sesterce
 Sestertiolum, }
 Sestertium, a place without Rome, whither their heads were thrown that were slain by the emperor's command.

Sestertium, ii, neut. a thousand Sestertii; also a veil, or loose kind of garment.
 Sestertius, ii, m. [qu. semitertius] a sesterce, the quarter of a Roman denarius, or two asses and a half; about two-pence half-penny.
 Sestercia aquæ, the city Aix in Provence.
 Sestiana, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Sestimates, a people of Umbria.
 Sestium, a city of the Oenotrii.
 Sestius, the name of several Romans.
 Sestus, a city on the Thracian shore, divided from Abydos, in Asia, by the Straights of Hellespont, made famous by the loves of Hero and Leander.
 Sefurii, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Seta, the city of Rhesus, who bare Bythis unto Mars.
 SETA, æ, f. [ab ἵστρον στο, vel à χείρα ἵνδα] the bristle of a hog, the hair of a horse's main or tail; also a fishing-line.
 Sētāba sudaria, handkerchiefs of fine lawn or cambrick; from
 Sētābis, a city of Spain.
 Sētāceus, a, um; of bristles. * Cribrum setaceum, a coarse sieve.
 Setacium, ii, n. a sieve.
 Setæ, a people of India, very rich in silver.
 Setæum, a small country of Magna Græcia; whence Petra Setæa.
 † Setania, æ; f. a kind of medlar-trees.
 Setanion, ii; n. a kind of onion, g.
 Setanius, a, um; adj. of this year or spring. * Setanius panis, fine bread, g.
 Setantiorum portus, Winandermere in Lancashire.
 Seteia, Dee-mouth, between England and Wales.
 Setelcis, a city in Spain.
 Setia, a city of Campania, famous for good wine; called from thence Setinum.
 Setidava, a city of Germany.
 Setiensis, a city of Africa-Propria.
 Sëtizer, a, um; having bristles.
 Sëtiger, ei, m. a boar.
 Setinum vinum. See Setia.
 Setoria, a city of Dalmatia.
 Sëtösus, a, um; full of bristles, rough.
 Setubia, a city of Spain.
 Setula, a city of Germany.
 Setula, æ, f. a little bristle.
 Setundum, a city of Ethiopia.
 SEU, conj. [à five] or, either.
 Sevates, a people of Noricum.
 Sevestus, a, um; carried aside.
 Seveho, xi, cum; to carry aside.
 Severè, } severely, cruelly, stern-
 Severiter, } ly.
 Severia, Salisbury.
 Severiani, Wiltshire-men.
 Severiani, certain hereticks, who altogether abstained from marriage.
 Severinus, a bishop of Rome, and other men.
 Sēveritas, atis, f. } severity, cru-
 Severitudo, inis, f. } elty, fower-
 ness. * Severitatem commodare peccatis, to punish sins severely.
 † Sēvero, are; to separate, set apart.
 Sēverus, the name of two Roman emperors; also a mountain in Italy.
 SEVERUS, a, um; adj. [ἀνταρὸς,

σένος à σέβ. μὴ veneror] severe, cruel, rough, stern, sharp, tart, sour. * Amnis severus, the sad river. * Autor severus, a strict historian.
 Sevinus, a lake in Lombardy.
 Sēvir, iri, a captain of a regiment of horse.
 Seunara, a city of Iberia in Asia.
 Sevo, a mountain in Germany.
 Sevo, are, to smear with tallow, or to make tallow candles. See Sevum.
 Sēvocatio, onis, f. Liv. a calling aside, a retreating, revolting.
 Sēvocator, oris, m. a caller aside.
 Sēvoco, are; act. Liv. to call apart or aside, to call off or away, to withdraw from or revolt, to steal. * Sevocare animum ab omni negotio, to refresh the mind.
 Sēvōsus, a, um; adj. full of tallow, greasy, fat.
 Scuri, } a people of Spain.
 Scurbi, }
 Sentōmalache, the herb spinage, g.
 Sevum, i, neut. suet or tallow. See Sebum.
 SEX, indec. [ἑξ] six, half a dozen.
 Sex, a city of Spain.
 Sexagenarius, a, um; of sixty, sixty years old.
 Sexāgēni, æ, a; sixty, or threescore.
 Sexāgēsīmus, a, um; the sixtieth.
 Sexagies, adv. sixty times.
 Sexaginta, indec. sixty, threescore.
 Sexana, a city of Thessaly.
 Sexangulatus, } a, um; adj. six
 Sexangulus, } cornered.
 Sexatrus, uum; m. pl. 4 the sixth day after the ides of March.
 Sexcēnarius, a, um; adj. six hundred.
 Sexcēni, } æ, a; adj. six hun-
 Sexcenteni } dred.
 Sexcentēsīmus, a, um; adj. the sixth hundredth.
 Sexcenti, æ, a; adj. pl. six hundred, a great many.
 Sexcenties, adv. six hundred times.
 † Sexcentoplagus, i, m. one that receives six hundred stripes.
 † Sexcuplus, a, um; more by half.
 Sexdecies, adv. sixteen times.
 Sexdecim, indec. sixteen.
 † Sexdēnus, a, um; adj. the sixteenth, or sixtieth.
 Sexennālis, le; done every sixth year.
 Sexennis, ne; adj. six years old.
 Sexennium, ii, neut. the space of six years.
 Sexies, adv. six times.
 Sexignani, } a people of Aqui-
 Sexagnani, } tunc.
 Sexolizæ, a people by the Euxine sea.
 Sexprimi, orum, six principal magistrates.
 Sexsignani, orum, n. soldiers of the sixth legion, or of six ensigns.
 Sextani, a people of France.
 Sextans, ntis; a Roman coin worth an half-penny farthing, the sixth part of a pound, or any thing divided into twelve parts. * Sextans agri, the six part of an acre.
 Sextantarius, a, um; adj. of two ounces, inches, &c.
 Sextarius, ii, m. a Roman pint.
 Sextatio, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Sextiana pyra, [à sextus] very round pears.
 Sextilis, is, the month August.
 Sextilius, a Roman consul.
 Sextius Caballus, a very great scuffer.
 (6) U 2 Sextula,

S I C

Sextūla, æ ; f. *four scruples, the sixth part of an ounce.*
 Sextūm, adv. *the sixth time.*
 Sextūplex, icis ; adj. *six-fold.*
 Sextūplus, a, um ; adj. *six times as much.*
 Sextus, i ; m. *Plutarch's grandson, master to the emperor, Marcus Antoninus ; and several other men.*
 Sextus, a, um ; adj. *the sixth.* * Sextus casus, *the ablative case.*
 Sextus Sulpitius Galba, *the seventh emperor, who reigned seven months.*
 Sextūssis, is ; m. [ab as] *six pound-weight.*
 SEXUS, ūs ; m. [à fecus, vel ēgis, habitus] *a sex.* * Virilis sexus *a male.* * Sexum mentiri, *to disguise one's sex.*
 Sizeris, *a city about Mesopotamia.*

S ante I.

SI. conj. [êi] if, if so be, O that,
 when that, although for, whether!
 after that. * Si tamen, provided
 always that. * Si maxime velim,
 what if I was so minded. * Si
 minus, at least.
 Sindæ, seven islands in the British
 sea, on the coast of France.
 Sæ, a city of Armenia Major.
 Siagus, a city of Africa Propria.
 Siata, a city of Cappadocia.
 Siambis, the island Seyn or Sayn in
 the British sea.
 Sianticum, a city of Noricum.
 Siota, a city of Armenia Major.
 Sibacena, a country of Armenia Ma-
 jor.
 S haræ, a people of India.
 Sinæ, a people of India.
 Siinda, a city of Caria.
 † Sibeæ, 7æ; f. a bag of swine's
 † Sibaræ, 7æ; f. flesh.
 Siberne, a city of Magna Græcia.
 Siberenus, a, um; adj. of Siberene
 Sibi. {dat. of sui} to himself, or them-
 selves.
 Sibilator, oris; m. a whistler.
 Sibilare; in, to whistle or hiss; also
 to whisper or hiss at.
 Sibilus, a, um; adj. whistling or his-
 sing.
 SIBILUS, i; m. 7 [σίφατος, à sono]
 SIBILUM, i; n. 7 whistling or his-
 sing. * Sibilare explodere, to hiss
 at one.
 Sibirici, as sibi, q. v.
 Sibiæ, a people bordering on the
 Suevi.
 Sibora, a city of Cappadocia.
 Sibrus, a river of Lycia.
 Sibyllæ, æ; f. a sibyl, a heathen pro-
 phetess, whose there were ten, who,
 they say, prophesied of Christ.
 Sibyllinus, a, um; of the sibyls p.
 Siertus, a city of Crete.
 SIC, adv. [sic] even so, thus. * Sic
 tam, in my nature. * Sic demum,
 in that at length.
 SICCA, æ; f. [sicca] a little pond
 or well, a dagger.
 Sigambæ, a people of Lower Germany,
 between Mosæ and Rhenum.
 Sigambria, the country of the Sigam-
 bæ.
 Sigeæ, a city of Iberia.
 Siganî, a people of Spain.
 Siganus, a, um; of Sicily.
 Sica, æ; f. a dagger for p. v.
 Sicius, i; m. a murderer, slayer.
 Siga, a city of Africa.

S I C

Siccenses, the people of Sicca.
Siccaneus, 7 a, um; naturally dry.
Siccanus, 7 a, um; having no springs.
Siccatio, 7 onis; f. a drying.
Siccatus, a, um; dried.
Siccè, adv. drily, barrenly, closely, pitifully.
Siccesco, 7 ere; to grow dry.
Siccificus, a, um; adj. drying.
Siccine? is it so? * Siccine mihi gratia refertur; am I thus requited?
Siccitas, 7 atis; 7 f. dryness, tough-
Siccitudo, 7 inis; 7 f. nels of constitution, a freedom from redundant humours in the body. * Siccitas orationis, the emptiness of an oration.
Sicco, arc, to dry, or make dry, to drink off, wipe off; also to exercise.
Siccoculus, a, um; adj. having dry eyes, never crying.
Sicculus, a, um; adj. somewhat dry.
SICCUS, a, um; adj. [σικκός; vel ab Heb. tschek aridum] dry, sober, withered, cold. * In sicco, on dry land.
Sicelica, æ; f. a kind of beet. g.
Sicemus, a city of Arabia
Sicendus, a lake in Thessaly whose frogs are dumb, but being carried to another place, they croak.
Sicennus, an island by Crete.
SICERA, æ; f. [Heb. shecar] strong drink, cider, sherbet, any liquor apt to intoxicate.
Sichæus, the husband of Dido, and priest of Hercules; the richest of all the Phœnicians, slain for his wealth by Pygmalion, his wife's brother.
Sichæus, a, um; adj. of Sichæus.
Sichum, a city of Palestine, called also Neapolis.
Sirilagria, æ; f. a wild cucumber.
Sicilico, ere; to cut again what was not well cut before. See Sicilio
Sicilia, æ; f. an island in the Tyrrhenian sea, called the store-house of the Roman empire. Apuleius calls the people Trilingues, because they first spoke barbarously, then Greek, and afterwards Latin, but neither of them well; whence * Sicilicistate, to speak bad Greek.
† Sicilia, æ; f. a knife, razor.
Sicilica, a city of Africa Propria.
† Sicilices, the broad heads of javelins.
† Sicilicula, æ; f. a child's bone-knife.
Sicilicum, Sicilicus, ci; the fourth part of an ounce, two drachms, half a shekel.
† Sicilimentum, i; neut. that which is cut twice
Sicilio, ire; act. [à seco] to cut again what was ill cut, to cut that which the mowers left.
Silius Dentatus, a stout warrior, called the Roman Achilles, who fought a hundred and twenty battles, had no scar behind, but forty-five before, had eight golden crowns given him, and triumphed with the emperor nine times.
Siliunum, ii; n. [αἰνῶν] a dancing by one who also jugs.
Siliunista, æ; m. a singer or dancer together.
Silius, an island in the Aegean sea.
SICLUS, i; m. [Heb. shekel] a shekel, about two shillings and sixpence. * Siclus aureus, about fifteen shillings.

S I D

Sicobasilices, a city of Armenia.
 Sicobates, a people of Sarmatia Europa.
 Sicōris, a river in Spain.
 Sicubi, adv. [à siquis & ubi] if in any place.
 Sicūla, æ; f. a little pocket-dagger; also the white heet.
 Siculum mare, the freight between Sicily and Italy, running one way into the Tuscan, and another into the Iōnian sea.
 Siculus, a, um; adj. of Sicilia.
 Sicum, a city of Dalmatia.
 Sicundē, adv. if from any place.
 Sicut, } adv. as like as, as it
 Sicuti, } were.
 Sicyon, a city of Peloponnesus, the metropolis of Sicyonia.
 Sicyonii, the people of Sicyon, noted for effeminacy, especially in their shoes.
 Sicyonius, a, um; adj. of Sicyon.
 Sida, } æ; f. a city of Pamphylia.
 Side, }
 Sideræ, the people of Side.
 Side, c; f. an orange, or orange-tree, g.
 Sidace, a city of Lycia.
 Sidesē, a city of Iōnia.
 Siden, } a lake of India, wherein all
 Siders, } things sink.
 Sidene, a country of Cappadocia; also a city of Lycia.
 Sideni, a people of Germany; also a people of Sidene; also a people and city of Arabia Fœlix.
 Sidenum, a river of Sidene in Cappadocia.
 Sideralis, le; [à sidus] of the stars.
 Sidērātio, ōnis; f. a constellation; also a blasting in trees, a disease happening suddenly, planet struck, palsy, or apoplexy.
 Sidērātus, a, um; blasted, stricken.
 Sidereus, a, um; adj. of or like the stars, lofty, exceeding tall, glistering. * Siderea sedes, the firmament.
 Sideritis, idis; f. iron-wort. * Sideritis achillæa, milfoil, or yarrow, g.
 Sideritis, idis; f. } a load-stone.
 Siderites, æ; m. }
 Sidērō, are, to blast.
 Sidērō or, ari, to be stricken with a malevolent planet, to be blasted.
 † Sidērosus, a, um; adj. full of stars; also planet stricken.
 Siderani, a people near Carthage in Africa.
 Sidicinum, a city of Campania.
 Sidicinus, a, um; of Sidicinum.
 Sido, sedi, sēnium, dēre; [à sedeo] to sit down, to sink down, to light as birds on a tree.
 Sidon, a city of Phœnicia, plentiful in fish.
 Sidoneus, a, um; adj. of Sidon.
 Sidona, a country of Pontus in Cappadocia.
 Sidones, a people of Thrace and Scythia.
 Sidonia, a city of Troas.
 Sidrones, a people of Germany.
 SIDUS, ōris; n. Macrobian. [ab æt̃i forma, vel Heb jedher ordo] a star, a constellation, a climate, honour and glory, a blasting. * Sidus hyemal, the winter season. * Sidera vertice tangere, to think one's self in heaven.
 Sidusa, a city of Ionia.
 Sidyina, a city of Lycia.

† Siem, es, for sim, sis.
 † Sienites, a kind of marble near Thebes.
 Siga, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Sigala, a city of India, within Ganges.
 Sigalion, an image among the Egyptians, seeming to command silence by having his fingers upon his lips, &c.
 Sigamia, a river of Colchis.
 Sigatha, a city of Libya.
 Sige, a city of Troas.
 Sigeus, } a, um; of Sige.
 Sigeius, }
 Sigillaria, a street in Rome where images were sold.
 Sigillaris, re; adj. of a mark or token. * Ars sigillaris, the art of imagery. * Sera sigillaris, sealing-wax. * Opera sigillaria, images.
 † Sigillaritia, orum, little images.
 † Sigillaritius annulus, a sealed ring.
 † Sigillarius, a, um; of images. * Terra sigillaria, potters clay.
 Sigillatim, adv. particularly, one by one.
 Sigillatio, ōnis; f. a sealing.
 Sigillator, ōris; m. a sealer.
 Sigillatus, a, um; sealed, wrought with images.
 † Sigillolum, i; neut. a little seal or image.
 Sigillo, are; act. to seal, set a mark upon, to imboss.
 Sigillum, i; neut. [à signum] a seal, signet, a mark, a little image, a medal. * Solomonis sigillum, knot-grass. Sigillum B. Mariæ, black briony.
 Sigius, a mountain of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Sig a, orum; n. [qu. sigilla vel singula] short notes or characters.
 Sigæ, arum, f. g. cyphers, brief notes.
 Sigma, atis, a table at which six may sit, &c.
 Signaculum, i; n. the print of a seal.
 Signanter; adv. remarkably, clearly.
 † Signarius, ii; m. an ensign-bearer.
 Signatè, distinctly, by a token.
 Signatio, ōnis; f. a sealing or marking.
 Signator, ōris; m. a sealer or witness.
 Signatōrius, a, um; adj. of or for sealing. * Signatorius annulus, a sealed ring.
 Signatūra, æ; f. a sealing.
 Signatus, a, um; adj. sealed, signed, coined.
 Signia, a town in Italy, producing very harsh wine; also a mountain of Phrygia in Asia.
 Significatio, ōnis; f. to signify; also to make an image.
 Signifer, a, um; adj. bearing signs.
 Signifer, eri; m. [vir.] an ensign or standard-bearer. * Signifer [circulus] the zodiac.
 Signifex, icis; m. a statue-maker.
 Significans, ntis; adj. significant, evident.
 Significanter; adv. evidently, clearly.
 Significantiā, æ; f. an advertisement.
 Significatio, ōnis; f. a showing or declaring, a sign or token.
 Significatus, a, um; significative.
 Significator, ōris; m. a signifier.
 Significatus, ōis; m. a signifying.
 Significo, are; to signify, shew, advise.

Significus, ci; m. a a statuary.
 Signinum opus, mortar used in the foundations of buildings, which becomes as hard as stone, beton.
 Signinus, a, um; of Signia.
 Significans, ntis, the zodiac.
 Signo, are; to sign, seal, mark, to stamp or coin, to superscribe, to signify. * Numum signat limite, he marks out the bounds of his ground.
 SIGNUM, i; n. [σημα] a sign or mark, a token, a watch-word, seal or signet, a badge of honour, an image, ensign, a prodigy. * Signa supina, banners folded up in token of a discomfiture. * Signa transferre, to become a turn-coat. * Signa notis, the stars. * Tabulas signis consignare, to seal up letters.
 Sigrus, } a haven of Lesbos.
 Sigrum, }
 Sigin, a people of Scythia Europæa.
 Sihor, the river Nilus.
 † Sil, lis; n. sker.
 Sila, a very great wood by the mount Apennine.
 Silaceus, a, um, [à file] of yellow.
 † Silago, inis, f. the herb crow-foot.
 Silanus, the son-in-law of Claudius, who, when Octavia was taken from him and given to Nero, killed himself upon his wedding-day; also the son of Titus Manlius, who being cast off by his father, because he received money of the Macedonians, hang'd himself the next night.
 Silanus, i; m. [Arab.] a conduit-pipe, a boy, an antick image.
 Siliaris, a river dividing the Picentini from the Lucani; the leaves or twigs that fall into it, are said to turn into stone.
 Silbium, a city of Phrygia Magna.
 Silda, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Sile, is; n. the herb hart-wort. See Sefeli.
 † Silefcio, onis; m. one as hard as flint.
 Sileni, a people by the river Indus.
 Silens, ntis; adj. silent, still, dead, not springing. * Silens luna, the new moon. * Silens cælum, calm weather. * Silens rosa, an unblown rose-bud. * Silentes vineæ, vines that do not yet sprout out. * Umbrae silentes, the dead. * Silentes anni, the five years Pythagoras's scholars were to be silent.
 Silentiarius, ii; m. a secretary; also one that sees that good order be kept.
 Silentiō; adv. silently, without noise, patiently.
 Silentium, ii; n. silence, rest, no stir or business. * Silentium noctis, the dead time of the night. * Silentium est de ca re, there are no words about it. * Silentio aliquid ferre, to bear anything patiently.
 Silenus, an historian who wrote of Sicily; also the myter or sofer-father of Bacchus, always riding on an ass.
 SILEO, ēre, [σιγῶν, vel Heb. shalah quiete] to keep silent, hold one's peace, to be still, conceal, not to speak of. * Silet æquor, the sea is calm.
 Siler, ēris; neut. [à fallo] an offer, withly.

Silefco, ēre; to come to be still, or brought to silence.
 Silesia, a country of Germany, subject to the crown of Bohemia.
 Siletur, imp. silence is kept.
 SILEX, icis; f. or m. [σέλιξ] a flint-stone. * Stat tibi silex in corde, you have a heart of flint.
 Silicatus, a, um; made of flint.
 Siliceo, onis; m. one as hard as flint.
 Silices, a people of Assyria.
 Silicerna, æ; f. a kind of pudding, a large sausage.
 Silicernium, ii; neut. [à silex & coena] a funeral banquet; also an old man.
 Silicernius, ii; m. a decrepid old man.
 Siliceus, } a, um; adj. of a
 Silicis, } flint.
 Silicia, æ; f. the herb f. n. greek.
 Silicula, æ; f. [à siliqua] a little husk.
 Siliginarius, ii; m. a seller of fine wheat, a baker.
 Siliginus, a, um; made of wheat. * Panis siliginus, white bread.
 SILIGO, inis; f. [ab Heb. sheleg nix] fine small wheat.
 SILIQUA, æ; f. [σέλιξ, vel à σιλικῶν, ligneus] th. husk, shell, cod of beans, pease, &c. also a carat, or sixth part of a scruple. * Siliqua Græca, St. John's bread. * Siliquæ, capers.
 Siliquastrum, i; n. pepper-wort, or Spanish pepper.
 Siliquor, aii; to be covered with a shell; also to be unshelled.
 Siliquosus, a, um; adj. husky.
 † Siliquus, i; m. four grains.
 Silis, a river of Venice.
 Silius Italicus, an excellent poet, born and bred at Rome, in favour with Domitian; he kept Virgil's birthday every year, and when he was seventy years old killed himself.
 Silli, orum; n. scoffs, taunts, &c.
 Sillographus, i; m. a writer of scoffs, &c.
 Sillyos, a city of Ionia near Smyrna.
 Silo, ōnis, } [σιλῶν] one with a flat
 Silus, i; m. } nose, and turn'd up like a sloeing-horn; also a kind of stratagem or pit fall.
 Silphii, a people of Libya.
 Silphium, ii; n. the herb whence benzoin comes.
 Silva, Sylvestris, as Sylva, &c.
 Silvia, æ; f. a robin-red-breast.
 Silura, an island in the British ocean, whose people (Solinus say) refuse money, and barter commodities.
 Silures, a people of South-Wales.
 Silurum insule, the shirlings on the West of England.
 Silurnus, i; m. a shad fish, &c.
 Silus, i; m. a ramoth nose. See Silo.
 Silybium, i; n. Mary-thistle.
 Silys, a river of Scythia Europæa.
 Sima, æ; f. [à simus] an ornament in the upper fascia of an architect, having always its cavity above, constantly jutting over the cornice or drip, like a wave ready to fall.
 Simæthens, a city of Sicily.
 Simæthus, a, um; of Simæthus.
 Simana, a city of Bithynia.
 Simbrivius, } a lake flowing into
 Simbrivius, } Tyber.
 Simena, a city of Lycia.

Simeni, a people of England in Hants-shire.

Simconis herba, wild mallows.

Simia, æ; f. [à simus] an ape, a foolish imitator.

Simichidas, a certain shepherd in Theocritus, said to be his father.

SIMILA, æ; f. [σεμίδαλις] fine wheat-flour.

Simalaceus panis, simnel-bread.

Similageus, a, um; of fine wheat-flour.

Similago, inis, fine flour.

Similamen, inis; n. a resemblance.

Similaris, re; of like nature.

SIMILIS, le; adj. lor, illimus, [εὐροδός vel à simul, vel Heb. jemel simulachrum] like.

Similiter; adv. likewise, after the same fashion. * Similiter atque, just as, like as.

† Similitudinarius, ii; m. a speaking by similes.

Similitudo, inis; f. a similitude, likeness, resemblance.

Similo, are; to resemble, represent.

Simiölus, i; m. an apeling.

† Simitu, for Simul, together.

Simius, a, um; of or like an ape.

Simius, ii; m. [à simus] an ape.

Simias, a philosopher of Thebes; and others.

Simo, are, to make flat.

Simo, ñis; m. having a flat nose. See Simus.

Simois, entis, a river of Troas.

Simon, the name of several men.

Simonia, æ; f. simony.

Simoniacus, a, um; simoniacal.

Simonides, a poet of Coos, who is said to be the first inventor of the art of memory.

† Simositas, ätis; f. the flatness or crookedness of the nose.

Simplaris, re; 3 art. } adj. simple, }
Simplarius, a, um; } single.

Simplex, icis; adj. [qu. sine plica] single or simple, uncompounded, downright, honest, plain.

Simplicitas, ätis; f. simpleness, singleness, plainness, simplicity.

Simpliciter, ins, iñimè; adv. plainly, singly, simply, without deceit.

Simplicius, a bishop of Rome, Anno Dom. 469.

Simplicius Cilix, a Greek interpreter of Aristotle, under Justin and Justinian.

Simplò; adv. simple, after one sort.

† Simplona, æ; f. a drinking gossip.

† Simplones, they that eat and drink together.

Simplus, a, um; single, unlined.

Simpulo, ñis; m. he that waits on a bridegroom, a goodfellow.

SIMPLUM, li; neut. [σιφον, Heb. japhel] a cup used in sacrifices, a straight necked pitcher.

S I M U L; adv. [vel à similis] together, moreover, at once, so soon as.

Simulac, } adv. as soon as.

Simulatque, }

Simulachrum, i; n. an image or resemblance of a thing. * Simulachri mania, phantoms.

Simulamen, inis; neut. a feigning, counterfeiting, a resemblance.

Simulatio, ñis; f. a feigning, counterfeiting, deceiving.

Simulator, ñis; m. } a feigner,

Simulatrix, icis; f. } counterfeiter.

Simulatus, a, um; counterfeited.

Simulo, are, [à similis] to counterfeit, resemble, to pretend. * Simulo non sentire, I make as if I did not perceive.

Simultas, ätis; f. [à simulo] a covered hatred or grudge, heart-burning.

† Simulter, for similiter, alike.

† Simulto, are; to bear a grudge.

† Simultum, i; neut. a worm at the root of a beast's horn causing him to strike.

Simulus, an ancient poet.

Simulus, a, um; adj. having a little flat nose.

Simundi, the island called afterwards Taprobane.

SIMUS, a, um; adj. [σιμδρ] flat nosed.

Simylla, a city of India, called by the inhabitants Timula.

Simyra, a city of Phoenicia and Armenia Major.

Simyrus, a city of Syria.

SIN, conj. [à si & ne] but if, if not, or else. * Sin minus, if not.

Sina, a city of Margiana; also a mountain of Arabia Petraea.

Sinaca, a city of Hyrcania.

Sinæ, a people of Asia beyond India, without Ganges, called now Chinesians.

Sinapatinga, a city of India within Ganges.

Sinape, is, } [σίνημι] mustard.

Sinapi, indec. } * Sinapis scelerata, biting mustard.

Sinapis, is; f. }

Sinapius, a, um; adj. of mustard.

Sinapismus, i; m. a salve made of mustard.

Sinaris, a river of India.

Sincar, a city of Media.

Sincerè; adv. sincerely, purely, ingeniously.

Sinceritas, ätis; f. sincerity, purity, soundness, uprightness.

Sinceriter; adv. sincerely, uprightly.

SINCERUS, a, um; adj. [qu. sine sera] sincere, pure, uncorrupt, without dissimulation, not so much as touched, without mixture.

SINCIPUT, ipitis; n. [à semi & caput] the forepart of the head; also a hog's face soufed.

Sinda, a city of Pisidia; also a city without Ganges.

Sindæ, three islands in the Eastern sea.

Sindeffus, a city of Caria.

Sindi, a people of Scythia Europæa.

Sindia, a city of Lycia.

Sindocanda, a city of Taprobane.

Sindon, ñis, f. lawn, or fine linnen, g.

Sindonæi, a people of Thrace.

SINE, præp. abl. [ἀνέν] without, against, beside.

Sinera, a city of Phoenicia.

Singa, Pallas among the Phoenicians.

Singæ, a people of India.

Singara, a city of Arabia, near Edesa; also a mountain and city of Mesopotamia.

Singidava, a city of Dacia.

Singidorium, a city of Lower Pannonia.

Singidunum, a city near Mysia.

Singilia, the city Antiquara in Spain, by the river Singlis.

Singilatim, adv. every piece by it self.

Singularis, re; adj. 3 art. singular, one,

extellent, particular, notable, passing good or bad. * Singulari nequitia præditus, a notorious villain.

Singularitas, ätis; f. singularity, excellency.

Singuläriter; adv. singularly, passingly, only, in the singular number.

Singularius, a, um; adj. single, one. * Singularii, those that write by characters.

Singulätim; adv. particularly, severally, one by one.

Singultim; adv. sobbingly, with yexing or hicketing.

SINGULTIO, ivi, ultum [λόγω, à sono] to have the hicket, to job.

Singulto, are, to yex, to be much troubled with the hicket, to utter with sobbings.

Singultus, ñs; m. the hicket, a sobbing or yexing; also the clucking of hens.

SINGULUS, a, um; adj. [ab Heb. segullah peculium] every one, severally, one by one. * Singulis diebus, every day. * Inter singula verba, at every word.

Singulæ, arum; f. [sc. literæ] single letters or characters.

Singya, a city of Pamphylia.

Sinis, a city of Armenia minor, by Euphrates; also a river of Magna Græcia.

SINISTER, ra, rum; adj. [ἀπὸ ἀσπερ] on the left hand; also prosperous and unhappy. * Avi sinistra, with a promising sign. * Fortuna sinistra, ill hap. * Sinistra diligentia, ineffectual industry.

Sinisteritas, ätis; f. unhandfemess, awkwardness, want of grace in doing any thing, cruelty.

Sinistrà; adv. on the left hand.

Sinistra, æ; f. the left hand. * A sinistra, on the left hand.

Sinistrè; adv. unluckily, in ill part.

Sinistrorüm, toward the left hand.

Sinistrum, i; n. a rape.

Sinna, a city in Mesopotamia.

Sinnacha, a city of Mesopotamia, where Surena slew Crassus.

Sinnaus, a lake in Asia, infested with the worm-wood growing round it.

SINO, ivi, itum, [ἀνέν, ἐάν] to suffer, to permit. * Sine modo, I let me hut, or permit me now.

Sinoc, a city in Sicily.

Sinon, the son of Sisyphus, a crafty Grecian, who went with Ulysses to the Trojan wars, and was made use of to deceive the Trojans, in the business of the horse.

Sinonia, an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

† Sinonia, } æ; f. a white glewif

† Sinophia, } matter in the joint,

where the chancing of gravel causes the gout.

Sinope, a city of Paphlagonia, the country of Mithridates and Diogenes; also one of the Amazons, and a famous harlot, who caused the proverb, Sinopiffare, to be lascivious.

Sinopicus, a, um; adj. of sinoper or ruddle.

Sinöpis, idis; f. sinoper, or ruddle-stone, g.

Sinfi, a people of Dacia.

Sinties, } Thracians who inhabited

Sintii, } Lemnos.

S I R

S I T

S L A

Sinuamen, īnis; n. a turning or winding.
 Sinuatio, onis; f. a turning and winding.
 Sinuatus, a, um; adj. crooked, wrinkled, platted.
 Sinuessā, a city of Campania.
 Sinuessanus, a, um; of Sinuessā.
 Sinunia, a city of Parthia.
 SINUM, i; n. [ab Heb. *sin* seneth, urna] a milk-vessel.
 Sinuo, are, to turn or wind like a serpent, or as a river.
 Sinuosē, adv. intricately.
 + Sinuositas, ātis; f. intricately.
 Sinuosus, a, um; adj. intricate, full of turnings and windings.
 Sinus, i; m. a milk-vessel. See Sinum.
 Sinus Magnus, a bay of India without Ganges, called Mar della China.
 SINUS, us; m. [αἰνω quatio, vel Heb. *chetsen*, vestimenti ora] the bosom or lap, a fold lying inward, the bow of a net, a bay or gulf of the sea, the sail of a ship. * Sinus oculorum, the corners of the eyes. * In sinu gaudere, to laugh in one's sleeve. * In sinu suo habere, to have it in one's power. * Sinus ulceris, the cavities of an ulcer. * In sinu urbis, in the heart of the city.
 Sinzita, a city of Armenia Minor.
 Sion, is; n. water-parsley, g.
 Sionia, a city of Pontus.
 SIPARIUM, īi; n. [σίφαρ] a curtain used in stages.
 Siphnos, an island in the Ægean sea, called also Merope.
 Siphniī, the inhabitants of Siphnos.
 Siphon, onis; m. a water-squirt or engine. See Siphon.
 + Siphon, arc, to sprinkle or scatter about.
 + Sipo, s, broad.
 Siphon, onis; m. a conduit-pipe. * Siphones incendiarii, engines to quench fire, g.
 Siphra, æ; f. [Arab.] a cypher, nothing.
 Siphunculus, i; m. the cock in a conduit, a fesset, a pop-gun, &c.
 Siphylis, the French pox, g.
 Sippara, a city of India within Ganges.
 Sippahā, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Sipylum, a town of Magnesia, swal-
 Sipylus, s, lowed up; also a mountain by the river Mæander.
 Siquandō, adj. if at any time, although.
 Siquidem, conj. if indeed, if but, although.
 Siquis, a, od, or id, if any one. * Siquis alius, as much as any. * Siquo pacto potes, if by any means you can. * Siquid habes, whoever thou art that hast.
 Siraci, a people of Asia.
 Siramnæ, a people of India within Ganges.
 Sirangæ, a people of Libya Interior.
 + Sirapa, æ; f. a syrup, or pickle of olives.
 Sirbi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Sirbonis, a lake in Palestine.
 Sien, ēnis; f. a mermaid, g.
 Siranes, young drone bees.
 + Sirēnicus, a, um; adj. of or like
 + Sirenus, s, a mermaid.
 + Sienites, a kind of marble.
 Sirensfarum promontorium, a promontory of Lucania.

Sires, a people of Thrace.
 Siriāsis, is; f. a fault in trees, when by too much heat they are burnt and starved; also a hot running humour in childrens heads, g.
 Siritas, a city of Armenia Minor.
 Sirion, mount Hermon in Palestine; also a city in Aquitain.
 Siris, a river in Magna Græcia, and other places; also a name of Nilus.
 Siritæ, a people of Magna Græcia, very luxurious.
 Sirites, a Libyan, said to be the first inventor of piping.
 Sirius, ii; m. the dog-star, g.
 Sirmium, a city of Lower Pannonia.
 Siros, a river of Bithynia.
 + Sirpe, a weeding-hook.
 Sirpea, æ; f. a mat or basket.
 Sirpi, orum, flags, or wild rustles; also treatises hard to be underload. See Scirpus.
 Sirrha, a city of Thrace.
 Sirthus, i, m. a vault under ground
 Sirus, s, to keep corn in, g.
 Sirūpus, i; m. syrup. See Syrupus.
 Sis, for si vis, if thou wilt.
 Sifalo, a city of Spain.
 Sifamnes, a judge beloved by Cambyfes, who nevertheless caused him to be flea'd for bribery, and his skin to be hung up before the judgment-seat.
 + Sifalmum, as Sefamum.
 + Sifara, æ; f. heath.
 Sifaraca, a city in Spain.
 Sifcia, a city of Lower Pannonia.
 Sifenna, an ancient historian of Rome, the loss of whose works is to be lamented.
 Siser, ēris; n. [σίσαρον] a parsnip; also the herb skirwort.
 Sifigambes, the wife of Darius, very beautiful, and, being taken prisoner, was very civilly used by Alexander, who took care that no-body should abuse her.
 Sifigylis, a great city near Celtica.
 Sifolenses, a people of Italy.
 + Sifon, onis, bastard stone-parsley.
 SISTO, sīti, statum, ēre, [ίσω] to stay or hinder, to support, stop in tumbling. * Siste gradum, stop your course. * Sistere se, to appear. * Sistere aliquem iudicio, to cite or summon one into the court. * Sistere alvum, to stop a looseness. * Sistere ruinas, to make up the breaches.
 Sistratus, ūs; m. the playing on a cymbal.
 Sistratus, a, um; holding a cymbal.
 SISTRUM, i; n. [σίστρον] a cymbal, a kettle-drum.
 Sifymbrium, ii; n. spear-mint, balm-mint, mackarel-mint, garden-mint, water-mint, g.
 Sisyphus, the son of Æolus, who, infesting Attica with his robberies, was slain by Theseus: In hell he is said to roll a stone up hill, which returns, and makes his labour endless.
 Sisyphius, a, um; of Sisyphus.
 + Sisyra, æ; a coarse coverlet.
 Sisyra, part of Ephesus, from the Amazon Sisyra.
 Sisyrrinchium, ii; n. the great onion, g.
 Sitace, a city of Persia.
 Sitalies, a king of Thrace.
 Sitana, a city of Spain.
 Sitanius, a, um; of wheat growing

in the space of three months, g.
 Sitarchia, æ; f. the office of purveying, or providing corn and victuals, g.
 Sitella, æ; f. [à situla] a little pail or bucket.
 Sitheni, a people by the Red sea.
 Sithon, the father of Pallene; also a mountain in Thrace.
 Sithonia, part of Thrace; also Thrace itself.
 Sithonius, a, um; of Sithonia.
 Sitibundus, a, um; exceeding thirsty.
 Siticen, īnis; c. [à situs, i. e. defunctus & cano] he that played on a pipe at funerals.
 Siticula, æ; f. a little thirst.
 Siticulōsus, a, um; adj. very thirsty, dry, barren.
 Sitiens, ntis; adj. thirsty, dry. * Hortus sitiens, a garden that wants watering. * Luna siens, the moon in conjunction.
 Sitienter; adv. with great desire and thirst.
 Sit-io, ire; neut. [à sitis] to thirst, to have an eager desire after.
 Sitiogagus, a river running through Carmania.
 Sitipha, a colony of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Sitiphis, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
 SITIS, is; f. Liv. [ab Heb. *shathath bibit*] thirst, desire of drink; also greediness. * Sitis audiendi, a great desire to hear.
 Sitor, oris; m. he that thirsts.
 Sitomagus, Thetford in Norfolk.
 Siton, a city of Thessaly.
 Sitone, a city about Athos.
 Sitones, a people of Scandinavia.
 Sitones, æ; m. a purveyor of corn.
 + Sitia, æ; f. a nut-joker, (bird.)
 Sittacene, a country in Asia.
 Sittace, the metropolis of Sittacene.
 Sitteberis, a city of India within Ganges.
 Sittocates, a river of India.
 Sittoba, æ; f. s, the covers or strings
 Sittabus, i; m. s, to a book, g.
 Situa, a city of Paphlagonia.
 SITULA, æ; f. [à sitis] a pail or bucket to draw or carry water in; also a box out of which lots are to be drawn.
 Situlus, i; the same as Situla.
 SITUS, a, um; adj. [σάσις, vel ab Heb. *shuth*, posuit] placed, situated, builded, confining; also buried, forgotten, obscure.
 Situs, a, um; [à sinor] suffered.
 Situs, a, um; [à sino] a situation; also mouldiness, mustiness, filthiness, mo's upon vines. * Situm sentire, to grow mouldy. * Araneosus situs, a spider-web.
 Siva, a city of Cilicia in Cappadocia.
 Sivata, a city of Galatia.
 Sive, conj. [of si and ve] whether, either, or if.
 + Sivis, or siris, for siveris.
 Sium, ii; n. water-parsley, g.
 Siuph, a city of Egypt.
 Siur, a city of Africa Propria.
 Sizata, a city of Syria, called also Larissa.

S ante L.

Slavi, a people of Germany.
 Slavia, s, the country of the Slavi.
 Slavonia, s, vi.

Slesuicum.

Slesuicum, the city Sleswick in Cimbrica Chersonesus.

S ante M.

Smāragdinus, a, um; of emerald.
Smaragdites, a mountain by Carchedon, where the emerald is found.
Smāragdus, i; m. an emerald, a precious stone transparent green, g.
Smaragdus, a mountain in Egypt by the gulph of Arabia.
Smaris, idis; a small sea-fish, g.
Smeclūcus, a, um; of a cleansing virtue, g.
Smegma, ātis; n. a wash-ball, soap, or any thing to cleanse with, g.
Smegmāticus, a, um; soapy, cleansing, g.
Smegmatopola, æ; m. a seller of wash-balls, g.
Smendis, a king of Egypt.
Smenus, a river of Laconia.
Smerdis, dis; m. the brother of Cambyses, who dreamt that he saw him sitting on his throne, and therefore commanded him to be put to death; also a king of Persia one of the Magi, who reigned seven months.
Smila, a city of Thrace.
Smilax, a beautiful maid in love with Crocus, and, being slighted, pined into a shrub of that name.
Smilax, ācis; f. a yew-tree, g. * Smilax aspera, prickly hind-weed. * Smilax hortensis, a French bean. * Smilax lāvis, the great smooth white hind-weed, hedge-bells, rope-weed, withy-weed.
Smilium, is; neut. [ἀσμίαν scalper] a shoemaker's paring-knife; also a surgeon's lance.
Sminthe, a city of Troy.
Smintheus, an epithet of Apollo.
Smiris, idis; f. a stone with which Smyris, they cut glass and burnish jewels, g.
Smyrna, a city of Ionia, one of the seven churches of Asia.
Smyrnæus, a, um; adj. of Smyrna, Symrnean. * Smyrnæi mores, spoken of those who give themselves to pleasures, and commit not those things that become men.
Smyrnia, æ; f. myrrh, g.
Smyrnium, ii; neut. the herb Alexander, g.
Smyrnium criticum, Land-Alexanders.

S ante O.

S. O. for sine occasione.
Soamus, a river of India.
Soana, a river of Sarmatia in Asia.
Soanda, a city of Armenia Minor, and Cappadocia.
Soanes, a people of Caucasus.
Sobala, a city of Caria.
Sobhannus, a river of India without Ganges.
Sobias, a country of Parthia.
SOBOLES, is; f. [ἀ sub & oleo] succession of children, offspring; also the young suckers.
Sōbōleico ēre; to increase and multiply with young ones.
Sohotale, a city of the Sabæi by the Red Sea, having sixty temples within the walls.
Sobriē, adv. soberly, temperately, wisely.
† Sobriēfactus, a, um; made sober.

Sobrietas, ātis; f. sobriety, modesty; also a low style of speech.
Sobrina, æ; f. a sister's daughter, a cousin-german.
Sobrinus, i; m. [ἀ foror] a sister's son, a cousin-german.
SOBRIUS, a, um; adj. [σωφρων] sober, temperate, wise. * Tu non es sobrius, you have no wit in you. * Rura sobria, countries in which no wine is made.
Sōbrius, a street in Rome so called because there was no tavern in it, or else because they sacrificed in it to Mercury with milk, and not wine.
Soccatus, a, um; wearing socks or pumps.
Soccūlus, i; m. a little sock or pump.
SOCCUS, i; m. [ab Heb. facae texit] a sock or pump; also a comedy.
SOCER, i; m. [ἐκπὸς] a father-in-law by marrying his daughter or son. * Socer magnus, my wife's grand-father.
Sochis, a king of Egypt who dedicated four obelisks to the sun at Heliopolis, of eight and forty cubits long.
Socia, æ; f. a she-companion.
Sociābilis, le; adj. sociable, keeping company with another, which may join together.
Sociālis, le; adj. 3 art. belonging to allies or confederates.
Socialitas, ātis; f. fellowship.
Sociālitēr, adv. like companies, fellow-like.
Sociātor, oris; m. } a joiner or co-
Sociatrix, icis; f. } pler together.
Sociatus, a, um; accompanied. * Sociatus labor, a joint-labour.
† Socienus, i; m. a companion.
† Sociennus, i; m. a companion.
Societas, ātis; f. society, fellowship, partnership.
Socio, are; to join together, to confederate, bring into the same company. * Domo aliquem sociare, to entertain one.
Sociofraudus, i; a deceiver of his friend, a faithless companion.
Socion, i; a Spanish Peripatetic philosopher.
Sotion, i; a philosopher.
Socius, a, um; adj. of or like fellows or companions. * Sermo socius, discourse together. * Socia agmina c'edens inscius, mistaking our company to have been of his party.
SOCIUS, ii; m. [ἀ sequor, vel Heb. book appetivit] a companion, fellow, co-partner. * Socii, allies.
Socordia, æ; f. slothfulness, sluggishness, foolishness.
Socorditēr, adv. sluggishly.
Socois, dis; adj. [sine corde] slothful, sluggish, idle. * Futuri socors, careless of what is to come.
Socrātes, tis; m. a famous philosopher of Athens, called by the oracle the wisest man; also a painter, grammarian, and several others.
Socratis insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.
Socrus, us; f. [ἀ focer] a mother-in-law, by marrying her son or daughter. * Socrus magna, the wife's grand mother.
Socus, a Trojan who wounded Ulysses, and was afterwards slain by him.
SODALIS, is; c. [ἐταῖρος, vel ἀ sedeo] a companion, a fellow in

pleasure and pastime.
Sodalitas, ātis; f. fellowship, familiarity, sodality, club.
† Sodalitēr, adv. fellow-like.
Sōdālitiūm, ii; n. a publick feasting, of the same tribe or company.
Sōdālitiūs, a, um; sociable, friendly.
Soderani, the people about Berlin and Brandenburg in Germany.
Sodes, interj. [qu. si audes] if thou dare, I pray thee.
Sodii, a people of Iberi.
Sodoma, } the city Sodom, once the
Sodomum, } greatest of Palestine, by the lake Asphelites.
Sodraē, a people by the river Indus.
Soducena, a country of Armenia Minor.
Soeta, a city of Scythia without Imaus.
Soganæ, a city of Gaulonitis.
Sogdiana, a large country in Asia, between Scythia and Bactriana, through which the river Iaxarte runs into the Hyrcanian sea.
Sogdii, } the people of Sogdiana.
Sogdiani, } ana.
Sogiunti, a people of the Alps.
Sogocara, a city of Armenia Major.
SOL, sōlis; m. Cic. [ἥλιος, vel ἀ σέλας fulgor] the sun, sunshine, heat, [meton.] a day. * A primo sole, just after, from, or ever since sunrise. * Sole novo, in the morning, or entrance of the summer. * Dies solis, sunday. * Oculus solis, mother-wort. * Soles, days. * Sol hybernus, a short winter's day.
Solābilis, le, that may be comforted.
Sōlāmen, inis; n. comfort, ease, relief, help in trouble.
Solana, a city of the Seres.
Solandus, a, um; to be comforted.
Solandæ, islands of Arabia Felix.
Sōlānum, i; n. [ἀ sol vel ius] nightshade, or winter-cherry. * Solanum lignosum, bitter-sweet.
Solanus, one of Ovid's friends.
Solaris, re; adj. solar, of the sun. * Herba solaris, the marygold or heliotrope, turnsole. * Radii solares, the sun-beams.
Solarium, ii; n. [ἀ sol] a sun dial, a walk on the leads, a sunny walk in the city of Rome. * Ad solarium versari, to walk upon a terrace.
Solarium, ii; n. [of solum] ground-rent.
Sōlātio, ōnis; f. a comforting.
Solatiolum, i; n. a little ease.
Solatium, ii; neut. solace, comfort, ease, help. * Uti solatio, to be comforted.
Sōlātor, ōris; m. } a comforter.
Solatrix, icis; f. }
† Solatium, i; n. a being sun burnt.
Sōlātus, a, um; sun-burnt, or hurt by over-much heat of the sun, reckled or tanned in the sun; also burned.
† Solbustrella, turnet or pimpernel.
Solci, a city of Sardinia.
Soldanella, æ; [ἀ solidus] bindweed.
† Soldarius, } a soldier.
† Soldatus, }
† Solum, for solidum, the whole.
Sōduri, orum, [Gall. ant] sworn brethren, as those who neither give nor take quarter; also soldiers in pay.
Sōlea, æ; [ἀ solum] the sole of a shoe, a horse shoe, the sole-fish, an instrument used in making of oil.
Solæ lignæ, wooden pattens.
Sōlea-

Solearius, ii; m. a maker of shoes, horse-shoes, or pattins.
 Soleatus, a, um; shod, having shoes on.
 † Solemnizo, are; to solemnize, follow custom.
 Solen, enis; m. a muscle-fish.
 Solenia, an island between Dalmatia and Istria.
 Solenista, arum; fishers for muscles.
 † Solennarium, ii; n. a quiver.
 Solenne, is; n. } anniversary commemoration, solemnities.
 Solennia, um; n. } * Solenne funeris, the funeral pomp.
 Solennis, c. [à solus & annus] solemn, accustomed, anniversary, ordinary, reverent. * Solenne est, 'tis usual.
 Solennitas, atis; f. solemnity, the celebrating a yearly feast.
 Solenniter; adv. solemnly.
 Solens, ntis; accustomed, wonted, as one is wont.
 Solenus, a river of India within Ganges.
 SOLEO, solitus sum, and solui, ere, [à solum vel ab òa totus] to use, be wont, or accustomed.
 Solers, tis; adj. -ior, tissimus, [à solus & ars] diligent, wise, witty. * Ad partes solers, well taught her lesson.
 Solertèr, adv. -ius, issimè; craftily, subtly, wittily.
 Solertia, æ; f. craftiness, industry, quickness of wit or scent, policy.
 Solet, imp. it is wont.
 Soletum, a city of Calabria.
 † Sòlia, æ; f. ox-tongue.
 Solicitatio, onis; f. a soliciting, enticing.
 Solicitator, oris; m. } an enticer.
 Solicitatrix, icis; f. }
 Solicitèr, adv. ius, issimè; carefully, pensively.
 SOLICITO, are; aet. [à solum vel solus, i. e. totus & cito] to disquiet, trouble, to make careful, to provoke, to lie instantly upon, tempt. * Solicitare pacem, to be earnest for peace. * Solicitare animos militum, to draw off the soldiers' minds. * Solicitare remis, to row. * Solicitare foris, to try to open the door. * Solicitare terram, ferro humum, to till the ground.
 Solicitudo, inis; f. care, carking, pensiveness, trouble. * Isthæc mihi res solitudini est, that thing vexes me.
 Solicitus, a, um; adj. solicitous, careful, pensive; also disquieting, or causing fears. * Solicitum habere, to fill full of care, to perplex. * Solicitus vicem alicujus, having a tender regard over any one.
 Sòlido, inis; f. confound, cunfrey.
 Sòlidamen, inis; f. a soldering.
 Solidarius, ii; m. a wholesale man.
 Sòlidatio, onis; f. a soldering.
 Sòlidator, oris; m. } a strengthner.
 Sòlidatrix, icis; f. }
 Sòlidatus, a, um; strengthened.
 Solidatus, i; m. a soldier in pay.
 Solidèr, adv. soundly, weightily.
 Sòlido, ere; to grow sound or whole, to close as a wound.
 Solidipes, edis; whole-footed, not parting the hoof.
 Sòliditas, atis; soundness, firmness, massiness.
 Sòlido, are; to make sound or firm, to solder, to cement.
 SOLIDUS, a, um; adj. [ab òa to-

tus] sound, weighty, firm, hard, all of a piece, intire, full, whole. * Solidum suum cuique solvere, to pay every one to a farthing. * Solidus annus, a full year.
 Solidus, i; m. [sc. nummus] a shilling.
 Sòlifer, a, um; adj. bearing the sun, as the zodiac. * Solifera plaga, the torrid zone.
 Soliferreum, ii; n. a dart made all of iron.
 † Sòlifuga, æ; f. a horse-fly, which in the heat of summer stings most sharply.
 Sòligena, æ; c. begotten of the sun.
 Soliloquium, ii; n. to talk alone, or by one's self, a soliloquy.
 † Soliloquus, a, um; adj. talking to one's self.
 † Sòlimanus, the twelfth emperor of the Turks.
 Solimna, a city of India.
 Solimnia, an Egean island.
 Solimates, a people of Umbria.
 † Sòlinum, i; n. a meal made alone, without company.
 Solinus, he wrote a collection of the memorable things in the world, and is called Pliny's ape.
 † Sòlipèdes, um; whole-footed birds.
 Sòlipuga, æ; f. [à sol & pugno] a venomous fly stinging much in the heat.
 Solis fons, a fountain of the Trogodytæ, which is cold and sweet at noon, but warm and bitter at midnight.
 Solis insula, an island in the Indian sea.
 Solis Vallis, the city Saltwedel on the borders of Saxony.
 Solis urbs, a city of Coelosyria and Egypt.
 Solistimum, i; n. [à solum] an augury of chickens, when they picked so greedily, that the corn rebounded that fell from their bills.
 † Solitaneus, a, um; solitary, single.
 † Solitariè; adv. solitarily, alone.
 Solitarius, a, um; solitary, alone.
 Solitaurilia, um; n. the sacrificing of a bull, a ram, and a boar.
 † Sòlito, are; to use often.
 † Solitudinarius, a, um; solitary.
 Sòlitudò, inis; f. a desert, solitariness, a place not inhabited. * Solitudo ante ostium, no-body at the door. * Solitudo hominis, the forsaking a person, one totally abandoned.
 Sòlitus, a, um; part. of soleo; accustomed, wonted, usual; also alone. * Ex solito, as one is apt or wont to do. * Solito tristior, more sad than usual.
 Sòlivagus, a, um; adj. wandering alone. * Solivaga cognitio, knowledge kept to one's self.
 Solium, ii; n. [à solum vel sedeo] a throne, a royal seat; also a bier or coffin, and a bowl or bath to wash in, and the lip of a cup, a bucking-tub.
 Sollax, the river Tygris in Asia.
 Sollicito, are; to trouble. See solcito.
 † Sollus, a, um; whole.
 † Solo, are; to make desolate, to dry in the sun.
 Soloe, the city Seleucia.
 Solæ, } a famous city of Cilicia.
 Soli, }
 Sòlœcismus, i; m. a solecism, a barbarous speech, an incongruous composition.

sure of speech.
 Sòlœcisso, are; to speak barbarously.
 Sòlœcophanes, whatsoever looks like a solecism.
 Solœcum, i; n. a solecism.
 Solœis, a city of Sicily.
 Solœcentia, a promontory of Libya Interior.
 Solomatis, a river falling into Ganges.
 Solomon, as Salomon.
 Sòlon, onis; m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, who flourished at Athens when Tarquinius Priscus reigned at Rome; he was their law-giver, and regulated their years and months, and flying from the tyranny of Pisistratus, he travelled over many countries; also a city of the Allobroges.
 SOLOR, ari; [à sol vel solus] to solace, comfort, cherish. * Solari laborem, to ease one's weariness. * Solari famem, to relieve one's hunger.
 Solorius, a very high mountain dividing Hispania Tarraconensis from Bætica and Lusitania.
 Solothurum, one of the most famous and ancient cities of Helvetia.
 † Sòlox, ocis; m. coarse wool or socks.
 Sòlpuga, æ; f. a horse fly. See solipuga.
 Sòlsœquium, ii; neut. a marigold or turnsol.
 † Sòlsœquius, a, um; adj. following or turning with the sun.
 Sòlstitialis, e; adj. of the solstice. * Circulus solstitialis, the tropic of Cancer. * Herba solstitialis, the one-day-plant. * Morbus solstitialis, a calenture.
 Sòlstitium, ii; n. [qu. solis statio] the summer or winter solstice, when the days are at longest or shortest; being put alone, it is commonly the summer solstice.
 Sòlubilis, e; adj. to be unloosed.
 † Sòlùbilis, atis; f. looseness.
 † Sòlùbiliter; adv. loosely.
 Soluentii, a people of Libya.
 † Solvito, are; to unloose often.
 SOLUM, i; neut. [ab Heb. salab calcavit] the ground, the soil or floor, the sole of a foot, or a shoe, the sea, the firmament, any foundation. * Æquare solo, to lay waste. * Solum fossæ, the bottom of a ditch. * Vertere solum, to run one's country.
 Sòlùm; adv. only, alone.
 Solummodò; adv. only.
 SOL-VO, vi, utum, vere; aet. [à òa] to loose, to release, to dissolve, to pay. * Solvere navem, to put to sea or set sail. * Solvere fidem, to break his promise. * Non sum solvendo, I am not able to pay. * Corpore solvere in venereim, to weaken the body by women. * Solvere mentem, to distract one. * Zonam solvere virginem, to deflower. * Solvere iusta funeri, to keep a funeral, or perform funeral rites. * Nec solvitur in somnos, nor can he lay his eyes to sleep.
 SOLUS, a, um; gen. ius, dat. i; adj. irreg. [òa] alone, only, solitary, a-part. * Ex solo loco, from some place a-part.
 Solus, untis, } the city Solanto in Si-
 Soluntum, } cily.
 Sòlutèr; adv. loosely, dissolutely.
 (6) X Sòlütis,

Solutilis, c; easily loosed or undone.
 Solutio, onis; f. a loosening, freeing, paying, weakness. * Solutio linguæ, fluency of speech.
 Solutor, oris; m. a prayer, discharger.
 Solutus, a, um; P. & A. -ior, -issimus, [of solvor] loosed, released, calm; also dissolute, weakened. * Oratio soluta, free. * Terra soluta, light mould. * Ritus solutus, giggling, immoderate laughter. * Somno solutus, fast asleep, or broad awake. * Solutum mare, the calm sea. * Solutus legibus, whom the law can't take hold on. * In solutum accipere, to take as his due.
 Solyma, æ; } Jerusalem in Ju-
 Solyma, orum; } dæa; also a city of Lycia.
 Solymi, the people of Solyma.
 Somaticus, a, um; of the body.
 Somniator, oris; m. a dreamer.
 † Somniculositas, atis; f. sleepiness.
 Somniculosè, adv. dreamingly, sluggishly.
 Somniculosus, a, um; adj. drowsy, sleepy; also causing sleep.
 Somnifer, era, erum; adj. bringing one a sleep.
 Somnificus, a, um; causing sleep.
 † Somnificus, a, um; adj. driving away sleep.
 Somnio, are; to dream, dally, trifle, to have vain imaginations. * Somnare aliquem, to dream of any one.
 Somnifusus, a, um; dreaming often.
 Somnium, ii; n. [à somnus] a dream, a trifle. * Uti somnis jucundissimis, to have pleasant dreams.
 Somnolentus, a, um; adj. sleepy, given to sleep.
 † Somnorinus, a, um; adj. of or in sleep or dreams.
 † Somnifusus, a, um; adj. full of sleep.
 SOMNUS, i; m. [ab uñys] sleep, rest, quietness, night. * Dare se somno, to take a nap. * Perfundere somnos sanguine, to kill a person in his sleep.
 Somnis, the Roman god of sleep.
 Somona, a river of Gallia Belgica.
 Somphos, a wild gourd.
 Sonabilis, c; easily sounding, loud.
 Sonans, tis; } sounding loud.
 Sonax, acis; }
 Sonchites, the greater hawk-weed.
 Sonchus, i; m. sow-thistle.
 Sondra, a people of India.
 Sonipes, edis; m. a swift horse making a noise with his feet as he runs, a steed or courser.
 † Sonito, are; to sound often.
 Sonitus, us; m. a sound or noise.
 Sonivus, } a, um; sounding.
 Solivus, }
 Sono, ul, itum, are; act. [à sono] to sound, make a noise, pronounce, to praise, to mention, to signify, sound like. * Vox hominem sonat, his the voice of a man. * Idem sonant hæc verba, these words have the same signification.
 † Sono, ere, to sound, &c.
 Sonor, oris; m. a great sound.
 Sonore; adv. loudly, shrilly.
 Sonoritas, atis; f. loudness.
 † Sonoro, are; to sound, to appear.
 Sonor m, a, um; adv. loud, shrill, making a very great noise.
 SONS, nis; adj. [Heb. assem, vel à giv, noceo] guilty, faulty, criminal. [Subst.] an offender.
 Sontrates, a people of Gallia.

Sonticus a, um; adj. wicked, evil, full of blame, hurtful. * Causa sonica, a cause that will pass for excuses.
 Sonus, a river falling into Ganges.
 SONUS, i; m. Cic. [Heb. shamang, qhogyet] a sound, a noise, a word, a note, tune. * Sonus summus medius and imus, the treble, mean, and base.
 Soparma, a city of India within Ganges.
 Sopater, a philosopher of Apamia; and other men.
 Sophenæus, an historian who wrote the expedition of Cyrus.
 Sôphene, a country of Armenia, and the people of Sophenæ, where Tigris breaks out again, after it had run five and twenty miles under ground.
 Sophi, a lad who got his living by keeping cattle, and afterwards came to be king of Persia.
 Sophia, a city of Mysia, and a woman's name.
 Sophia, æ; f. wisdom. * Sophia chirurgorum, flux-weed.
 Sophisma, atis; m. a sophism, fallacious deceitful argument.
 Sophista, æ; m. a sophist, fallacious logician, a vain philosopher.
 Sophistica, æ; } an artful defence
 Sophisticæ, es; f. } of a bad cause, sophistry.
 Sophisticus, a, um; adj. deceitful.
 † Sophistria, æ; f. a cunning girl, an insinuating girl.
 Sôphocles, a tragical poet of Athens, called from the sweetness of his speech the Bee; whence comes
 Sophocleus, a, um; lofty, grave.
 Sophos! wisely, (an acclamation.)
 Sûporon, a poet of Syracuse, whose writings Plato is said to have under his head when he died.
 Sophron, onis; a temperate person.
 Sophronia, a Roman matron and Christian, who, to avoid being ravished by Decius, took her husband's sword and slew herself.
 Sophronistæ, Athenian magistrates like the Roman Censors, but were more in number, and of less authority.
 Sophronisterium, ii; n. a bridewell, bedlam, or mad-house.
 Sophronium, ii; n. a woman's name.
 Sophrosyne, es; f. temperance, continence.
 Sophtha, an island in the Persian gulf.
 Sophus, i; m. a wise man.
 Sopiana, a city of Lower Pannonia.
 Sôp-io, he; to bring a sleep. * Somno sopire, to lull one asleep.
 † Sôpitor, oris; m. he that lays a sleep.
 Sôpitus, a, um; laid to sleep, stunned. * Ignis sopitus, fire almost out.
 SOPOR, oris; m. [uñep] a dead, sound, or sweet sleep.
 Sôp-itus, a, um; adj. fast asleep, as-sented, doated.
 Sôporifer, a, um; adj. causing sleep.
 Sôp-ero, are; to cause or bring one a sleep, to lull or lay in a dead or deep sleep.
 Sôporus, a, um; adj. bringing one a sleep.
 Sora, a city in Italy.
 Sorabi, a people of Germany.

Sôraetes, is; n. a mountain in He-
 Soraete, } truria, sacred to Apollo;
 also a mountain in Galatia.
 Soraetia, a city in Arabia Felix.
 Sôracum, i; n. [σωρακος] a basket for cloaths or books, &c.
 Soraceus, the devil worshipped by the Indians.
 † Soranum, i; n. Turkey-millet.
 Soranus, a surname of Pluto; also a physician of Ephesus, who practised at Rome; and others.
 SORB-EO, ui vel psi, ptum, ere; act. [σώρω] to sup, to bear or endure. * Sorbere odia alicujus, to put up injuries. * Sorbere animo, to swallow in imagination. * Sorbet velligia cruor, the blood hides the print of his feet, conceals his flight.
 Sorbetum, i; n. a place where service-trees grow.
 † Sorbicula, æ; f. a little supping meat.
 Sorbilis, c; adj. 3 art. easily supped. * Ovum sorbile, a rear-egg.
 Sorbillo, are; to sup, sup often and little. * Sorbillantia suavia, wanton kisses.
 Sorbillum, i; neut. a little supping, meat or broth.
 Sorbiodunum, Salisbury in Wiltshire.
 Sorbitio, onis; f. a supping up, a soup, spoon-meat.
 Sorbitiuncula, æ; f. a little supping.
 Sorbotæ, a people of Æthiopia, amongst whom some are said to be eight cubits high.
 Sorbum, i; n. [à sorbeo] the service-fruit or berry.
 Sorbus, i; f. the service-tree.
 † Sorbécula, æ; f. a little filth.
 Sord-eo, ere; to be filthy or sluttish, to be contemned.
 SORDES, is; f. [à σαρπω verro] filthiness, uncleanness, filthy avarice and niggardliness, the dregs of the people. * In sordibus jacere, to mourn and grieve.
 Sordesco, ere; n. to grow sluttish and filthy; also to become base and disesteemed.
 Sordidatus, a, um; adj. sluttishly arrayed, ragged and torn.
 Sordide, adv. filthily, niggardly.
 Sordido, are; to make foul, to array sluttishly.
 Sordidulus, a, um; adj. slovenly.
 Sordidus, a, um; adj. filthy, unclean, dishonest, covetous, niggardly. * Sordido loco natus, born of mean parentage. * Sordida oratio, a slovenly speech.
 † Sorditum, sci; n. a green hide.
 SOREX, icis; m. [uñep] a rat. * Sorex suo indicio perit, he cannot fare well but he must cry rashment.
 Sorpe, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Soricetum, i; n. a place where rats haunt.
 Soricinus, a, um; adj. of a rat.
 Soriculata vellis, a garment of changeable filks, or branched stuff.
 † Soriculus, i; m. a little rat.
 Soricellus, }
 Sorita, a people of India, which are said to live upon fish dried in the sun, and bread made thereof.
 Sorites, æ; m. an argument made by accumulation of propositions.
 Sorona, a city of Upper Pannonia.
 Sôrua, a wood in Arcadia.

SOROR, oris; f. [ab ὄρῳ uxor, vel ab Heb. *sheer* caro, vel *shorer* umbilicus] a sister; also very like unto, or of the same kindred. * Sorores arbores, trees very like to each other. **Sororcula**, æ; f. a little or young sister.

Sororians, ntis; whose breasts begin to shew.

Sororicida, æ; c. one that kills a sister.

Sorūrio, arc; } to begin to shew a Sororior, ari; } maid's breasts.

Sororius, a, um; adj. of a sister.

SORS, ortis; f. [ab ὄρος terminus, vel σὺρος acervus] lot, fortune, chance, office or duty, an offspring, an oracle, the principal sum, for which use is taken, a portion. * Pari sorte, in like sort. * Sors mortalis, frail mortality. * Conjicere sortes in hydriam, to cast lots, throw the dice into the ballot-box. * De sorte nunc venio in dubium, I am in danger of losing the principal too.

Sorte; adv. by chance happily.

Sorthyda, a city of Babylonia.

Sorti; adv. by lots.

Sortialis, e; adj. of a lot.

Sortarius, ii; m. a diviner by lots.

Sorticula, æ; f. a little luck or fortune; also a valentine's scroll.

+ **Sortilegæ**, arum; fortune-tellers.

Sortilegium, ii; n. sorcery, divining by lots.

Sortilægus, i; m. a sooth-sayer or fortune-teller by casting of lots.

Sortior, iri; dep. to cast or draw lots, to divide or choose by lots. * **Sortiri remos**, to take the place of rowing by lot.

Sortitio, onis; f. a casting or drawing of lots, a dividing or choosing by lots.

Sortitō; adv. by lot, by nature or destiny.

Sortitor, oris; m. a caster of lots.

Sortitus, a, um; part. of sortior; casting lots, having gotten by lots; also given or divided by lots.

Sortitus, his; m. a casting of lots.

Sofandra, an island by Crete.

Sofias, a wicked philosopher, who utterly deny'd providence.

Sofibius, a grammarian of Laconia.

Soficles, a tragical poet of Syracuse; also a surname of Mænechmus in Plautus.

Soficrates, an historian of Rhodes, who wrote of Crete; and others.

Sofigenes, an astrologer who assisted Cæsar in regulating the calendar.

Sofipater, the name of several men.

Sofipatra, a very learned woman of Libya.

Sofippus, an haven of Arabia Felix.

Sofirate, a city of Susiana.

Sofius, a governor of Syria.

Sofsi, orum; m. the bookellers and stationers of Rome.

SOSPES, itis; c. [σῶς, σω] safe, whole, sound; also giving health.

Sospita, æ; f. she that saves or preserves; also a name of Juno.

Sospitalis, e; adj. 3 art. delivering from danger, wholesome.

+ **Sospitas**, itis; f. safe, healthy, healthy.

Sospitator, oris; m. a saviour.

Sospitatrix, dea, itis so called.

Sospito, are; to save out of danger, to preserve, bless, and prosper.

Sosinati, a people of Sardinia.

Sosius, a river of Sicily.

Sosteum, a city of Egypt.

Sosthenes, the twenty-sixth king of Macedonia; and several others.

Sosthenis, a city of Macedonia.

Sostiaca, a city of Dacia.

Sostratus Cnidius, an architect, who built the famous watch-tower in Pharos, at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus; and other m.n.

Sostrum, i; n. a physician's fee, a reward for curing or saving one.

Sofextra, a city of Gedrosia.

Sotades, a very lascivious poet, who wrote Iambicks in the Indian dialect; also a comedian and a philosopher of Athens.

Sotadicus, a, um; adj. of sotades; obscene, filthy.

Soter, eris; m. a saviour or deliverer, he that gives health.

Soteria, orum; n. gifts offered to the gods after recovery from sickness, [sent from friends.]

Soteria, æ; f. salvation; also Good-friday.

Soterichus, a workman whose works were always plain and simple; hence the proverb, * Soterichi lecti; also a poet under Dioclesian, and others.

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SPAR-GO, fi, sum, gēre; act. Cic [σπαρῶ, vel à σπαρῶσσι discerpo] to sprinkle, to cast or spread abroad, to scatter literally. * Spargere humum foliis, to strew the ground with leaves. * Spargere se in brachia, to run up into embraces.

Sparsim; adv. scatteringly, here and there a little.

Spasio, onis; f. a sprinkling, a scattering, a throwing of money, &c. among the people.

Spasor, oris; m. a scatterer.

Sparsus, a, um; part. of spargere; sprinkled, scattered, speckled; also adj. broad and wide. * Spasio ore, wide-mouthed.

Sparta, æ; f. a famous city of Peloponnesus, called also Lacedæmon; the people were noted for generosity, and abhorring all slavery and tyranny; hence the proverb, * Generosior Sparta. They honoured old age; hence, * In sola Sparta expedit senescere. * Spartam, quam nactus es, orna, be diligent in the place and duty allotted for you.

Spartacus, a famous Thracian fencer; also a city of Thrace, and a king of Bosphorus and Pontus.

Spartanus, a, um; adj. of Sparta.

Spartarium, ii; n. a place where broom grows.

Spartarius, ii; m. a rope-seller.

Sparteoli, orum; m. soldiers who watched the city for fear of fire.

Sparteus, a, um; adj. of broom.

Spartiatæ, the Spartans.

Spartolus, a city of Macedonia.

Spartum, i; neut. [σπάρτον] broom, Spanish broom, a broom or besom; also mat-weed.

Sparulus, i; m. a kind of sea-fish.

Sparum, i; n. } a brown-hill; also a Sparus, i; m. } sea-fish.

Spasmus, i; m. the cramp. * Spasmus cynicus, a cramp that draws the nostrils away.

Spasmodicus, a, um; of the cramp.

Spasticus, a, um; troubled with the cramp; also moved with wires.

Spatalium, ii; n. [σπατάλην deliciæ] a woman's bracelet.

Spatalocinædus, i; m. a wanton bar-dash.

Spatalor, ari, [σπατάλω] to play the wanton.

Spatana, an haven of Tabropæne.

Spatha, æ; f. a sword, a scimiter; also a palm-twig on which the dates hang.

Spathalum, ii; n. a branch of dates; also a little sword, and a pendant for women.

Spatharius, a, um; adj. of swords. * Spatharica fabrica, a sword-cutter's shop.

+ **Spathatus**, a, um; armed with a sword.

Spathula, æ; f. a little sword; also a slice to spread salve.

Spatiabundus, a, um; adj. wandering much about.

+ **Spatilatio**, onis; f. a walking abroad.

Spatilator, oris; m. a wanderer.

Spatilatus, a, um; adj. having wandered abroad.

Spatior, ari; to walk abroad, to wander, to spread, to discourse largely upon a thing.

Spatiosè; adv. sparsely, amply. * Spatiose sententia, it spreads wide.

Spatiositas, itis; f. largeness, breadth.

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Spatiosus, a, um; adj. spacious, ample.

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Spatiosus, a, um; adj. spacious, ample.

Spätiosus, a, um; adj. *spacious, ample, broad, wide.* * Spätiosus taurus, a huge bull.

SPATIUM, ii; n. [σπάδιον, σπάδιον] *alleys to walk in, a space of place, or time, leisure, life, delay, highest, a race, a room, part, instant.* * Spätium hominis, the tallness of man. * Spätio relicto, at a small distance.

Spatula, æ; f. a *slice.* * Spätula fextida, *flinking gladwin.* See spathula.

Spatula, arum; f. the *shoulder-blade.*

+ Spätulatus, a, um; *having broad*

+ Spätulosus, s *shoulders.*

Spätialis, e; adj. *special, particular,*

prover.

+ Spätialitas, ätis; f. *specialty.*

Spätialiter, s *adv. particularly, pro-*

Spätialim, s *perly.*

Späties, ei; f. Cic. [à specio] *the*

form, figure, or shape of a thing,

beauty, appearance, face, shew, co-

lour, a kind; also spices or drugs.

* In speciem, *for a shew.* * Pri-

ma specie, *at first sight.* * Per

speciem bella querere, *under a co-*

lour to pick a quarrel. * In hu-

jusmodi specie, *in such a case.*

* Celebri specie perurgebat, *he*

was earnest to have the garment dis-

patched.

Spätificè; *adv. particularly.*

Spätifico, are; *to specify.*

Spätificus, a, um; adj. *special, par-*

ticular, specific.

Spätillum, i; n. [à speculum] *a lit-*

tle looking-glass; also a surgeon's

probe, a lancet. * Spätillum au-

ricularum, *an ear-pick.* * Spätilla,

a pair of spectacles.

Spätimen, inis; n. *an essay, pat-*

tern, proof, experiment, or trial. *

Dare specimen sui, *to give a ma-*

ster's e e, or shew of one's work. *

Nunc specimen specitur, *the proof*

is to be seen.

SPECIO, xi, æum; [Heb. shakaph

שָׁקַף] *to see, advise, behold.*

Spätiosè, ius, iisimè; *adv. trimly,*

gayly to see to, comely, lightly.

+ Spätiositas, ätis; f. *comeliness.*

Spätiosus, a, um; adj. -ior, iisimus;

specious, fair, beautiful, handsome,

elegant, honourable. * Minus spe-

ciosa criminatio, *not so colourable*

an accusation.

+ Spätito, are; *to look much upon.*

+ Spätium, ii; n. *a surgeon's probe*

to search the depth of wounds and

ulcers.

Spätuncula, æ; f. *a little image,*

beauty, &c.

Spätābilis, e; adj. *worthy, plain,*

eminent, visible.

Spätābundus, a, um; *looking about.*

Spätaculum, i; n. *a spectacle, public*

or common sight; also the place

where any thing is seen. * Spätac-

ulum præbere, *to be exposed to*

shew or fight. * Spätaculum rota-

tionis, *the seeing of the wheel turn.*

Spätāmen, inis; n. *a trial or proof.*

+ Spätāmentum, i; neut. *a fight or*

shew.

Spätatè, ius, iisimè; *adv. gayly, re-*

markably, in the sight of all.

Spätatio, onis; f. *a looking, a be-*

holding, a trial.

Spätativus, a, um; *contemplative.*

Spätator, oris; m. *a beholder and*

Spätatrix, icis; f. *gazer, a trier.*

Spätatus, a, um; *approved, confi-*

dered, well known and tried.

Spätio, onis; f. *a beholding, a trial.*

Spätio, are, [à specio] *to behold, to*

look upon, consider attentively, to

esteem. * Spätat ad omnes, *it con-*

cerns all. * Huc spätat illud, *hi-*

therto tends that. * Orientem, or

in orientem spätat, it lies toward

the east. * Spätavi semper, *I al-*

ways had a care. * Spätare ali-

quem ex sensu, *to consider a person*

according to his estate.

+ Spätior, oris; m. *a prover.*

Spätium, i; n. *a vision, a ghost, an*

image or imagination, a spectre.

Spätula, æ; f. [à spes] *small hope.*

Spätula, æ; f. [à specio] *a watch-*

tower, a beacon, a fight.

+ Spätulābilis, e; *to be discerned.*

+ Spätulābundus, a, um; *diligently*

beholding, espying.

Spätulāmen, inis; n. *fight.*

Spätular, is; n. *a window or case-*

Spätulare, s *ment, a chaffe or ising-*

glass.

Spätularis, re; [à specula & specu-

lum] *of a scone or looking-glass.*

* Significatio specularis, *an inti-*

mation of a spy. * Lapis specula-

ris, *ising-glass, &c.*

Spätulārium, ii; n. *a window, case-*

ment, or beacon.

Spätulārius, ii; m. *a glazier.*

Spätulārius, a, um; *of or for looking.*

Spätulatio, onis; f. *an espying.*

Spätulatus, us; m. *an espying.*

Spätulativus, a, um; *contemplative.*

Spätulātor, oris; m. *a watchman,*

scout, or spy.

Spätulātorius, a, um; *adj. of or for*

spying. * Ignis spätulatorius, *a*

beaten. * Navigium spätulatorium,

a ketch for discovery.

Spätulatrix, icis; *a watch-woman,*

a spy.

Spätulor, ari; *to spy, watch, or see a-*

far off, to consider diligently.

Spätulum, i; n. [à specio] *a looking-*

glass, mirror. * Spätulum vene-

ris, *the herb Venus's looking-glass.*

* Spätulo placere, *to love to look in*

the glass.

SPECUS, i or us; m. or f. [σῶς] *a*

den, cave, or private place.

+ Specus, oris; n. *a den.*

Speum, ei; n. *a den or cave.*

Spelitæ, Apollo, Hercules, and Mer-

cury so called.

Spelta, æ; f. [Germ. spels] *a kind*

of wheat in Italy, France, and

Flanders.

SPELUNCA, æ; f. [σπηλὺν] *a cave*

or den.

Sperabilis, e; adj. 3 art. *to be hoped*

or looked for.

Sperchea, s *a promontory of Macedo-*

Sperchia, s *nja.*

Sperchius, *a river in Thessaly.*

+ Speres, is; f. *hope.*

Spergula, æ; f. *the herb wood-roof.*

Sec asperula.

Sperma, atis; neut. *seed, spawn, an*

offspring.

Spermatophagi, *a people in the ut-*

most part of Egypt.

Spernax, æcis; *slighting, condemning,*

a despiser, dispraiser.

SPERNO, revī, retum, ère; act.

[Syr. pæsar, vel à separo] *to dis-*

dain, despise, to separate.

Spero, are; *to hope, trust; also to*

expect or look for, to rejoice; also to

fear.

Spes, *a Roman goddess, whose tem-*

ple was in the herb market.

Spes, ei; f. [ἐλπίς] *hope, expecta-*

tion, fear, joy. * Spes anni, *corn*

on the ground. * Spes nostra oc-

cidit, *our hope is miscarried.* *

Spem pretio emere, *to buy a pig in*

a pork. * In spe esse, *to be hoped*

for.

Speusippus, *an Athenian philosopher,*

Plato's nephew, who, some say,

killed himself; and others, that he

was eaten with lice.

Speusticus, a, um; adj. *hasty.* * Pa-

nis speusticus, *bread baked in haste,*

a cake baked on the hearth.

Sphacelus, i; m. *a rottenness or pe-*

rishing of the bones.

Sphacellismus, i; m. *an ulcerating in*

the brain.

SPHÆRA, æ; f. [σφαῖρα] *a globe*

or bowl, any round thing.

+ Sphærabilis, e; *to be made round.*

Sphæralis, e; adj. *like a globe.*

Sphæria, *an island of the Troezenii.*

Sphærica, æ; f. *a cake made of round*

pieces.

Sphæricus, a, um; adj. *spherical,*

round, globular.

Sphærista, æ; m. *a player at tennis.*

Sphæristerium, ii; n. *a tennis-court,*

a bowling-green or alley, pigeon-

holes.

Sphærita, æ; f. *as Sphærica.*

Sphæromachia, æ; f. *the play at ten-*

nis or bowling.

Sphærola, æ; f. *a little globe, a ball*

or bowling stone. * Sphærolæ pre-

catoria, *beads.* * Sphærola bom-

bardica, *a bullet.*

Sphagia, *an island of Peloponnesus.*

Sphagites, *a promontory of Scythia.*

Sphagitides, *two great veins on each*

side of the throat.

Sphecya, *Cyprus anciently so called;*

also a city of Eubœa.

Sphærius, *the 16th king of Assyria.*

Sphincter, cris; m. *the round muscle*

of the straight gut.

Sphinx, ngis; f. *a kind of baboon, a*

monster near Thebes, destroying all

that could not unfold her riddle;

but when Œdipus did it, she broke

her own neck.

Sphingium, ii; n. *a monkey.*

Sphondilium, ii; n. *cow-parsnip.*

Sphragis, idis; f. *a green stone; also*

a kind of the best vermillion.

+ Sphragitides, *a drying plaster.*

SPICA, æ; f. [σπῆχυς] *an ear of*

corn, a clove of garlick, and a

bright star on the left hand of Virgo.

* Spacia giliffa, *saffron.* * Spica

nardi, *lavender-spike.* * Spica mu-

tica, *a barblest ear.*

Spicata, æ; f. *water-spike.*

Spicatum, i; n. *spikenard, oil of*

spike.

Spicatus, a, um; adj. *eared, picked.*

Spiceus, a, um; *of the ears of corn.*

Spicifer, era, um; adj. *bearing or*

having ears of corn.

Spicilegium, ii; n. *gleaning of corn.*

* Spicilegium facere, *to glean.*

Spicilegus, i; m. *a gleaner.*

Spico, are; *to put forth ears, to make*

picket at the end.

Spicula, æ; f. *a dart.*

Spiculæ, arum; f. *cracknels.*

Spiculator, oris; m. *a serjeant, an*

halbert-man, a marshal, execu-

tioner.

Spicūlum, i; n. a short spear or javelin, an arrow-head, a sting, a spade in cards, a bee's sting.

Spiculus, a Roman fencer, to whom they erected a statue.

+ Spicus, } an ear of corn.

+ Spicum, i, }

+ Spilabra, æ; f. white-thorn.

+ Spilumene, es; a fluttish woman.

Spina, a city of Insurbria, and other places.

SPINA, æ; f. [à spica, vel à σπῆν cuncus] a thorn, the back-bone, a sting, a difficulty, a rough or hard matter. * Spina sacra, the rump. * Spina infectoria, buck-thorn. * Spina peregrina, globe-thistle.

Spinacia, æ; f. the herb spinage.

Spinālis, e; adj. 3 art. of the thine or back-bone.

Spinambri, a people of Greece.

Spinates, a king of Egypt.

+ Spincolum, i; n. a floc.

Spineticum, one of the mouths of Padus.

Spinētum, i; n. a bush, hedge, or thicket of thorns.

Spineus, a, um; adj. made of thorns.

Spinifer, } a, um; adj. bearing

Spiniger, } thorns.

Spinigena, æ; c. bred of thorns.

+ Spinivinetum, i; n. the goosberry or barberry-tree.

+ Spinōsitas, ātis; f. thorniness.

Spinōsus, a, um; adj. thorny, full of thorns, difficult, crabbed.

Spintharus, a famous architect at Corinth, who built the temple at Delphos.

Spinther, } ēris; n. a clasp, buckle,

Spinter, } bracelet.

Spinther, a Roman actor.

+ Spintherulum, i; n. a little clasp.

+ Spintriæ, arum; authors of new and unnatural lusts.

+ Spinturnicium, ii; n. an ill-favoured woman.

Spinturnix, icis; f. [à ἐπινθήρ scintilla, & οὐρί avis] an unlucky bird foretelling misfortune.

Spinu, indecl. a floc-tree. See spinus.

Spinula, æ; f. a little thorn, a pin.

Spinularium, ii; n. a pin-case.

+ Spinularius, ii; m. a pin-maker.

+ Spinulentia, æ; f. prickliness.

Spinulentus, a, um; thorny.

Spinus, i; f. [à spina] a floc or bul-lace-tree.

Spinus, i; m. a finch or fiskin.

Spio, the name of a sea nymph.

Spionia, æ; f. a kind of vine.

Spira, a famous city in Germany, called also Nemetum.

Spira, æ; f. [Circulus] a circle, a chain, a cracknel, a ring of people, the round winding of a serpent, a coil of a rope, a hat-band; also the bo's of a cracknel, a pillar.

Spirābilis, e; adj. 3 art. whereby we breathe and live.

Spirāculum, i; n. a breathing-hole.

Spiræum, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

Spiræus, a, um; flexible, pliant.

Spirāmen, inis; f. a vent or breathing-hole. * Spiramina naris, the nostrils.

Spirāmentum, i; neut. a pore, vent, issue, a breathing-place or time, the tunnel of a chimney.

Spirans, ntis; part. of spiro; breathing, panting. * Signa spirantia, images to the life.

+ Spiratio, ōnis; f. a breathing.

Spirātor, ōris; m. a breather.

Spiridion, a rustic bishop of Cyprus, said to work many miracles.

Spirillum, i; n. [à spira] a goat's beard.

Spiritālis, } e; adj. 3 art. spiri-

Spiritualis, } tual, frighly, of the

+ Spirituālitās, ātis; f. spirituality.

Spiritualitēr; adv. spiritually.

+ Spirituosus, a, um; full of spirits.

Spiritus, ūs; m. Cic. a spirit, the breath, life, soul, courage, bold-

ness; also the wind. * Teter spi-

ritus, a sinking smell. * Uno spi-

ritu, in a breath. * Otioium du-

cere spiritum, to live quietly. * Spi-

ritum gravem reddit tibia, the pipe

makes a harsh sound. * Ingentis

spiritus, of an undaunted magnani-

mity.

SPIRO, arc, [σπείρω, φυσάω] to

breathe, to blow, to pant. * Spi-

rare ad tribunatum, greedily to de-

sire the tribuneship.

Spirula, æ; f. a little circle, the base

of a pillar.

Spissamentum, i; n. a thickening or

stuffing, the stopping or bung of a

vessel.

Spissatio, ōnis; f. a thickening.

+ Spissator, ōris; m. a thickener.

Spissatus, a, um; adj. thickened.

Spissē, ius; adv. thickly, slowly. *

Spissē atque vix, with much ado.

Spissesco, ēre; to grow thick.

+ Spissigradior, di; to go thick.

Spissigradus, a, um; adj. going thick

or slowly.

Spissitas, ātis; } f. thickness, gross-

Spissitudo, inis; } ness, clammine's.

Spisso, arc; to thicken or make thick,

to strengthen. * Spissat corpus aqu-

ilo, the north-wind stops the pores.

SPISSUS, a, um; adj. [à σπῆδης am-

plus, vel σπῆδης densatus] thick,

hard, clammy, gross, close together,

slow. * Spissum opus, a tedious

work. * Theatra ipissa, theatres

throng'd with beholders.

Spithama, æ; f. a span.

Spithamæus, a, um; of a span.

SPLEN, ēnis; m. [σπλήν] the spleen

or milt.

Splendens, ntis; shining, famous.

SPLEND-EO, ēre; n. [σπλέω, vel

σπληνός cinis ignitus] to glisten, shine,

be famous or beautiful.

Splendescō, ēre; n. to wax glistening

or shining.

Splendidē; adv. brightly, clearly.

Splendidō, arc; to make bright.

Splendidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat

brave and fine.

Splendidus, a, um; adj. shining, gli-

stening, bright, famous, beautiful, e-

loquent. * Splendidum dicendi ge-

nus, a lofty style.

Splendor, ōris; m. light, bright-

ness, glistening, glory, honour. *

Verborum splendor, the elegance of

words.

Splēnēticus, a, um; adj. troubled

with the spleen.

Splēniatus, a, um; adj. plaiſtered for

the spleen, patched.

Splēnicus, a, um; of the spleen.

Splēnium, ii; n. a long plaiſter for

the spleen; also any black patch;

also spleen-wort.

Splēnōsus, a, um; adj. full of spleen,

of a great spleen, spleenatic.

Spodium, ii; n. sooty dregs of dross in

melting of brass.

Spoletium, a city of Umbria.

Spoletanus, } a, um; adj. of Spole-

Spoletinus, } tium.

+ Spolianus, i; m. he that receives

the spoil, or stolen goods.

Spoliarium, ii; n. a place where

robbery is committed; also a tyre-

ing-room to a stage; the place where

people undressed themselves before they

went into the bath.

Spoliatio, ōnis; f. a spoiling, rob-

bing.

Spollator, ōris; m. } a spoiler, rob-

Spoliatrix, icis; f. } ber.

+ Spoliatorium, ii; the place where

spoils are taken or laid.

Spoliatus, a, um; part. of spolio;

robbed, deprived.

Spolio, arc; act. to rob or spoil, be-

reave, disarm. * Spoliare vitem

pampinis, to prune off the branches

from the vines.

SPOLIUM, ii; n. [σπῦλον] spoil,

booty, pillage, the skin of a beast.

* Opima spolia, when one general

spoils another.

SPONDA, æ; f. [à σπένδω libo, vel

Heb. saphan textit] a bedsted, or

bed-side, that side where the man

lay.

Spondæus, } æi; m. a spondee, a foot

Spondæus, } of two long syllables.

Spondalium, } ii; n. an hymn used

Spondaulium, } in sacrifices.

Spondaulæ, arum; m. organ-players,

or waits.

SPON-DEO, di, sum, dēre; [à σπέν-

δῆν spondus] to promise freely, to be

surety, or undertake for another's per-

formance, to engage, or assure the

truth of a thing, to betroth, to espouse.

Spondeum, ci; n. a vessel used in

sacrifices.

Spondiacus, a, um; of a spondee.

Spondialia; n. poems in spondaic or

trojaic verse.

Spondilis, is; f. a kind of servant.

Spondylium, ii; n. cow-parasit.

Spondylus, i; m. a joint in the back-

bone, the spondils; also brass coun-

ters. * Spondylus ostreorum, the

flesh of oysters.

+ Spongiator, ōris; m. he that gets

or uses sponges.

SPONGIA, æ; f. [σπῆγγες] a sponge;

also the root of sparage.

+ Spongio, arc; to wipe with a

sponge.

Spongiola, æ; f. a little sponge; also

a mushroom, and a spongy ball

growing in sweet-briar.

Spongiolus, a, um; adj. spongy, like

a sponge.

Spongites, æ; m. a stone found in a

sponge, or like a sponge.

+ Spons, subst. inuitat. in nom.

willingly, of one's own accord, of

one's self, or without any help.

Sponsa, æ; f. [à spondeo] a

bride.

Sponsalia, orum; n. the espousing or

betrothing before full marriage.

Sponsalis, e; adj. } of marriage,

Sponsalitus, a, um; } or a pro-

mise.

Sponsio, ōnis; f. a promise, or pro-

miting, a wager; also the stock in

cards. * Sponsionem augere, to

vie.

Sponso, arc; act. to betroth, contract.

Sponsor, ōris; m. Cic. a surety, he

that promises for another, he that be-

troths.

Sponsum, i; neut. } a promising, a
Sponsus, us; } betrothing, a
wager.
Sponsus, a, um; part. of spondeo,
promised, betrothed.
Sponsus, i; m. a bridegroom, a spouse,
also a suitor.
Spontalis, e; willing, voluntary.
Spontaneus, a, um; adj. free, of one's
self.
Sponte, f. abl. [ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ] of one's
self. * Sponte meâ, of my own
accord, or my own free-will. * Ar-
bor suæ spontis, growing natu-
rally.
Spontè, adv. willingly, of one's own
accord, choice, freely.
Sporades, certain islands of Carpa-
thia scattered up and down.
Sporta, æ; f. [σπορτί] a basket or
pannier.
† Sportarius, a, um; of a basket.
Sportella, æ; f. a little basket.
† Sportellarius, ii; m. a basket-
bearer.
Sportula, æ; f. Juv. a little basket;
also an alms, meat or money given
to the poor, a lawyer's fee, a gra-
tuity.
Sporus, a young man whom Nero en-
deavoured to turn into a woman,
calling him Sabina and Poppæa.
Spretio, ònis; f. a despising, slight-
ing, &c.
Spretor, oris; m. a despiiser, slight-
er.
Spretus, a, um; part. of spernor, de-
spised, disdaind.
Spuma, æ; f. [ἀ σπῦ] foam, froth,
or scum; also soap. * Agere spu-
mas, to foam.
Spumabundus, a, um; adj. foaming
much.
† Spumatio, ònis; f. a foaming, or
taking off the foam.
Spumatorium, ii; n. a scummer.
Spumatus, us; m. a foaming, or cast-
ing off foam.
Spumatus, a, um; formed, smeared
with foam.
Spumescio, ère, to grow foamy.
Spumeus, a, um; adj. foamy, or full
of foam. * Spumeus color, a white
colour like foam.
Spumidus, a, um; foamy, frothy.
Spumifer, } a, um; casting out
Spumiger, } foam or froth.
Spumo, are; to foam or froth.
Spumolus, a, um; adj. full of foam,
froth, or scum.
Spuo, ui, utum, ère, [σπύω, ἀ σονο]
to spit, spit upon.
† Spurcamen, inis; n. filthiness.
Spurcè; adv. uncleanly, filthy, dir-
tily, bloodily. * Spurcè in aliquem
dicere, to bespatter a person.
Spurcidicus, a, um; adj. speaking fil-
thily or dishonestly.
Spurcificus, a, um; adj. doing any
filthy or dishonest thing.
Spurcitia, æ; } f. filthiness, un-
Spurcicies, ei, } cleanness. * Spur-
citia luum, swine's dung.
Spurco, are, to defile, make filthy.
Spurcus, a, um; [Πυρραπ] fil-
thy, dishonest, unclean, bloody,
barren. * Jactari tempestate spur-
cissimâ, to be tossed with a most ve-
hement and rough tempest. * Spur-
cum vinum, wine mixed with
water.
Spurius, a, um; adj. [ἀ σπύρις se-
men] spurious, counterfeit, suppo-
sitious, base-born.

Spurius, ii; m. a bastard; also the
name of several men.
Spütamen, inis; n. spittle.
Sputatilis, a, um; to be spit at.
Sputator, oris; m. a frequent spit-
ter.
Spüto, are, to spit often.
Sputum, i; n. spittle.
Sputus, us; m. a spitting.

S ante Q.

Squalens, tis, filthy, debauched. * Tu-
nica auro squalens, a coat of mail
with golden scales. * Squalentia
tela venenis, envenomed arrows.
Squalentia, æ; f. filthiness.
Squal-eo, ère; neut. ἀσχαλέω, vel ab
ἀσχαλέω doleo] to be sullish, fil-
thy, or out of fashion for want of
dressing; to be in mourning or full
of weeds.
Squalidè; adv. filthily, unhandsome-
ly.
Squaliditas, atis, f. filthiness.
Squalidus, } a, um; adj. filthy, foul,
Squalidus, } sullish, lean, unplea-
sant, rough.
Squalor, oris; m. Ovid. sullishness,
filthiness, deformity, a mourning
condition.
Squalus, i; m. [qu. squalidus] a ray
or skate.
† Squalus, a, um; filthy, foul.
Squama, æ; f. [ἀ σκάβ] the scale
of a fish or beast, the little plates
in a coat of mail. * Squama in
oculis, the cataract.
Squamatum; adv. like scales.
Squamatus, a, um; adj. scaly.
Squameæ, arum; f. the scales of the
skull about the ears.
† Squamesco, ère; to scale.
Squameus, a, um; adj. scaly.
Squamiger, a, um; having scales.
† Squamo, are, to scale or bark.
Squamosus, a, um; adj. full of scales.
* Squamosum pecus, fish.
† Squarra, æ; f. scurfiness, rough-
ness.
Squarrosus, a, um; scurfy, rough.
Squatina, æ; f. [ἀ σκῶνα vel squa-
lor] a skate, thornback, (fish.)
Squatus, i; m. a skate, (fish.)
Squilla, æ; f. [σκιλλα] a sea leek.
* Squilla gibba, a shrimp or prawn.
Squinanthus, i; m. [σκινανθος] the
squinant or sweet-rush.
† Squinantia, æ; f. the squinancy.

S ante T.

St! interject. [ἀ sono, vel ab Heb.
shathak siluit] st! be quiet, peace.
Stabiaz, a city of Campania.
Stabilimen, inis, } n. a stabilising
Stabilimentum, i. } or strengthen-
ing, a stay or prop.
Stabil-io, ire; act. to strengthen,
make stable or steadfast.
Stabilis, e; adj. [ἀ στο] stable, firm,
sure. * Mala stabilia, firm apples,
not windfalls.
Stabilitas, atis; f. steadfastness, firm-
ness, stability.
Stabilans, tis, abiding, resting.
Stabulariz mulieres, women that keep
viatualing houses.
Stabularius, ii; m. an ofler, or inn-
keeper, a keeper of cattle in stalls.
Stabulatio, ònis; f. a stabling or stall-
ing of beasts, a place for folding of
cattle.

Stabulo, are; act. to put into a stable;
also to stand in a stable.
Stabulor, ari; pass. to be set up into
a stable.
Stabulum, i; n. [ἀ στο] a stable, stall,
a cattle-house; also a place of re-
fuge, a resting-place, hive, or honey-
comb; also sews. * Stabula avia,
birds-nests.
Stachir, a river of Libya interior.
Stachys, yos; m. wild corn, base-here-
bround.
Stacte, ès; f. the juice or oil that
sweats out of cinnamon or myrrh,
being lanced.
Stacteus, a, um; of the oil of myrrh.
Stadia, an ancient name of Rhodes.
Stadiälis, e; adj. of a furlong.
Stadiodromus, i; m. a race, or
racer.
† Stadiolum, i; n. a little race.
Stadisis, a town in Ethiopia, where
Nilus falls with such noise, that he
makes the inhabitants deaf.
Stadium, ii; n. [στανδιον] a race for
men or horses, a furlong.
Stagira, } a town in Macedonia,
Stantyrä, } the country of Aristotle,
called from thence Stagiritä.
Stagnans, tis, standing still.
Stagno, are; neut. Liv. to stand as
water in a pond, not to flow. * A-
gri stagnant, or stagnantur, the
grounds stand with water. * Ty-
beris plana urbis stagnaverat, Ty-
ber had drowned the low places of
the city.
Stagnum, i; n. [ἀ στο] a pond, pool,
or standing-water; also the sea or
ocean.
Stagonias, frankincense suffered to issue
forth to the full.
Stalagmium, ii; n. an ear-ring.
Stalagmus, i; m. the purest snow-
makers black; also an ear-ring
hanging like a drop of water.
Staliochanus, an haven of Gallia
Narbonensis.
Stämen, inis; n. [ἀ στο] cloth in the
loom or frame, thread or yarn,
threads about herbs, the grain of
wood, a string (in music.)
Stamena, a city of the Chalybes.
† Stamina, um; n. upright timber
on the inside.
† Staminarius, ii; m. a spinner.
Stämineus, a, um; adj. of thread.
* Staminea vena, a grain of wood
like a web of cloth.
Stampe, Estampes in Gallia Celtica.
Stanacum, a city of Noricum.
Stannarius, a, um; adj. of tin-work.
Stannarius, ii; m. a tin-man, or pew-
terer.
Stanneus, a, um; of pewter or tin.
Stanno, are; to cover with tin.
Stannum, i; neut. [ἀ στανω fluo,
στένω] durus] tin or pewter.
Stanos, a city of Macedonia.
Stans, tis; part. of sto, standing
quiet.
Stao, a river of Media.
Stäpes, èdis; m. a stirrup.
Staphis, idis; f. a slaves-acre, or lie-
bane.
Staphoides, the boat-like bone next
to the ankle, on the inside of the
foot.
Stäphyle, ès; f. the white vine.
Staphylinus, i; m. wild parsnip or
carrot.
Staphylodendros, bladder-nut.
Staphylus, the son of Silenus or
Stilethus,

Stilethus, who first mixed wine and water together; also an historian, who wrote of Thessaly, and other things.
Staseas, a Platonick philosopher of Naples.
Stasicles, an artist of Alexandria, in favour with Alexander.
Stasis, a city of Persia.
Statarius, a, um; adj. firm, sure, not easily moved. * **Pugna stataria**, fighting at hand-blows, or push of pike. * **Stataria comœdia**, a comedy that has taken very well.
Statellates, } a people of Liguria.
Statellenses, }
STATER, **cris**; m. [**στατήρ**, a Grecian coin weighing half an ounce, in value about half a crown. * **Stater aureus**, about 17 shillings.
Statera, æ; f. [**σταθμός**] a goldsmith's ballance, a ballance whose beam is unequally divided by the handle.
Staterius, a Roman in Cicero's time, condemned for his foul reproachful language.
Stathmus, i; m. a station, standing, or resting-place.
Statice, **es**; f. the art of weighing in scales; also the herb feather-thrift.
Staticulum, i; n. a kind of chariot, a horse-lister, a statue, a stirrup.
Staticulus, i; m. a brawl, or pace in dancing.
Staticus, a, um; adj. of weighing, standing, or causing to stand.
Statilica, a long-liv'd woman in Seneca.
Statilius, } guardian gods.
Statanus, }
Statim; adv. [**à sto**] presently out of hand. * **Statim ut**, statim atque, as soon as ever.
Statim, constantly, firmly.
Statina, an island and waters in Campania, which happened by an earthquake.
Statio, **onis**, f. Liv. a station, bidding-place, a staying, an harbour for ships; also the centry or guard. * In **statione esse**, to be upon the watch. * **Prima statione** the accpoint, * **Comas in statione ponere**, to lay every hair in its proper place.
Stationalis, belonging to a station or abiding. * **Stationales** [milites] soldiers upon their watch, or lying in garriens. * **Stationales stellæ**, stars that appeared first at the rising and setting of the sun.
Stationarius, a, um; adj. upon the watch or in garriens.
Stationarius, ii; m. a sentinel, a stationer.
Stativa, **orum**; n. Liv. a fort or camp pitched, the leaguer of an army encamped.
† Statiuncula, æ; f. a resting-place.
Stativus, a, um; adj. of a fort, garriens, camp, or leaguer.
Statius, a comical poet called Cæcilius.
Statius Papinius, a noted poet under Domitian, he writ the Thebais, &c.
Statones, a people of Hetruria, who had good wine called Statoniense.
Stator, a name of Jupiter, to whom Romulus built a temple, because, calling upon him, his men rallied after they were put to flight by the Samnites.
Stator, **oris**, m. [**à sto**] a sergeant

or pursevant. * **Statores**, a standing watch.
Statua, æ; f. [**à sto**] a statue, an image of wood, stone, &c.
Statuaria, æ; f. the art of casting images.
Statuarium, ii; n. a rood-loft, or place where images stand.
Statuarius, a, um; adj. of carving or casting images.
Statuarius, ii; m. a carver, caster of images or statues.
† Statula, æ; f. a little image.
Statumen, **inis**; n. a post or prop. * **Statumina navium**, the foot-oaks of ships.
Statuminatus, a, um; under-prepped.
Statumino, **are**, to under-prop, shore up.
Statuo, **ui**, **utum**, **ere**; act. to set up, erect, appoint, ordain, to resolve. * **De se statuere**, to kill himself before he be condemned. * **Statuere apud animum**, to determine with one's self. * **Statuere statuam alicui**, to erect one a monument. * **Statuere capite aliquem in terram**, to dash one's head against the ground.
Statūra, æ; f. stature, proportion.
† Statūrdius, a, um; adj. very tall.
† Statūrus, a, um; adj. about to appoint.
Status, a, um; adj. firm, stable, standing, sure, appointed, present. * **Status dies**, a set-day. * **Stata sacra**, unmoveable feasts. * **Stata forma**, a well proportioned form. * **Si statum non esset**, if they appeared not.
Status, **us**, m; a state, condition, habit, gesture, constitution. * **Status causæ**, the main point in a cause. * **Status cœli**, the temper of the air. * **Status vitæ**, a course of life. * **Convertere de statu**, to discompose.
Statutum, i, n. a statute, an ordinance.
Statutus, a, um; part. of statuor, appointed, ordained; also big of stature, set up.
Staryelli, a people of Liguria.
Staveni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
Staveni, a people of Asia.
Stauri, a people about the Hyrcanian sea.
Scatites, æ; m. a precious stone like talloir.
Steatoma, **atis**; n. a kind of imposthume containing matter like talloir.
Stēga, æ; f. a deck in a ship, a story in building.
† Stegnus, a, um; adj. sound, firm, bound; also lean.
Stela, æ; f. a square or flat sided pillar, with an inscription for a monument.
Stelæ, a city of Crete.
Stelennus, a king of the Argives, whom Danaus expelled.
Stelis, mistress of the fir-tree.
STELLA, æ; f. [**ἀστὴρ** vel **ἀστὴρ** splendens] a star, an asterisk, a star-fish. * **Stella crinita**, a comet. * **Stella diurna**, the morning star. * **Stella leguminosa** birds-foot. * **Septem stellæ**, Charles's wain.
Stella Aruncius, a very ingenious poet of Padua.
Front stellans, a face full of red pimples.

Stellaria, æ; f. star-wort.
Stellaris, e; adj. 3 art. starry.
Stellates ager, or campus, a very fruitful place in Campania.
Stellario, **onis**; f. a blasting.
Stellatura, æ; f. an allowance of vituals instead of money.
Stellatus, a, um; adj. starry. * **Stellatus Argus**, Argus with his hundred eyes shining like so many stars.
Stellifer, } a, um; adj. starry and
Stelliger, } bearing stars.
† Stellimicans, **is**; shining with stars.
Stellio, **onis**, f. [**à stella**] an evel, a creature like a lizard with the back spotted, and, as it were, beset with stars; also a Tarantula.
Stellionatus, **us**; m. consenage in selling, or merchandize.
Stello, **are**, to twinkle or glister like a star; also to envy.
Stellula, æ; f. a little star.
Stemina, **atis**, n. a crown or badge of honour, the lineage of ancestors, noble birth or pedigree; also a noble act or prowd, the images of our ancestors, which the Romans placed in their porches, and carried in pomp at the funeral of any of their family.
Stene deire, an island in the gulph of Arabia.
Stentor, **oris**; m. a Grecian whose voice was louder than fifty men's together.
Stenyclerus, a city of Messenia.
Stephanitæ vites, vines tyed to the props made like a crown.
Stephanoplocos, a garland-maker.
Stephanopolis, a city of Transylvania, called by the Germans, Cronstadt, and by the Hungarians, Braslaw.
Stephanopolis; f. a woman that sells garlands.
Stephanus, i; m. a garland or crown.
Stephanus, i; m. Stephen, the name of the first martyr, and of other men.
Stercorarium, ii; n. a dung-hill.
Stercorarius, a, um; belonging to carrying out dung.
Stercoratio, **onis**; f. a dunging.
Stercoratus, a, um; adj. dunged.
Stercoreus, a, um; adj. dirty.
Stercoro, **are**, to dung the ground.
Stercorolus, a, um; adj. full of dung, growing in dung-hills.
Sterculinum, i; n. a dung-hill.
STERCUS, **oris**; n. [**σῆμρ**, **σῆμρ** dung. compost, drofs.
Stercutius, Saturn so called, because he first found out the dunging of ground.
Steriometria, æ; f. the measuring of solid things.
Steteontium, the city Cassel in Germany.
Sterileico, **ere**, to grow barren.
STERILIS, e; adj. **στέρης**, vel **ἀστερῆς** privo] barren, unfruitful.
 * **Sterilis vacca**, a farrow cow.
 * **Sterilis manus**, an empty hand.
 * **Sterilis pecunia**, money lying unimproved. * **Pax sterilis**, a peace of which there comes no profit or advantage.
Sterilitas, **atis**; f. barrenness, emptiness. * **Sterilitas annonæ**, scarcity of vituals.
Stérilliter; adv. barrenly, emptily.
Sternax, **gen. acis**; adj. 3 art. thron-

ing down. *Sternax equus, a high-mettled fiery jade, a charging horse.
 † Sternitatio, ōnis f. brightness.
 STERNO, stravi, stratum, ēre; act. Liv. [σταννέω] to lay on the ground, to spread, to go to rest, smooth, to stay, abate, pave, kill. * Sternere muros, to level walls. * Sternere equum, to saddle and make ready a horse. * Sternere mensam, to lay the cloth. * Sternere se somno, to lay themselves down to sleep.
 Sternon, } the breast-bone, g.
 Sternum, i; n. }
 STERNUO, ui, utum, ēre; neut. [πτάρω, πτάρυναι à sono] to sneeze.
 Sternumentaria, æ; f. sneezing-wort.
 Sternutamentum, i; n. } sneezing,
 Sternutatio, ōnis; f. } sneezing-powder.
 Sternutatorius, a, um; adj. of or for sneezing. * Medicamentum sternutatorium, sneezing-powder.
 Sternuto, arc, to sneeze often, much, or hard.
 Sterope, the daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.
 Stēropes, one of Vulcan's servants.
 Sterquilinum, ii; n. a dunghill; also a stinking knave.
 Sterrogonia, æ; f. Arabian frankincense.
 STERTO, ēre; [πέρχω, à sono] to snort or snore.
 Stetharus, a mountain of Molossia.
 Stethicorius, a, um; adj. belonging to the poet Stethichorus.
 Stethichorus, a lyric poet of Hymera in Sicily.
 Stethilia, a beautiful woman, who caused the strife between Aristides and Themistocles, being both in love with her.
 Stethimbrotus, a Theban captain, put to death by his father Epaminondas, for fighting the Lacedemonians without order, although he gained the victory.
 Stetium, the city Stetin in Pomerania.
 Sthenelus, a Grecian captain, one of those shut up in the Trojan horse; also the son of Perseus, and others.
 Stheneleus, a, um; of Sthenelus.
 Sthenobœa, the wife of Proetus, who, receiving a repulse from Bel-lepheron, accused him falsely to her husband.
 Sthenyo, the daughter of Phorcus, and sister to Medusa.
 Stibadium, ii; n. a cushion of herbs, rushes, or leaves, to sit at meat on, a garden-bed.
 Stibinus, a, um; adj. of Stibium.
 Stibium, ii; n. [στίβις] antimony, or black-lead.
 † Stica, æ; f. a clove of garlick.
 Sticte, ēs; Patch, a dog's name.
 Stigma, ūtis; neut. a brand, a mark with an hot iron, disgrace, infamy, reproach.
 Stigmatias, æ; f. a brand; also a branded rogue.
 Stigmaticus, a, um; branded.
 † Stigmo, arc; to brand, mark.
 Stigmosus, a, um; adj. having been several times burnt in the hand or shoulder.
 † Stigo, arc; to prick forward.
 Stilbe, a nymph who bore Lapitha to Apollo.

Stilbon, the star Mercury.
 Stilico, the father-in-law of Honorius and governor of the West.
 STILLA, æ; f. [σταλάγμος, vel à stilia] a drop.
 Stillarium, ii; n. a penthouse; also over-measure.
 Stillatim, by drops.
 Stillatio, ōnis; f. } a dropping.
 Stillatus, ūs; m. }
 Stillatitius, a, um; adj. dropping.
 Stillatus, a, um; dropped.
 Stillicidium, i; n. [à stilla & cado] the dropping of the house-eaves, a sink or gutter. * Stillicidium urinæ, the strangury.
 Stillo, arc; neut. & act. to drop, to tell privately.
 Stillula, æ; f. a little drop.
 Stilpæ, a city of Sicily.
 Stilpo, a philosopher of Megara, naturally given to wine and women, yet never known debauched by either.
 † Stilus, i; m. a style or manner of writing; a bodkin.
 Stimichon, a shepherd in Virgil.
 Stimulatio, ōnis; f. a pricking and stirring forward.
 Stimulātor, ōris; m. } a provoker, in-
 Stimulatrix, icis; f. } cense.
 Stimulatus, a, um; adj. provoked, incensed.
 Stimulatus, ūs; m. a moving, or putting forward.
 Stimulus, a, um; adj. pricking or stinging. * Supplicium stimuleum, a pricking with a goad.
 Stimulo, arc; act. to prick forward, encourage, torment, grieve.
 STIMULUS, i; m. [στίλβω pungo] a sting, prick, a goad, an incentive or provocation. * Admo-vere alicui stimulos, to prick forward, incite.
 † Stingo, } xi, ūm, ēre; [στίλβω]
 Stinguo, } to quench or put out fire.
 Stipatio, ōnis; f. an accompanying, enviroing, or guarding about.
 Stipator, ōris; m. a stopper of chinks, a stower of goods in a ship; also one of the life-guard.
 Stipatus, a, um; stopped, stowed, enviroined, guarded.
 Stipendialis, e; adj. of wages, tax-
 Stipendiarium, ii; neut. a toll, or tribute.
 Stipendiarius, a, um; adj. paying tribute, or receiving wages.
 Stipendiarius, ii; m. an hireling or tributary.
 Stipendior, to be hired, to take wages.
 Stipendiōsus, a, um; adj. having often served for wages, having served many campaigns.
 Stipendium, ii; n. Liv. [à stips & pendo] the wages of the servants or soldiers, tribute paid to the prince for maintaining of soldiers; also a campaign. * Militem stipendio obligare, to press soldiers. * Afficere, to give him up his pay. * Explere stipendia, to serve out the appointed years of warfare.
 STIPES, itis, m. [στυπες] a log set in the ground, a stock or stalk; also a fool or blockhead.
 STIPO, arc; act. [στυπνέω vel à στείνω calco] to stop chinks or clefts, to heap up together, to guard or compass about, to follow.

Stips, ipis, } f. [à stipo] money gi-
 Stipis, is, } ven to beggars, sol-
 diers wages, soldiers pay, hire, sa-
 lary. * Stipem conferre, to bring in profit.
 Stipticus, a, um; adj. styptic, bind-
 ing, drying, stopping.
 STIPULA, æ; f. [σταφυλή, σωμας] stubble, the stalk of corn; a pipe made of it.
 Stipularis, e; adj. of stubble. * Sti-
 pularis anser, a stubble goose.
 Stipulatio, ōnis; f. } a covenanting,
 Stipulatus, ūs, m. } a requiring,
 of conditions, a demanding of terms,
 a bargain.
 Stipulatiuncula, æ; f. a small bar-
 gain.
 Stipulātor, ōris; m. a covenanter
 with another under conditions and
 articles of agreement.
 Stipulor, ari, to covenant or bargain,
 to desire or request any thing of a-
 nother. * Stipulor abs te, I do de-
 sire, or am desired of thee. * Quan-
 tumvis stipulare, demand what
 terms you please.
 Stiria, a country of Illyricum or Sla-
 vonia, famous for its abundance of
 iron mines.
 STIRIA, æ; f. [σπάρη] an isle,
 a bimble hanging at the nose.
 † Stiricidium, ii; n. the droppings of
 the house-eaves.
 † Stirillum, i; n. a goat's beard.
 Stirpatus, a, um; adj. Plin. rooted,
 settled.
 Stirpesco, ēre; neut. to spring up, grow
 to a stem.
 Stirpitus, by the roots, utterly.
 † Stirpex, icis; a weeder; also a
 rooter up.
 Stirpo, arc; to root up; also to take
 root.
 STIRPS, pis; m. and f. Cic. Vir.
 sēlexes vel qu. sepeos nous fir-
 mus pes] the stock of a tree, race,
 lineage. * Stirps quæstionis, the
 bottom, ground, or foundation of a
 question. * Ima de stirpe recisus,
 stocked up.
 STIVA, æ; f. [à σίλα tero] the
 plough tail or handle.
 Stivarius, ii; m. he that holds the
 plough.
 Stlata, æ; f. [pro lata] a float, a
 kind of boat broader than long.
 † Stlatarium, ii; n. carriage in a
 broad hulk or boat.
 Stlarius, a, um; of a flat boat, go-
 ing to sea in a flat boat; also long
 and lingring.
 Stlarius, i; m. the master or maker
 of a flat boat; also a mocker or flat-
 terer.
 Stlembus, a, um; adj. heavy, slow.
 Stlōpus, } i; m. [à sono] the dif-
 Stloppus, } charge of wind gather-
 ed in the cheeks; also a pop-gun.
 STO, steti, statum, stare; n. [στω,
 ἵσται] to stand, abate, remain.
 * Sic stat sententia, I am so re-
 solved. * Ei magno stat, it costs
 him dear. * Per eum stetit, it was
 long of him. * Ab aliquo stare,
 to be of one's side. * Statur [à me]
 I stand here. * Stare promissis,
 to keep his promise. * Stare pro
 judicio erroris sui, obstinately to
 maintain his error. * Stare ani-
 mis, to be courageous. * Stat
 pulvere cælum, the air is dark-
 ened with dust. * Stetit fabula,
 the

the play took. * Stare in æquo alicui, not to be beneath him. * Neque adhuc stabat, nor was yet agreed on. * Ubi jus steterit, when the juice began to thicken.

Stoa, æ; f. a gallery walk, g.

Stobæus, an ancient author of choice Greek sentences, and two books of eclogues, one of physics, and the other of ethics.

Stobi, a city of Macedonia.

Stoborrum, a promontory of Africa Propria.

Stoebe, æs; f. knap-weed, g.

Stoechades, islands of Gallia Narbonensis, called also Ligustides.

Storchas, ædis; f. the herb sicchador, or French lavender.

Stoicæ, like a Stoick.

Stoici, the Stoick philosophers following Zeno, who held a fatal necessity, freedom in wise men from all passions, &c.

Stoicus, a, um; of a Stoick, Stoical.

Stoidis, an island in the Persian sea, rich in pearls.

Stola, æ; f. any loose garment, a woman's gown, a long robe, a priest's gown, a matron, g.

Stolatus, a, um; adj. clad with a long robe, shame-faced, honest. * Stolata mulier, a lady with a long train.

Stolidè; adv. foolishly, fondly.

Stoliditas, ætis; f. foolishness.

Stolidus, a, um; adj. [a stola vel stolo] foolish, fond, stupid. * Mihi stolido os sublavere, they wiped my mouth like a silly fellow as I was.

Stolo, ònis; m. [a στῆλας initto, vel Heb. shatbol plantavit] a shoot or young twig growing out of the stock; also a fool.

Stolo, ære, to cleath with a long robe.

Stolas, a city of Thrace.

Stonia, a marsh of Troas.

Stomacace, òs; f. the scurvy in the teeth, g.

Stomachabundus, a, um; adj. dogged, sullen, surly.

Stomachicus, a, um, sick in the stomach; also opening the stomach.

Stömächor, ari, to be angry or sullen, to bear a grudge. * Id mecum stomachabar, that was the reason why I was so vexed; why my anger was up.

Stömachosè, angrily, sullenly.

+ Stömachositas, ætis; f. anger.

Stömächofus, a, um, angry, wrathful, easily angry. * Literæ stomachofiores, a letter somewhat arguing anger.

STOMACHUS, i; m. [στόμαχος] the stomach, the meat-pipe; also anger, indignation, grudging. * Id non est tui stomachi, that does not please your palate. * Stomacho suo vivere, to live at his own pleasure, not to be controuled. * Mei stomachi hæc natura est, that is my temper and disposition. * Movere stomachum alicui, to make one angry.

Stomaticus, a, um; adj. g. having a sore or swelling in the mouth. * Medicamenta stomatica, medicines good for a sore mouth.

Stömōma, ætis; neut. g. scall; also the scales falling from brass in beating.

Stonia, a city of Cappadocia.

Störax, æcis; m. a sweet gum, g.

STOREA, æ; f. [a στρόπεω sterno] a

mat, or any covering spread on the ground.

+ Stōreo, are, to make mats.

+ Storeōla, æ; f. a little mat.

Storna, a city of India without Ganges.

Straba, æ; f. a squint-eyed woman.

STRABO, ònis; [στραβών] squint.

STRABUS, i; m. eyed, or goggle-eyed.

Strabo, a Stoick philosopher, born at Amasia in Pontus, who wrote seventeen books of geography dedicated to Tiberius Cæsar.

Strages, is; f. [a sterno] a great slaughter or killing of people. * Quas strages dedit? what havoc has he made. * Strages ædium, the overturning of houses.

Stragona, a city of Germany called Pohnavia.

Strāgula, æ; f. [a sterno] a covering of a bed, or any other thing, a carpet, horse-cloaths; also striped stuff for coverlids.

+ Strāgulātus, a, um; adj. of divers colours, striped.

Strāgulo, ære, to deck with divers colours.

+ Stragulus, i; m. a coverlid or carpet.

Strambæ, a city of Thrace.

Strāmen, inis; [a sterno] straw.

Stramentum, i; n. litter, stubble.

+ Strāmentitius, a, um; adj. of straw or litter. * Tectum stramentitium, a thitch'd house.

Strāmineus, a, um, of straw.

+ Stramonium, ii; n. thorn-apple.

+ Strangulatio, ònis; f. [a strangulatus] a strangling.

Strangulatus, ùs; m. ling or choaking. * Vulvæ strangulatus, the mother.

+ Strangulātus, a, um; strangled, choked.

STRANGULO, are; act. [στυγγαλῶ] to strangle, choke, stifle, stop the breath. * Strangulare divitias in area, to keep money hoarded up. * Strangulare voluptate, to surfeit in delights.

Strangulor, ari; pass. to be choaked or strangled, &c. * Prætor lactis hauritu strangulatus est, the mayor was choaked with a draught of milk; Plin.

Strangūria, æ; f. the strangury, or difficulty of making water, g.

Strapelini, a people of Apulia.

Strāta, orum; n. bed-cloaths.

Stratagēma, ætis; n. a stratagem, or witty slight in warfare, g.

Strategia, æ; f. a generalship, g.

Stratēgus, i; m. the general of an army, the master of a feast, g.

Stratia, a city of Arcadia.

Stratiōtes, is; m. a soldier; also the herb millesfolium, g.

Stratioticus, a, um, military, of war or soldiery, g.

Stratium, a city of Acarnania.

Stratius, one of Nestor's sons; also a surname of Jupiter in Caria.

Strato, a king of Sidon, who was about to kill himself that he might not fall into the Persians hands; but being afraid, his wife did it for him.

Stratoclia, a city of Asia by Bosphorus Cimmerius.

Stratones, a disciple of Isocrates, and several others.

Stratonia, a city of Macedonia, Caria, and Lydia.

Stratonice, the wife of Eumenes king of Pergamus, and mother of Attalus, who succeeded him.

Stratonicea, a city of Macedonia, called also Adrianopolis.

Stratonicus, a musician, who had in his school the nine Muses, Apollo, and two scholars. Also a very rich man, treasurer of Philip and Alexander, whose name passed into a proverb.

Stratonis insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.

Strator, òris; m. a quarry, or groom that saddles the horse.

Stratos, a city of Acarnania.

Strātum, i; n. a bed, couch, coverlid, horse-cloth, a paving or paved street.

* Surgere strato, to rise. * Strata viarum, causeys.

+ Stratumino, are, to pave.

Strātūra, æ; f. a paving, or pavement. * Stratura equorum, horse-furniture.

Strātus, a, um; part. of sternor, strewed, spread, paved, calmed. * Equus stratus, a horse ready saddled and bridled.

Strātus, ùs; m. a strewing.

Streblita, æ; f. a tart.

Streblitarius, ii; m. a pastry-cook.

Strena, a city of Crete.

STRENA, æ, f. [a σπῆν @ luxus] a new-years-gift.

+ Strēno, are, to give a new-years-gift.

+ Strēnōsus, a, um, full of new-years gifts.

Strēnuè; adv. valiantly, actively.

+ Strēnuositas, ætis; f. valianthness. See Strēnuositas.

Strenula, æ; f. a small new-years-gift.

Strēnuositas, ætis; f. manhood, valour.

STRENUUS, a, um; adj. nior, issimus, [σπῆνς, σπῆνν] strong, valiant, stout, active, nimble. * Strenua mors, quick and sudden death.

Strēpērus, a, um; adj. jarring, hoarse, noisy.

Strēpito, are, to mutter, or make a noise often.

Strēpitus, i, and ùs; m. a noise, muttering, rattling; also a train or retinue.

STREPO, ui, itum, ère, [σπῆνν ver-to, vel a sono] to make a noise, murmur, mutter, to ring.

Strepsa, a city of Macedonia.

Strepsicerotes, beasts half wild and half tame, g.

Stria, æ; f. [a stringo] a rebate, or small furrow made in stone or timber, a chamfering or channelling, rays or beams which are those plain spaces between the fluting.

Striātūra, æ; f. a channel or crease, either natural or in carved work.

Striatus, a, um; adj. creased, carved, channelled, jeclopped. * Striata frons, a wrinkled forehead.

STRIBLIGO, inis; f. [a σπῆν @ curvus] a solecism, improper speaking or writing.

Striblita, æ; f. a tart. See Scriblita.

Stricta, æ; f. a close coat.

Strictè, [a stringo] strictly, closely. * Strictim, [a stringo] to shave to the quick.

Strictivus, a, um; adj. gathered with the hand.

Strictor, òris; m. a gatherer, cropper.

† Strālorium, ii; n. a basket to gather fruit in.
 Strictura, æ; f. smiths dust, the sparks flying from hot iron.
 Strictus, a, um; part. of stringor, gathered, strained, freight, drawn, concise. * Strictæ mamillæ, breasts laid out, or bare.
 † Striculus, i; m. a stripling.
 Strideo, ēre; to make a noise, gnash.
 Strido, ēre; to grind the teeth.
 Stridon, a city of Upper Pannonia.
 Stridor, ōris; m. a crashing noise, a screaming, gnashing, grinding, or grating the teeth.
 Stridūle, adv. screamingly.
 Stridulus, a, um; adj. screaming, making a crashing noise.
 Striga, æ; f. [à stringo] a row of things laid in order, a long team or train of horses, an oblong figure; also a witch.
 Strigatus, a, um; adj. more long than broad.
 STRIGIL, ūlis; m. [στέγγίς, vel STRIGILIS, is; f. [à stringo] a curry-comb, a scraper to rub off the dirt in baths; also a channel in carved work, and a kind of allom, a kind of long vessel.
 † Strigilarius, ii; m. a maker of horse combs.
 Strigilatio, ōnis, f. a currying of horses.
 † Strigilator, ōris, m. he that currieth horses.
 Strigilicūla, æ; f. a little curry-comb or scraper.
 † Strigillo, āre, to strain, wring, press, to paint the face.
 † Strigilo, āre, to curry, rub down.
 Strigium, ii; n. [à stringo] a Spanish garment.
 Strigmentum, i, n. parings, scrapings, the dirt scraped off in the bath.
 Strigo, āre, [à stringo] to rest or breathe between whites.
 † Strigo, ōnis, m. a strong and well set man.
 Strigonium, a city of Hungary.
 Strigosus, a, um; adj. lean, lank, thin. * Orator strigosus, a barren empty orator.
 Strigulia, Chepstow in Wales, against Bristol.
 STRINGO, nxi, etum, ēre; act. [σπίνγω, σπινγίσω] to strain, bring, press, to strike, raze, or wound. * Stringere ensē, to draw a sword. * Olivas stringere, to strip olives. * Stringi gelu, to be frozen. * Stringere corpus, to scrape the body.
 Stringor, ōris; m. a slight touching, a chilling cold.
 Strio, āre; neut. [à stringo] to chamber or make long furrows in stone or timber. * Striant boves, the oxen make baulks.
 STRIX, ūgis, f. [σπινγίς] a scritch-owl, a hag bewitching children, a goblin; also fittings in a pillar. * Striges, weeds.
 † Strobilina resina, resin dropping from the pitch-tree or fir-tree.
 Strobilus, i, m. a pine-apple, an artichoke, a whirlwind.
 Strobos, a city of Lybia.
 Strobos, i; m. a tree of which perfumes are made, g.
 Stroe, a city of Macedonia.
 Strogola, a city of Lydia.
 Strōma, ūtis, n. a coverlet, curtains, hangings, g.
 Strombus, i; m. a sea shell fish,

having a king whom they follow, g.
 Strongyle, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, not far from Sicily; whose inhabitants could forget by the smoke what wind would blow three days after; whence Eolus, who reigned here, was called king of the winds; also an island in the Egean sea, called Naxos.
 Strongylum, a castle at Constantinople.
 Strongylus, a mountain of Carmania.
 Strophæ, æ; f. a shift, querk, a wile, fraudulent device; also a song to the harp, g.
 Strōphades, two islands in the Ionian sea, called also Plotæ.
 Strophas, ādis, g. a sudden turn or whirling.
 Stropharius, ii; m. he that makes garlands, or womens neck-cloths.
 Stropholum, i, n. a little chaplet or garret.
 Strophium, ii, n. [σπρόφιον] a neck-cloth or stomacher; also a garland or crown of flowers.
 Strophius, a king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.
 † Strophulus, i, m. red-gum, a distemper in children.
 Strophus, i, m. the belly-ach, wringing or griping of the belly; also a purse-string, g.
 Strophus, i, m. [σπρόφης] a priest's mitre; also the string of an oar, a belt.
 Stropus, i, m. a garland. See Strupus.
 Struclilis, e; adj. [à struo] built, or made up of divers parts.
 Struclio, ōnis, f. a building.
 Struclor, ōris, m. a builder, carpenter, or mason. * Struclor capillatūæ, a perriwig-maker. * Struclor annonæ, a caterer or purveyor. * Struclor mensæ, a sewer or carver.
 Struclorius, a, um; adj. of a builder or carver.
 Struclura, æ; f. a building, edifice, a setting things in order. * Struclura verborum, an orderly placing of words.
 Struclius, a, um; part. of struor, builded, set in order, compacted.
 † Struclula, æ, f. a little pile of wood.
 Strues, is, f. a wood-stack or pile, an heap; also a tale offered in beathen sacrifice.
 † Struix, icis, f. an heap, piling up. * Struices patinariz, dishes of meat heaped up.
 STRUMA, æ, f. [à ruma vel σπόμεν strumum, sc. gutturi] the king's evil, the scrotes, a wen, a swelling, a lump of flesh under the throat, the wattles or waddles.
 † Strumum, i, n. a medicine for the king's evil.
 STRUO, xi, etum, ēre; act. [à soperu iterno, vel soperu firmum reddo] to build, to pile, to set in order. * Struere aciem, to draw up an army. * Struere dolos, or insidias, to work treachery. * Struere consilia, to advise what course to take.
 Strupus, i, m. [Τροπός] a chap-Strupus, i, m. let for the heads of images in temples, the string of an oar.

Struthia, a city in Phrygia.
 Struthia mala, quince-pears, g.
 Struthio, ōnis, } an o-
 Struthio camelus, i; m. } stridge.
 Struthium, ii, n. fullers herb or weed, g.
 Strybia, an island of the Sporades.
 Strychnus, i, m. night-shade, or winter cherry, g.
 Stryme, an island in the Egean sea.
 Strymon, a river of Macedonia.
 Strymonius, a, um; adj. of Stry-
 Strymonicus, } mon.
 STUDEO, ēre; neut. [ἀσπουδω fe-
 flino] to study, to endeavour, fol-
 low diligently, to respect, to mind
 or attend. * Studere somno, to
 give one's self to sleep. * Novis
 rebus studere, to plot innovations
 on the state. * Qui te nec amat,
 nec studet tui, who neither loves
 you, nor respects you. * Studere
 homini, to take one's part. * Stu-
 dere hominem, to observe and hu-
 mour one. * Omnes mulieres æ-
 que student noluntque omnia, all
 women like and dislike the same
 things.
 Studetur [ab illis] imp. they endea-
 vour.
 Stūdiosē, adv. studiously, diligently,
 eagerly, laboriously, violently.
 Stūdiosus, a, um; adj. lor, istimus,
 studious, given to study, laborious,
 diligent, affectionate towards. *
 Nobilitatis studiosus, favouring the
 nobility.
 Stūdiū, ii, n. study, care, desire,
 diligence, eagerness, love, observance.
 * Studium partium, the earnest af-
 fection of parties engaged. * Æ-
 quē studium est adversari viris,
 they are as wantonly bent to cross
 and thwart their husbands. *
 Studium tuum erga me, the good-
 will and affection you bear towards
 me.
 Stūferus, i, m. [Belg.] a Dutch si-
 ver, a penny.
 Stūinus, a city of Liguria.
 Stūlpini, a people of Liburnia.
 Stūlū, adv. foolishly, fondly.
 Stūtiloquentia, æ; f. }
 Stūtiloquium, ii; m. } foolish talk.
 Stūtilōquus, a, um; adj. talking
 foolishly.
 Stūlitiā, æ; f. foolishness, folly.
 † Stūlitiū, a, um; adj. foolishly
 desiring to see what is not to be seen.
 Stūlulus, a, um; adj. silly, sottish.
 Stūltus, a, um; adj. lor, istimus, [à
 stolo vel stolidus] foolish, a fool. *
 Stūltorum omnia sunt plena, fools
 swear every where.
 Stūpa, æ; f. [σύνθη, σύνθη]
 Stūppa, } coarse flax, tow, hards,
 ockham.
 Stūpārius, a, um; adj. of or for dres-
 sing of tow. * Stūpārius malleus,
 a beetle to beat hemp.
 Stūpefacio, ēci, actum, ēre, to as-
 tonish, stun. * Dentes stupefacere,
 to set the teeth on edge.
 Stūpefactio, ōnis, f. an astonishing.
 Stūpefactor, ōris, m. an astonisher.
 Stūpefactus, a, um, astonished.
 Stūpeho, ieri; neut. pass. to be as-
 tonished or abashed, to be set on edge.
 * Vinum stupens, dead wine.
 STUPEO, ēre; neut. [θαύω vel ἰ-
 στυαί stipes] to be astonished, or
 amazed, to admire with astonish-
 ment. * Stupere rem aliquam, to be-
 hold

hold a thing with amazement.
 Stupesco, ēre, to become astonished.
 Stupeus, a, um; adj. made of hurds or tow, hempen. * Stupea vincula, ropes.
 Stupiditas, ātis; f. dulness, heaviness.
 Stupidus, a, um; adj. astonished, dull, senseless, blockish.
 Stupor, ōris; m. amazement, wonder, dulness, unsensibleness. * Stupor dentium, the teeth being set on edge.
 † Stuporatio, ōnis, f. an astonishing.
 Stuprātio, ōnis; f. a ravishing.
 Stuprator, ōris; m. a ravisher, a whore-master.
 Stuprātus, a, um; part. ravished.
 † Stuprē, dishonestly, shamefully.
 † Stuprisequestra, æ, f. a baud.
 Stupro, are, to deflower, ravish, commit adultery.
 Stuprōsus, a, um; adj. adulterous, whorish.
 STUPRUM, i; n. [σῶν tentigine laboro] a rape, adultery, whoredom, filthiness, shame, disgrace. * Stupri arbiter, a pimp.
 † Stipula, æ; f. a little tow or hurds.
 Stura, two rivers of Gallia Subalpina.
 Sturii, a people and city of Frisia.
 Sturio, ōnis, m. [à stiria] a surgeon.
 † Sturionarium, ii, n. a keg of surgeon.
 Sturium, an island of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Sturni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Sturnini, a people of Calabria.
 Sturninus, a, um, of or like a stare.
 STURNUS, i; m. [στῆρ] a stare or starling.
 Stygius, a, um, of the river Styx, or hell, infernal, devilish.
 Styllagium, a city of Tryphylia.
 Stylōbates, æ, m. the pedestal of a pillar, g.
 STYLUS, i, m. [στυλός] the pin of a table-book, a bodkin, a style or manner of writing; also a sharp peg of wood, and the stock or stem of a tree which puts up from the root a pillar. * Stylum vertere, to dash out what one had writ.
 Stymbara, a city of Greece.
 Stymma, ātis, n. the gross or thick matter of an ointment, the dregs remaining after straining, g.
 Stympha, a mountain of Epirus.
 Stymphalia, } a country of Macedo-
 Stymphalis, } nia.
 Stymphalis, a very high mountain in Peloponnesus in Arcadia.
 Stymphalis, } a lake and river of the
 Stymphalus, } Argives, from whence these birds are called Stymphalides, which are said to have been so big, that they shadowed the sunbeams, and washed Arcadia, till Hercules drove them away with the noise of a brazen rattle.
 Stypteria, æ, f. allom, g.
 Stypticus, a, um; adj. styptic, of a binding virtue, astringent.
 Styra, a city of Eubœa.
 Styracium, a mountain of Creet.
 Styracites, Apollo so called.
 Styrax, ācis, f. and m. the tree which yields the gum storax, g.
 Styrei, a people of Greece.
 Styx, ygis, a poisonous fountain of Ar-

cadia, feigned to be a river of hell, by which the gods swore.

S ante U.

Suada, æ, f. the goddess or power of persuasion.
 Suadēla, æ, f. a persuasion.
 SUADEO, si, sum, ēre; [à suavis] to persuade, counsel, put one upon any business. * Suadere legem, to move the people to make a law.
 Suadetur, folks persuade, imperf.
 Suagela, a city of Caria, where their kings were buried.
 † Sualternicum, ci, n. a kind of amber.
 Suamet, [à suus] of his own.
 Suana, a city of Hetruria.
 Suantes, } a people of Rhætia.
 Suantæ, }
 Suani, a people of Colchis abounding in gold.
 Suapte [à suus] of his or their own accord.
 Suardones, a people of Germany.
 † Suarium, ii, n. a hog-stie.
 † Suarius, a, um; [à suus] of swine.
 * Suarius negotiator, a pig jobber.
 Suarius, ii, m. a swine herd.
 Suasibilis, le; adj. which may be persuaded.
 Suasibiliter, adv. persuasively.
 Suasio, ōnis, f. } persuasion, an allure-
 Suasus, ūs, m } ing.
 Suasor, ōris, m. a persuader, a counsellor.
 Suasorius, a, um; adj. serving to persuade. * Suasorium genus causæ, an adhortatory state. * Suasoria [oratio] a persuasive.
 † Suasum, i, n. a smoky colour.
 † Suasus color; [φαιός, vel à suus] a natural dun, &c. a brown, fallow, tawny, or russet colour.
 Suatim, adv. like a sow or swine.
 Suavē, sweetly, pleasantly.
 Suaviatio, ōnis, f. a kissing.
 Suaviator, ōris, m. a kisser.
 Suavidicus, a, um, } adj. fair spoken,
 Suaviloquens, tis, } speaking sweet-
 Suaviloquus a, um, } ly or pleasant-
 ly, satiation.
 Suaviloquentia, æ, f. } fair and sweet
 Suaviloquium, ii, n, } speech.
 Suavio, are, } to kiss, to fall on the
 Suavior, ari, } neck.
 Suavio, ōnis, m. a wanton kisser, a sweet heart.
 Suaviolum, i, n. a little kiss or sweet heart.
 SUAVIS, e; [hδus] sweet, pleasant, acceptable to the smell, touch, or fancy. * Homo suavis, a man of delightful converse.
 Suāvitas, ātis, } f. sweetness, plea-
 Suavitus, inis, } sureness.
 Suaviter, sweetly, pleasantly.
 Suavium, ii, n. a kiss. * Meum suavium, my dear, my honey.
 SUB, præp. [ὕπὸ] under. * Sub Incem, about day-break. * Sub noctem, towards night. * Sub leges pacis, on articles of peace. * Sub jugum mitti, to be made to lay down their arms and pass through the gallows. * Sub conditione, upon condition. * Sub iudice, depending on the judge's hearing. * Sub nocte, in the night. * Sub templo, nigh the church. * Sub oculis, before the eyes. * Sub dio, in the open air. * Sub sole, in

the sun. * Sub manu, at hand.
 * Sub umbra, under pretence or colour. * Quo deinde sub ipso, just next after when. * Sub corona venire, to be sold wearing a garland as slaves.
 Sub, i. e. sursum --- [ab ὀψὲ supra] --- up, --- on end.
 Subabsurdē, somewhat incongruously.
 Subabsurdus, a, um; adj. somewhat strange and against reason.
 Subaccuso, are, to accuse or blame lightly, secretly, or by consequence.
 Subacerbus, a, um; adj. somewhat bitter and sharp.
 Subacidē, } adv. somewhat sharp-
 Subacidulē, } ly.
 Subacidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat tartish.
 † Subacidus, a, um; adj. somewhat sharp or sour.
 † Subacris, e; adj. somewhat sharp.
 Subacriter, adv. somewhat sharply.
 Subactarius, ii; m. a currier.
 Subactio, ōnis, f. a compelling, forcing, bringing under exercise, a tilling.
 Subactor, ōris, m. a compeller, subduer.
 Subactus, a, um; A. & P. of subigor, subdued, compelled. * Solum subactum, ground well tilled. * Ingenium subactum, a wit improved and polished by study and exercise.
 Subactus, ūs; a working or kneading.
 Subadjūva, æ, m. an under-helper.
 Subæger, ra, rum, somewhat sick.
 Subægrē, adv. sickly, hardly.
 Subæratius, a, um; adj. having copper under better metal. * Subæratum aurum, counterfeit gold, an hypocrite.
 † Subæro, are, to mingle with brass underneath.
 Subagitatio, ōnis, f. a secret flattering.
 Subagitatrix, icis; f. she that troubles; a wanton wench handling of boys.
 Subagito, are, to grope, to be busy about, to have to do with. * Subagitare dictis, to flatter.
 Subagietis, te, somewhat clownish.
 Subalaris, re; adj. under the wings or arms-pits. * Plumæ subalares, pillows or cushions to lean on.
 Subalbico, are, to be somewhat white.
 Subalbidus, a, um; whitish.
 Subalpinus, a, um; under the Alps.
 Subalternatim, adv. successively, by turns, in turn.
 Subalternatio, ōnis, f. succession.
 Subalternator, ōris; m. a succeder in course.
 Subalterno, are, to succeed in course.
 Subāmārē, adv. somewhat bitterly.
 Subāmāro, are, to make bitterish.
 Subāmārus, a, um; adj. bitterish.
 Subannulatus, a, um; adj. put as it were in rings.
 Subaquaneus, a, um; adj. lying under water.
 Subaquilus, a, um; adj. brownish.
 Subaratio, ōnis, m. a ploughing of ground beneath.
 Subarator, ōris; f. a plougher of the ground below.
 † Subarco, ēre; neut. to be somewhat dry.

† Subēresco, ēre, to become somewhat dry.
 Subargūto, are, to be somewhat subtil.
 Subargutūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat subtil or shrill.
 Subāridē, adv. somewhat drily.
 Subāridus, a, um, somewhat dry.
 Subarmalia, um; neut. cloaths under mens armour.
 Subāro, āre, to plough or till up the ground under.
 Subarrōgans, ntis; adj. 3 art. somewhat proud or high minded.
 Subarrōgantē, adv. somewhat proudly.
 † Subasper, a, um; somewhat rough.
 † Subaspēratiō, ōnis; f. an angering.
 Subassentiens, tis, yielding or agreeing unto. * Subassentiētibas humeris, with some help of the shoulders.
 Subāter, ra, rum, somewhat black.
 Subatrii, a people of Germany.
 Subatus, ūs, m. } the grunting of a
 Subatio, onis, f. } sow desiring to go
 to hog. See Subo.
 † Subātus, a, um; adj. grunting for the hog.
 Subaudio, ire; act. to hear or understand a little, also to listen.
 Subauditus, ūs; m. an over-hearing.
 Subauscultatio, onis, f. a listening.
 Subauscultātor, ōtis, m. a listener.
 Subausculto, are, to listen, over-hear, to hear by the by.
 Subbalbē, somewhat stammeringly.
 Subbāsilicanus, a, um; adj. walking under piazzas.
 Subbibō, ēre, to drink somewhat freely, to get a cup too much.
 † Subblāsus, a, um; adj. stammering a little.
 Subblandior, iri, to flatter a little.
 Subcāruleus, } a, um; adj. blue-
 Subcārulus, } ish.
 † Subcālīdus, a, um, somewhat warm.
 Subcandelco, ēre; neut. to be somewhat angry.
 Subcandicus, a, um; adj. whitish.
 Subcartilagineus, a, um; adj. under the gristles.
 Subcavus, a, um, hollow underneath.
 Subcenturio, onis; m. a lieutenant in a captain's place.
 Subcerniculum, i, n; a meal-sieve.
 Subcerno, ēre, to sift meal.
 † Subcinereus, a, um; adj. somewhat ashy, or ash-coloured.
 Subcineritius panis, bread baked on the ashes or hearth.
 Subcingo, ēre; act. to undergird, to fortify.
 Subciogulum, i; n. a girdle or belt.
 Subcoactus, a, um; adj. slightly thickened, or wrought as felt.
 Subceno; are, to make a short supper.
 Subcontumeliosē, adv. with secret or little scorn.
 Subcontumeliosus, a, um; adj. secretly, or somewhat reproachful.
 Subcrispus, a, um; adj. having the hair somewhat frizzled.
 Subcrūdēscō, ēre; n. to become raw.
 Subcrūdus, a, um, somewhat raw.
 Subcruentus, a, um; somewhat bloody.
 † Subcūatiō, ōnis, f. a charge under another, a deputy-ship.
 Subcurator, ōris, m. a deputy or mate that is set over some special charge.
 Subcurvus, a, um, somewhat crooked.
 † Subcussō, are; to shake under.
 Subcultos, odis, m. an under-keeper.
 † Subcutaneus, a, um, } adj. under
 † Subcus, utis, } the skin.

* Morbus subcutaneus, the dropsy.
 Subdebilitatus, a, um; adj. somewhat weakened.
 Subdecanus, i; m. a subdean.
 † Subdelēgo, are; act. to substitute another in one's room.
 Subdiaconatus, ūs; m. a subdiaconship, the first holy order of the church of Rome.
 Subdiaconus, i, m. a sub-deacon.
 Subdiale, is; n. an open place to walk in.
 Subdialis, le; adj. in the open air.
 Subdifficilis, le, somewhat difficult.
 Subdiffido, ēre, to distrust a little.
 Subdiō; adv. in the open air.
 Subdistinctio, onis; f. an under distinction.
 Subditivus, } a, um, falsely, put in-
 Subditivus, } stead of the true, soi-
 sted in, counterfeit. * Pannus sub-
 ditivus, lining for a garment. * Sub-
 ditiva secreta, allegorical mysteries.
 † Subdito, are; to give or administer.
 Subditus, a, um; adj. subject, coun-
 terfeit, suborned.
 † Subditus, i; m. a changeling.
 Subdiū; adv. in the day-time.
 Subdival, ālis; n. an open court in a house.
 Subdivālis, le; adj. lying open.
 Subdivum, i; n. [a dium] brightness, clearness of weather.
 Subdo, didi, itum, ēre; act. to put under, substitute, to endanger.
 Subdere reum, to accuse one falsely. * Subdere puerum, to change a child. * Equo subdere calcaria, to clap spurs to a horse. * Ignem or materiam seditioni subdere, to promote sedition.
 Subdoceo, ēre, to teach in the master's stead, to teach at leisure.
 Subdoctor, oris; m. an under-teacher, or usher.
 Subdoctus, a, um; somewhat learned.
 Subdole; adv. craftily, deceitfully.
 Subdōlus, a, um, adj. crafty, deceitful, with covered subtilty.
 Subdomo, are, to tame, bring under.
 Subdubitātor, ōris; m. he that doubts a little.
 Subdūbitō, are, to doubt a little.
 † Subdūbius, a, um; adj. somewhat in doubt.
 Subduco, xi, ctum, to take or draw away, fetch off; bring ashore. * Subducere rationem or calculum, to make up an account or reckoning. * Vultum subducere, to bend the brow. * Subducere se, to withdraw. * Subducere morti, to save one's life. * Sursum aquam subducere, to draw up water. * Subducere animam, to fetch one's breath. * Subducere aliquem dictis, to chide.
 Subduclarius, a, um; adj. which is to draw up any thing. * Funis subduclarius, the rope of a crane.
 Subductio, ōnis; f. an accounting, reckoning, an abatement, a purging.
 Subductor, ōris; m. a withdrawer.
 Subductus, a, um; part. of subducere, withdrawn. * Vultus subductus, a frowning countenance.
 Subdulcesco, ēre, to grow sweetish.
 Subdulcis, e; adj. somewhat sweet.
 Subduratio, ōnis; f. a little hard-ning.
 Subdurātor, ōris; m. a hardner.
 † Subduro, are, to make a little hard.
 Subēdo, ēdi, ctum, ēre, to eat under.
 Subeo, ire; act. to go under, to under-
 go. * Subire ad murum, to approach

under defence close to the wall.
 * Subire aleam or periculum, to run a hazard. * Subire mucronem dextræ plagam ferentis, to clap one's rapier under the hand of one making a pass. * Subire loquentem, to reply on one speaking. * Subire onus or oneri, to take up a burden. * Auxilio subire, to come to one's aid. * Subire portum, to enter into harbour. * Herbæ subeunt, weeds come up underneath. * Juventus fugit, senectus subit, youth hastes away, old age comes in the room. * Primæ legionis tertia subit, the third legion relieved the first. Subit me imago, the fancy rises in my mind. * Subendus est iudex, you must insinuate into the judge.
 SUBER, ēris; n. Plin. [a suber cortex] cork; the thick bark of a tree; also the swelling of a syler.
 Subērens, a, um; adj. of cork.
 † Suberies, ei; f. cork, matter for cork, a cork tree.
 Subērigo, ēre; act. to raise up.
 † Suberrans, ntis, running under.
 Suberratio, ōnis; f. a wandering under, or a little.
 Suberro, are, to err a little. * Suberrare montibus, to wander beneath the mountains.
 Subex, icis; m. and f. [a subeo vel subicio] a subject, a person or thing put under another. * Subexpedaneus, a stirrup. * Subexfocarius, an andiron.
 Subservefactus, a, um; P. & A. a little warmed.
 Subservefio, ieri; neut. pass. to be warmed a little.
 † Subservefco, ēre, to grow warm.
 Subservidus, a, um; somewhat hot.
 Subbulatus, a, um; P. & A. buttoned underneath.
 Subbūlo, are; act. to biltton or lie underneath.
 † Subfibulum, i; n. a long square ornament for the vestal virgin's heads; also a tach.
 † Subflavus, a, um; adj. yellowish.
 Subfrigidē; adv. somewhat coldly.
 Subfrigidus, a, um; adj. cool.
 † Subfulgidus, a, um; adj. somewhat bright.
 Subfundo, ēre, to make ashamed.
 Subfuscus, } a, um; adj. some-
 Subfuscus, } what brown.
 Subgrandis de; adj. pretty large.
 Subgravis, ve; adj. 3 art. pretty strong [of smell].
 Subgrunda, æ, f. [a sub & gero] the house eaves.
 Subgrundatio, onis; a setting out of rafters, a making of house-eaves.
 Subgrundia, orum; n. the house-eaves.
 † Subgutto, are, to drop often.
 † Subhasto, are, to proclaim open sale in time of war.
 Subhastor, ari, to be sold in portsale.
 Subhorridē; adv. somewhat roughly.
 Subhorridus, a, um; adj. somewhat rough, or horrid i. behold, a little over-run with hair or weeds.
 Subhumidus, a, um; somewhat moist.
 Subi, a river in Spain.
 Subiaceo, ēre; neut. to lie under, to be subject.
 Subjecto, } are, to throw up a little
 Subjecto, } height, put often under.
 † Subwito, } are, to carry upon; or
 † Subigito, } lay under, to lie often
 with a woman.
 † Sub-

† Subiculum, i, n. *that which is always under.* * Flagri subiculum, *a whipping stock.*
 Subjecta, æ, f. *the basis of an engine, the carriage of ordnance.*
 Subjecte, adv. *submissively, humbly.*
 Subjectio, onis, f. *a representation or lively description, a falsification, subjection.*
 Subjector, ōris, m. *an impostor, a deceiver.*
 Subjectum, i; n. *the subject.*
 Subjectus, a, um; part. of subji-
 ciō, *put or lying under.* * Sub-
 jectior invidiæ, *more exposed to*
envy.
 Subjectus, ūs, m. *a putting under, or*
instead of another.
 † Subigatrix, icis, f. *a constrainer.*
 Subigo, ēgi, actum; [of sub and ago]
to compel, constrain, or drive for-
ward, to tame or subdue, to till,
to lie with, to knead, to heave up,
to rub, make mortar, to whet. * Sub-
 bigere ratem conto, *to row with a*
boat-pole.
 Subjicio, ēci, ctum, ēre; act. [of sub
 and jacio] *to subject, subdue, put*
under, or in the place of another,
to add, to till, to suborn, to set up.
 * Subjicere rem alicui, *to mind*
one of a thing privately. * Subjicere
 præconi, *to have a thing cried.*
 * Corpora saltu subjiciunt in e-
 quos, *they fling themselves on horse-*
back. * Subjicere odio civium, *to*
cause one to be hated by the citizens.
 * Huic verbo duas res subjiciunt,
they give this word a twofold accep-
tation: * Subjicere testamenta, *to*
forge wills.
 Subimpetro, are, *to intreat some-*
what.
 Subimpudens, ntis; adj. 3 art. *some-*
what bold and saucy.
 Subimpudenter, *somewhat boldly.*
 † Subimpudicus, a, um; adj. *some-*
what bold.
 Subin, adv. *immediately after.*
 Subinanio, ire, *to empty a little.*
 Subinānis, ne; adj. 3 art. *somewhat*
empty, vain, of no great weight.
 Subinde, adv. *then, presently after,*
now and then, ever and anon.
 Subinféro, ferre; act. *to bring in se-*
cretly, underhand.
 Subinfluo, ēre, *to flow in or under.*
 Subinsulse, adv. *somewhat unfavour-*
ably or foolishly.
 Subinsulsus, a, um; adj. *somewhat*
foolish or unfavoury.
 Subintelligo, ēre, *to understand.*
 Subintro, are, *to enter into.*
 Subintreo, ire, *to enter privately.*
 Subinvideo, ēre, *to envy somewhat,*
or have a little grudge.
 Subinvidiosus, a, um; adj. *somewhat*
envious.
 Subinvisus, a, um, *somewhat hated.*
 Subinvito, are, *to invite secretly.*
 Subinvitus, a, um; adj. *somewhat a-*
gainst his will.
 Subirascor, ſci, *to be somewhat an-*
gry.
 Subirātē, adv. *somewhat angrily.*
 Subirātus, a, um, *somewhat angry.*
 † Subis, is; f. *a bird that breaks the*
eagle's eggs, a spigbt.
 Subitaneus, a, um; adj. *hastily, sud-*
 den, *taken along with*
one in haste. * Subitaneus imber,
a shower that overtakes one. * Subi-
 tarii milites, *new levies raised on a*
sudden.

Subitō, adv. *suddenly or hastily.*
 Subitus, a, um, [à subeo] *hastily, sud-*
den. * Si tibi nihil est subiti,
if you have no urgent business.
 Subjugatio, ōnis, f. *a subduing.*
 Subjugator, ōris, m. *a subduer.*
 Subjugatus, a, um, *subdued.*
 Subjugis, ge; adv. *accustomed to the*
yoke.
 Subjugium, ii, n. *the band fastening*
the yoke about the neck.
 Subjugo, are; act. *to bring under the*
yoke. * Subjugare hostes, *to make*
the enemies lay down their arms and
pass under the gallows.
 Subjunctio, ōnis, f. *a joining unto,*
or under.
 Subjunctivus, a, um, *subjunctive.*
 Subjunctus, a, um, *put to, or under.*
 Subjungo, nxi, ctum, gere, *to join,*
cast, or put to, to bring under.
 † Subjux, a, um; 3 art. *under*
 † Subjux, ugis, } *the yoke.*
 Sublābor, ēris, plus sum, bi, *to slip*
and slide by little and little, to decay,
ebb.
 † Sublābro, are, *to put under the lip.*
 Sublātē, adv. *haughtily, proudly.*
 * Sublātē de se dicere, *to speak*
haughtily in one's own commendation.
 Sublāteo, ēre; neut. *to lurk under*
something.
 Sublātio, ōnis, f. *a taking away.*
 * Sublātio animi, *haughtiness of*
mind.
 Sublātus, a, um; part. of fustollor,
lifted up, lofty, taken away. * Sub-
 lātis dolis, *in sober sadness, in good*
earnest.
 Sublāvio, *a city of Noricum.*
 Sublecto, are [à lacto] *to stroke, to*
deceive.
 Sublectus, a, um; P. & A. *chosen.*
 * Vinum sublectum, *small wine.*
 * Fides sublectior, *less credit.*
 Sublēgo, are; act. *to appoint, de-*
pute, or set in another's place.
 Sublēgo, ēgi, ctum, ēre; act. *to steal,*
scrape things together like a thief,
to choose or substitute, to read lightly
over. * Sublegere literas, *to glance*
the eye upon the paper without being
seen to read. * Sublegere sermo-
nem, to over-hear a discourse.
 * Sublegere carmina, *to filch or*
prig another's verses.
 Sublestus, a, um; adj. [à lesto] *usu*
detritus] frail, weak, light, thin,
cracked. * Sublestā fide homo, *a*
person very little to be trusted.
 Sublevatio, ōnis, f. *an assisting, a*
lifting up.
 Sublevator, ōris, m. *a helper.*
 Sublevo, are, *to lift up, to help, to*
succour. * Testimonio aliquem sub-
 levare, *to speak in one's behalf.*
 Sublica, æ, f. } [Vols. vel ab ant.
 Sublicium, ii, n. } *liquus] a pile*
driven into the ground for building
bridges, &c.
 Sublicius, a, um, *set upon piles.*
 Sublicius pons, *a bridge at Rome,*
called afterwards Æmilius.
 † Sublicus, a, um; adj. *set up*
 † Subliquus, a, um; } *in piles.*
 Sublido, ēre [à ledo] *to hit softly, or*
underneath.
 Subligaculum, i, n. *a pair of draw-*
ers or breeches; also the rib of a
ship.
 † Subligamentum, i, n. *the middle*
region of the groin.
 Subligar, āris, n. *a pair of drawers*
or breeches, a truss.

† Subligatio, ōnis, f. *a tying un-*
der.
 Subligatura, æ, f. *a binding or trus-*
sing up.
 Subligatus, a, um; A & P. of sub-
 ligor, *in a truss, or drawers.*
 Subligo, are, *to bind to beneath.*
 Sublimatio, ōnis, f. *a lifting up.*
 Sublimatus, a, um; adj. *lifted up.*
 Sublime, } *adv. highly, aloft.*
 Sublimiter, }
 Sublimen, inis, n. *the lintel of a*
door.
 Sublimis, me, [à limus] *high, lofty.*
 * In sublime, *a loft.* * Sublimein
 abire, *to soar on high.*
 Sublimitas, ātis, f. *highness, height.*
 Sublimo, āre, *to lift up on high.*
 * Sublimare se, *to mount up.*
 † Sublingio, ōnis, f. *a scullion-boy.*
 Sublino, ēre, ēvi, ini and ivi, itum;
to anoint or smear over, to daub
upon. * Os alicui sublinere, *with*
fair words to soothe up and deceive
one.
 † Sublitiō, ōnis, f. *the ground colour,*
the grasing.
 Sublivens, ntis, *somewhat black and*
blue.
 Sublivesco, ēre; neut. *to become*
black and blue.
 Sublividus, a, um; adj. *somewhat*
black and blue.
 Sublucanus, a, um; adj. *a little be-*
fore day-light.
 Sublūceo, ēre; neut. *to give some*
small light, to glimmer.
 † Sublūcidē, adv. *glimmeringly.*
 Sublūcidus, a, um, *somewhat bright.*
 Subluco, are, *to lop the under boughs*
of trees which stand in the light.
 Sublucror, āri, *to gain closely.*
 Sublunis nox [à luna] *a clear star-*
light night.
 Subluo, ui, ūtum, ēre; act. [of sub
 and lavo] *to wash the bottom or*
lower parts.
 Sublūridus, a, um, *somewhat wan.*
 Sublustris, ſtre; adj. [à lustrō] *hav-*
ing some light, glimmering.
 † Sublūstro, are, *to view privately.*
 Sublūtus, a, um; adj. *washed a lit-*
tle, or below.
 Sublūvies, ei, f. *filthiness; also the*
feul, (a disease in cattle.)
 Submereo, ēre, *to deserve a little.*
 Submergo, ſi, ſum, gere, *to dip down,*
plunge under water.
 Submeridianum, i; neut. *an under-*
meal.
 Submeridianus, a, um; adj. *before*
noon.
 Submersio, ōnis, f. *a drowning.*
 Submersor, ōris, m. *a drowner.*
 Submersus, a, um, [of submergor]
drowned, suppressed, concealed.
 Submērus, a, um; adj. *almost pure,*
with little mixture.
 Submīnia, æ, f. [à minium] *a kirtle,*
a little red coat.
 Subministratio, ōnis, f. *under-ser-*
vite.
 Subministrato, ōris, m. *an under*
servant, a furnisher of things that
are wanting.
 Subministratus, ūs; m. *a furnishing*
of things that are wanting.
 Subministro, are, *to administer, to*
furnish with, supply. * Submini-
 strare aquam radicibus, *to water*
the roots.
 Submisse, } *adv. lowly, humbly.*
 Submissim, }
 Submissio, ōnis, f. *submission, low-*
liness.

lineis. * *Submissio vocis*, a speaking softly.
 † *Submissitius*, a, um; adj. bastard, changeling.
Submissor, ōris, m. he that sets on, or under.
Submissus, a, um; adj. of submitter, put or brought under, humble. * *Submissa voce loqui*, to speak softly.
Submitto, īsi, īssum, ēre; act. to submit, bring under, put in subjection, suborn. * *Submittere pretia*, to let the prices of commodities fall. * *Submittere genua*, to bow the knees. * *Submittere animos*, to faint, languish, or despair. * *Submittera prata in fœnura*, to let the meadows grow for hay. * *Submittere arma*, to lay down their arms. * *Submittere alicui*, to send one to succeed him. * *Submittere fasces januæ*, to take the maces down before a door out of respect. * *Submittere capillum*, to let one's hair grow.
Submolestē, somewhat trouble'somely.
 † *Submolesto*, are, to trouble a little.
Submolestus, a, um; adj. somewhat troublesome.
Submollis, le; adj. pretty soft.
Submoneo, ēre; act. to admonish or warn softly or privily, to prompt one that is at a stand.
Submordeo, ēre; act. to bite softly or privily.
Submorse, somewhat forwardly.
Submorsus, a, um; adj. somewhat forward or peevish.
Submotor, ōris, m. he that removes, puts aside, or makes room. * *Submotor aditus*, a porter.
Submōtus, a, um; adj. removed.
Submoveo, ōvi, ōtum, ēre; act. to remove, put away, or aside, to command, to depart, divide. * *Submoveere turbam*, to make way, to whiskle. * *Submoveere ab aliquo munere*, to put one out of an office.
Submoveretur, imp. roan is making.
Subnascor, ōris, natus sum, scī, to grow, or spring up under.
Subnato, are, to swim, or be under.
Subnectilis, le; adj. tied under.
 † *Subnectio*, ōnis; f. a tying to.
Subnecto, xui, xum, ēre; to knit or tie to, to subscribe, to add to.
Subnegator, ōris, m. a faint denier.
Subnegō, are, to deny faintly, covertly, or nightly.
Subnevo, are, to cut the sinews, to hamstring, weaken.
Subnexus, a, um, tied underneath.
Subniger, ra, rum; adj. blackish.
Subnitor, ti, to lean upon.
Subnixus, a, um; part. of subnitor, under-propsed, leaning upon. * *Subnixus alis*, with arms a kin-bow. * *Animo subnixo esse*, to be bold and arrogant, as being alighted, or sure to be torn out.
Subnodo, are, to tie a knot under.
Subnotatio, ōnis, f. a subscribing.
Subnoto, are, to subscribe, note, or mark under, to commit secretly to writing, or memory.
Subnubilus, a, um; adj. somewhat dark and cloudy.
Subo, are; neut. [a sus] to grant as a sow for the boar.
Subobscenē, adv. somewhat flibly.
Subobscenus, a, um; adj. somewhat, or overtly flibly.

Subobscure, somewhat obscurely.
Subobscurus, a, um; adj. somewhat obscure and dark.
Subodioŕe, adv. somewhat hatefully.
Subodioŕus, a, um; adj. somewhat odious or hateful.
Subodōror, ari, to perceive a little, to smell.
Suboffendo, di, nsum, ēre, to fall into a little distaste.
Suboleo, ēre, to smell a little, to discover somewhat. * *Subolet mihi*, I have found it out.
 † *Subopto*, are, to desire a little.
Suboriens, ntis, new springing.
Subōrior, ortus sum, ari, to arise from beneath, to begin to arise on a sudden.
Subornatio, ōnis, f. a suborning.
Subornator, ōris, m. a suborner.
Subornatus, a, um; adj. suborned.
Suborno, are; act. to honour and set forth; also to suborn and bring under-hand. * *Subornare alicui percussores*, to hire braves to assassinate one.
Subortus, ūs, m. a rising up.
Subpalleŕo, ēre, to grow pale.
Subpallidē, adv. somewhat palely.
Subpallidus, a, um, somewhat pale.
Subpateo, ēre, to lie open beneath.
 † *Subpedaneus*, ei, m. a footstool.
Subpernatus, a, um, ham-stringed.
 * *Pons subpernatus*, a bridge cut underneath.
Subperno, are [a perna] to ham-string, to hough.
Subpinguis, e; adj. pretty fat.
Subpœnitet, imp. it somewhat repents.
Subpræceptor, ōris, m. an usher.
Subpræfectus, i, m. an under-officer or governor.
Subprudenter, somewhat bashfully.
Subradens, ntis, incroaching upon.
Subrancidus, a, um; adj. somewhat mouldy, hoary, or rotten. * *Caro subrancida*, meat that smells a little, or has a small haug goût.
Subraucus, a, um, somewhat hoarse.
Subrectus, a, um, set upright by little and little, somewhat upright.
Subrēmigo, are, to row underneath.
Subrēnālis, le; adj. behind the reins.
 † *Subrenuncio*, are, secretly to renounce.
Subrēpo, pŕi, ptum, ēre, to creep under privily, to insinuate cunningly. * *Quies subreptit ocellis*, sleep steals on the eyes. * *Subrepere clathris*, to get between, or under the bars. * *Subrepere se*, to withdraw himself privately.
Subrēptio, ōnis, f. a stealing away.
Subreptitius, a, um, stolen away.
Subreptito, are, to creep under closely, and by degrees.
Subrideo, īsi, īssum, ēre; neut. to smile, or laugh a little, to laugh secretly, or in one's sleeve.
Subridicule, adv. with a little or secret facetiousness or raillery.
Subridiculus, a, um; adj. somewhat pleasant or jerring.
Subrigo, are, to bedew or water.
Subrigo, are [a sub i. e. sursum & rego] to lift up.
Subriguus, a, um; adj. moistened a little, or from beneath.
Subringor, gi, te pre a little.
Subripio, ui, eptum, ēre, [a rapio] to steal, or take away by stealth.
Subrisio, ōnis, f. a smiling.
Subrisus, ūs, m. a smiling.

Sūbrita, a city of Crete.
Subrogo, are, to put in place for another. * *Subrogare collegam*, to take in a joint consul for one that is dead.
Subromula, a city in Italy.
Subrostrarius, i, m. one that looks
Subrostratus, i, for news, and walks all day idly in the market-place.
Subrūbeo, ēre, to be somewhat red.
Subrubicundus, a, um; adj. somewhat ruddy.
 † *Subruŕtus*, ūs, m. a little belching.
Subrūsus, a, um; adj. reddish.
Subrūgio, ire, to bray a little.
Subrumo, are, to put to the dug.
Subrūmus, i, m. a sucking lamb.
Subruo, ui, utum, ēre, to dig up the foundation, to raze or overthrow, demolish, dismantle.
Subruptus, a, um; adj. broken below, worn away.
 † *Subrusticē*, somewhat clownishly.
Subrusticus, a, um; adj. somewhat clownish.
Subrūtillus, a, um, somewhat bright.
Subrutus, a, um; A. & P. of subruor, destroyed, undermined.
Subsalsus, a, um; adj. somewhat salt, brackish.
Subsalto, are, to leap or jump.
Subsannatio, ōnis, f. a mocking.
 † *Subsannator*, ōris, m. a mocker.
Subsanno, are, to mock or scorn.
Subsarcinatus, a, um; adj. laden underneath.
Subſcateo, ēre; Erasmi. to spring afresh, increase again.
Subſcindo, ēre, to cut a little, or under.
Subſcribo, pŕi, ptum, bēre; act. to subscribe, write under, favour, agree with. * *Subſcribere alicujus odiis*, to help one to be revenged of his enemies. * *Subſcribere in reum*, to avow an action against one. * *Subſcribere causam*, or ad iudicium cum aliquo, to join with him in a suit, take his part in a cause.
Subſcriptio, ōnis, f. a subscribing, a joint accusation, a soliciting another's suit. * *Subſcriptio cenſoria*, a censure upon.
Subſcriptor, ōris, m. a subscriber, solicitor, proſtor.
Subſcus, udis [a ſubſeco] a dove-tail to join timber together; also a cramp-iron.
Subſecius. See *Succisivus*.
Subſeco, ui, eptum, to cut a little under, to reap, mow, prune, or pare off.
Subſecus, a, um; P. & A. cut a little, or under.
Subſecundarius, a, um; adj. coming in leaseable, good and fit time, after business. * *Tempora ſubſecundaria*, spare times.
 † *Subſedco*, ēre, to sink down.
Subſellium, ii, n. [a ſella] a seat or bench. * *Subſellia*, the bench, or judges on the bench. * *Imi ſubſellii viri*, Liv. men of the lowest degree.
Subſentio, ire, to perceive, or surmise.
 † *Subſentiſco*, ēre, to come to have an inkling of.
Subſequor, eptus sum, equi, to follow, go after, imitate.
Subſero, ōvi, itum, ēre; act. to sow or plant under, or in the room of another; also to whisper abroad.

Subscro, vi, rum, ere, to set or fasten under.
 Subservio, ire; neut. to serve diligently, or under another. Ali-cuius orationi subservire, to back another's speech.
 Subseffa, æ; f. [à sedeo] an ambush or ambuscade.
 Subseffor, oris; m. a liar in wait or ambush, a highway-man.
 Subsidentia, æ; f. a settling or sinking down.
 Subsideo, edi, esum, ere, to rest in the bottom, to sit under, to stay; also to lie in wait. * Subsident pecunia apud eum, the money remains in his hand.
 Subsidualis, e; adj. helpful.
 Subsidiarius, a, um; adj. auxiliary. * Subsidiarius palatæ, the branch that is left after pruning, to bear fruit.
 Subsidiar, ari, to aid, help, or relieve.
 Subsidium, ii; n. [à subsideo] aid, help, an harbour for ships, a reserve of soldiers. * Subsidio venire, to lend one's hand, to relieve, help at a pinch.
 Subsido, edi, esum, ere, to sit down, sink to the bottom, to light on the ground, to be drawn up for a relief, to couch to the male.
 Subsignari milites [à signum] soldiers serving under their colours.
 Subsignatio, onis; f. subscribing, a signing and sealing beneath.
 Subsignator, oris; m. a subscriber.
 Subsignatus, a, um; adj. signed, sealed.
 Subsigno, are, to sign or seal underneath.
 Subsilio, ire [of sub and salio] to leap a little, to rise from beneath, to hop.
 Subsimilis, e; adj. somewhat like.
 Subsimiliter; adv. somewhat likely.
 Subsimus, a, um; adj. somewhat flat-nosed.
 Subsipio, ere [à sapio] to be a little wise, to taste a little, to have a small relish and savour.
 Subsistentia, æ; f. the subsistence, or bottom.
 Subsisto, stiti, stitum, ere, to stand still, tarry, doubt, resist. * Subsistere sumptui, to bear the charges. * Subsistere feras, to stop and receive the assaults of beasts. * Lingua subsistit timore, he is not able to speak for fear.
 Subsolanus, i; m. [à sol] an east-wind.
 Subsortior, iri, to choose by lot after another has chosen, or to choose a successor to another in office.
 Subsortitio, onis; f. a choosing of a successor by lot.
 Subsortitor, oris; m. a second chooser by lot.
 Subsortitus, a, um; adj. chosen to succeed another.
 Substantia, æ; f. [à substō] substance, matter, argument, an estate or wealth.
 Substantialis, e; adj. substantial.
 Substantivus, a, um; adj. substantial, essential, standing by itself.
 + Substanto, are, to amend, repair.
 Substerno, ravi, ratum, ere; act. to spread or strew under, to litter, subdue, prostitute. * Substernere omnia animo, to subject all things to the mind.

Substes, itis; m. [à sto] a follower, a bringer up in a file.
 Substillum, i; n. [à stillo] a mixing rain, a dripping small rain; also the stragury.
 Substituto, ui, utum, ere; act. [à statuo] to put into another's room. * Substituere speciem animo, to have an idea or representation of a thing.
 Substitutio, onis; f. a putting in another's room; substitution.
 Substitutivus, a, um; conditional.
 Substitutor, oris; m. he that substitutes into another's place.
 Substitutus, i; m. a substitute; deputy that serves in another's place.
 Substo, iti, itum, are, to abide constantly, sustain, stand to it.
 Substomachor, ari, to be somewhat angry.
 Subtraho. See Subtrahio.
 Substramen, inis; neut. litter, any thing spread under.
 Substratus, a, um; part. of subster-nor, spread, or strewed under.
 Substratus, us; m. a spreading, or strewing under.
 Substrepo, ere, to make a little noise, to mutter.
 Substrictus, a, um; strained or girded hard underneath, tight, close, trussed up.
 Substringo, nxi, ictum, ere, to bind straight underneath, to strain hard, to restrain. * Substringere carbasa, to furl the sails. * Substringere bilem, to restrain anger. * Aurem substringere loquaci, to hearken to a babbler.
 Substringor, oris, aus sum; pass. to be bound underneath, to be under-girded; Veg.
 Substructio, onis; f. a laying a foundation, the raising of a building; also the pile or building itself.
 Substructor, oris; m. an undersetter.
 Substructus, a, um; built, founded.
 Substruo, xi, ctum, ere, to lay a foundation, to raise up from the foundation, to build.
 + Substupro, ere; neut. to be somewhat amazed.
 Substupide; adv. somewhat stultily.
 + Substupidus, a, um; adj. somewhat stultish.
 Subsultatio, onis; f. a leaping or hopping about.
 Subsultum; adv. by hopping, leaping up, or capering.
 Subsulto, are, to hop often, to caper.
 Subsultus, us; m. a hop or jump, a beating or panting.
 Subsum, subui, subesse, to be under, employed, couched in. * Nox subest, the night approaches. * Subest similitas, there is some grudge.
 Subsumo, ui, utum, ere, to sew beneath, or to the end of another.
 Subsumus, a, um; adj. somewhat deaf; also hardly heard, making but little noise.
 Subsutus, a, um; adj. sewed or wrought under.
 Subtandus, a, um; adj. inclining to a consumption.
 Subtal, lis; n. [à talus] the palm of the hand, the hollow of the foot.
 + Subtalaris, re, under the ankle.
 Subtardus, a, um; adj. somewhat slow or late.
 Subtegmen, inis; n. the web of a web.
 Subtego, ere, to cover a little, secretly, or under.

Subtegulæreus, a, um; under the roof of caves, the tiles or thatch of a house.
 Subtela, æ; f. the crupper of a horse.
 Subtemen, as subtegmēn.
 Subtendo, di, ctum & ctum; to extend, to stretch abroad, under.
 Subtento, are, to try covertly, or easily.
 Subtenuis, e; adj. 3 art. somewhat slender or weak.
 + Subtepeo, ere, to be somewhat warm.
 Subtepidē; adv. lukewarmly.
 + Subtepidus, a, um; lukewarm.
 Subter, præp. [à sub] under, beneath, in the nether-part.
 Subtercludo, ere; to shut under.
 + Subtercus; mis, under the skin.
 Subtercutaneus, a, um; adj. [à cutis] between the skin and the flesh. * Subtercutaneus morbus, the dropsy.
 Subterdiu; adv. in the day-time.
 Subterduco, xi, ctum, ere; act. to get away privily, to retire one's self from company.
 Subterductio, onis; f. a stealing away.
 Subterductor, oris; m. he that steals away.
 Subterfluo, ere, to flow under.
 Subterfluous, a, um, flowing under.
 Subterfugio, ere, to fly away privily, to escape, void.
 Subterfugium, ii; n. an escaping privily.
 Subterhabitus, a, um, disguised.
 Subterlabor, oris, bi; to run or flow underneath, to slip away, escape privately.
 Subterlino, inere; to anoint underneath.
 Subtermeo, are, to go, or pass underneath.
 Subternus, a, um, underneath.
 Subtero, ere; act. to bruise into small pieces. * Pedes subterere, to wear the hoof, to gull the feet, to stirbeat.
 Subterpedaneum, ei; n. a footsoul.
 Subterraneus, a, um; under-ground.
 Subterratorium, ii; n. a dible or jetting-slick.
 Subterrēnus, a, um; under-ground.
 Subterreo, ere, to affright a little.
 Subtertenuo, are, to wear or consume beneath.
 Subtervolvo, vi, to roll, or run under.
 Subtexo, ere, to weave, to join to; also to cover or hide. * Morbis subtexere remedia, to handle the remedies next after the diseases. * Cælum subtexere fumo, to darken the sky with smoke.
 + Subticeo, ere, to answer nothing.
 Subtilis, le, [à subter, vel à sub & tela] subtle, witty, little, delicate, made of thin and small parts. * Subtilis iudicii, of an acute judgment. * Subtile palatum, a quick taste.
 Subtilitas, atis; f. thinness, subtilty, sharpness of wit.
 Subtiliter; adv. subtly, acutely, slenderly, scantily.
 Subtimeo, ere, to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little.
 Subtondeo, ere, to clip under.
 Subtractio, onis; f. a subtracting, abating, withdrawing.
 Subtractus, a, um; part. of subtraho, taken away, eschewed.
 Subtraho, xi, ctum, ere; act. to take away, or out of sight, to pilfer and steal away, to withdraw. * Subtra-

* Subtrahere se oneri, to pull his neck out of the collar.
 Subtristis, e, somewhat sad and heavy.
 Subtritus, a, um; part. of subteror, worn underneath, broken.
 Subtundo, ere, to knock, or beat the under part.
 Subturpiculus, a, um; adj. somewhat, or covertly foul.
 Subturpis, e; adj. somewhat, or covertly base and filthy.
 Subtus; adv. from underneath.
 Subucula, æ; f. [à subduco] a shirt or shift; also a pancake feast.
 Subuculatus, a, um; adj. clad in a shirt or shift.
 Subvectio, onis; f. 1 a carrying a-
 Subvectus, us; m. 2 way, or lifting up.
 Subvecto, are, to carry to and fro upon the water.
 Subvector, oris; m. a carrier.
 Subvectus, a, um; part. of subvehor, carried away, or up.
 Subvehō, ere; act. to extol, lift up, to convey, to carry away up the stream, or against the tide.
 Subveniō, ire; neut. dat. to succour, aid, or help. * Subvenire alicui morbo, to be proper for the cure of such a distemper. * Subvenire erroribus, to clear the truth from misapprehensions about it.
 Subvenitur; verb. imp. they help.
 Subventaneus, a, um; windy, addle.
 Subventio, onis; f. aid, help.
 Subvento, are, to succour much, or often.
 Subventus, us, m. a sudden coming upon.
 Subverbustus, a, um; adj. black and blue with stripes, stigmatised.
 Subvērecundus, a, um; adj. somewhat shamefaced.
 Subvēreor, eri, to fear a little, to avoid.
 Subversio, onis; f. an overthrowing.
 Subverso, are; to turn up-side down, to destroy often.
 Subversor, oris; m. an overthrower.
 Subversus, a, um; P & A. overthrown.
 Subverto, ere, to subvert, to destroy, turn up-side down.
 Subvexus, a, um; adj. bowed upward like an arched roof.
 Subvicecomes, itis; m. an under-sheriff.
 Subvicius, a, um; adj. somewhat limber or withered.
 Subviridis, de; adj. a little green.
 Subula, æ, [à suo] a shoemaker's awl; also a plain horn without tine or knag.
 Subulāris, re; adj. of an awl, or shoemaker's awl.
 Subulcus, ci; m. [à sus] a swineherd.
 + Subūlo, are, to sew with an awl.
 Subulo, onis; m. a piper playing on a flute; also a deer with plain horns without branches, a pricket.
 Subūnio, onis; f. a note of union or accent.
 + Subvōla, æ; f. the back of the hand.
 Subvōlito, are, to fly little or often.
 Subvōlo, are, to fly upward from below, or toward the top.
 Subvolvo, ere; act. to rowl up as with leavers.
 Subur, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Suburbana, ōrum; n. the suburbs.
 Suburbānē, somewhat courteously.
 Suburbānitas, ātis; f. nearness to the town.
 Suburbānum, i; n. a summer or country-house near the city.

Suburbānus, a, um; adj. nigh the city. * Regio suburbana, the country about the city.
 Suburbia, ōrum; n. the suburbs.
 Suburgo, ere, to put forward a little, or secretly.
 Subūro, ere, to burn a little, to scorch.
 Suburra, a street in Rome, from whence the adjacent parts were called suburbs.
 Suburrana, where the barbers dwell, who were therefore called Suburrānæ.
 Subūvidus, a, um; adj. a little moist.
 + Subvulfor, oris; m. he that plucks away hair.
 + Subvulsus, a, um; plucked away.
 Subvulturinus, 2 a, um; adj. somewhat brown, or ravenous as a vulture.
 Succasies, a people of Aquitaine.
 + Succauda, æ; f. a horse crupper.
 Succēdāneus, a, um; adj. succeeding, put in the place of another.
 Succēdo, ere, [of sub & cado] to succeed, come under, approach underneath, to resemble. * Ex sententia succēssit, it came to pass as I would have it. * Succedere sub primam aciem, to advance to the enemies van.
 Succendo, di; nsum, ere; act. to kindle or set on fire.
 Succenseo, ere; n. [of sub & censeo] to be angry. * Succensere alicui injuriam, to be angry with one for wronging us. * An id succenses mihi? do you bear me ill-will for that?
 Succensio, onis; f. a burning.
 Succensus, a, um; set on fire, angry.
 Succentivus; adj. singing low or base.
 + Succento, are, to sing base.
 Succentor, oris; m. he that sings the base.
 + Succenturiatio, onis; f. the recruiting of a company.
 Succenturiatus, a, um; adj. put in the place of one dead or absent. * Milites succenturiati, soldiers drawn out to stand behind for a reserve.
 Succenturio, are, to furnish a band in place of the absent, to recruit a company.
 Succentus, us; m. the base in singing.
 Succerda, æ; f. [à sus & cerno] swine's dung.
 Succerno, ere, to divide, to sift.
 Successio, onis, f. a succession.
 Successivē; adv. successively.
 Successor, oris; m. a successor.
 Successorius, a, um; of succession.
 Successum, i; n. 2 an end, success, successus, us; m. 3 issue, good luck, a little cave or cabin.
 Successus, a, um; happening well.
 Succida, æ; f. [à succus] new shorn wool.
 Succidaneus, a, um; adj. in the room of another. * Hostie succidanæ, sacrifices slain in the second place, or in the room of others.
 + Succidarium vinum, muscadel.
 Succidia, æ; f. a slice of bacon.
 Succido, ere, [of sub and cado] to cut down.
 Succido, ere, [of sub and cado] to fall down or under, fall on his knees, to buckle.
 Succidus, a, um; adj. full of juice, moist, plump. * Lana succida, greasy wool not scoured.
 Succiduous, a, um; buckling under one, faulting.
 Succinctē, 2 adv. briefly, closely.
 Succinctim, 3 ly.

Succinctōrium, ii; n. a short jacket.
 Succinctulus, a, um; adj. nearly trussed or girt.
 Succinctus, a, um; part. of succingor, girt, environed.
 Succingo, ere; act. to gird under, to truck or truss up, to environ.
 * Succingere se terrote, to make himself formidable. * Succingens membrana, the skin covering the ribs within.
 Succingulum, i; n. a sword-girdle, a truss.
 Succino, ere, [of sub and cano] to sing after, answer another in singing; also to sing low or base.
 Succinum, i; n. [à succus] amber whereof they make beads.
 Succinus, 2 a, um; adj. of or like amber.
 Succipio, ere, [of sub and capio] to take or receive.
 Succiplenus, a, um; full of juice.
 Succisa, æ; f. the herb devil's-bit.
 Succisivus, a, um; cut, drawn, or severed from. * Succisiva agrorum, nooks or slips of fields. * Horæ succisivæ, spare hours. * Operæ succisivæ, matters of least moment dispatched at spare times.
 Succisus, a, um; part. of succidor, cut down, gelded.
 Succlamatio, onis; f. an acclamation after any speech or action.
 + Succlamator, oris; m. a shouter after.
 Succlamatus, a, um; adj. shouted at. * Succlamatus omnium maledictis, cried out upon by all people.
 Succlamo, are, to shout or hum after any speech or action.
 + Succo, are, to make moist.
 Succollatio, onis; f. a carrying on the shoulders.
 Succollatus, a, um; adj. carried upon shoulders.
 Succollo, are, to bear upon the neck or shoulders.
 + Succolitas, atis; f. juiciness.
 Succosus, a, um; adj. juicy, moist.
 Succresco, ere; neut. to grow under and low, to wax more and more, grow up, to be a help to, to supply the place of another. * Succrescere gloriæ majorum, to surpass the glory of our ancestors.
 Succretus, a, um; part. of succernor, sifted.
 Succuba, æ; f. an harlot lying with another woman's husband.
 Succubitanus, a, um; adj. fit to lie under the elbow, or to lean upon.
 Succubo, are; neut. [of sub and cado] to lie under.
 Succubas, i; m. the devil in shape of a woman.
 Succudo, ere, to forge privately.
 Succulentus, a, um; full of juice.
 Succumbo, ere; n. to fall down under a burden, to be subdued, to be broken in courage, to couch under any weight, to couch to the male. * Succumbere doloribus, to give way to sorrow, to grieve immoderately.
 Succurro, ri, sum, ere; neut. [of sub and curro] to succour, help, and aid, to follow. * Illud mihi succurrebat, that came into my mind. * Rebus succurrite lætis, relieve my afflicted condition.
 Succursum est [ab illis] they helped.
 Succus, i; m. [à sugo vel ab ovis humidus] all kind of liquor, juice, pureness, vigour, relish.
 Succussarius, ii; m. a trotter. Suc-

- Succussatio**, onis; f. } a jolting, a
Succussio, onis; f. } trotting.
Succussus, us; m.
Succussator, oris; m. a trot-
Succussor, ter. * **Equus suc-**
cussor, a trotting horse.
Succusso, are; act. to jog often or
hard, to jolt in trotting.
Succutaneus, a, um; adj. under the
skin.
Succut-io, ere; act. [of sub and
quatio] to shake, jog, trot.
Sucro, a river in Spain, with a town
of the same name.
Suctus, us; m. a sucking, licking.
Sucula, æ; f. a sow pig; the beam
of a crane about which the rope is
twisted in drawing any thing up,
a windlass.
Suculae, arum; f. the Hyades or se-
ven stars.
Sudābundus, a, um; adj. all sweaty.
Sudamina, orum; n. red angry
wheals.
Sudariolum, i; n. a little handker-
chief, a muckender.
Sudarium, ii; n. a napkin, or hand-
kerchief.
Sudatio, onis; f. a sweating.
Sudator, oris; m. } a great sweat-
Sudatrix, icis; f. } er.
Sudatorium, ii; n. a hot house or
bath.
Sudatorius, a, um; causing sweat.
Sudatus, a, um; part. of sudor,
sweating, sweated out.
Sudeni, a people of Sarmatia Eu-
ropæa.
Sudernum, a city of Tuscany.
Sudertani, a people of Hetruria.
SUDES, is; f. [à Σῶς impello, vel
ab Heb. juch sepivit] a staff burnt
at the end, a stake, a wooden sword,
with which the soldiers practised
about a post.
Sudeti, mountains in Germany.
Sudiculum, i; n. a little whip.
Sudidenis, a city of Africa propria.
Sudis, is; f. a vine-prop; also a
kind of fish.
SUDO, are; [ἰδρω, vel ab ὑδωρ,
aqua] to sweat, to toil, to send
forth as in a sweat.
Sudor, oris; m. Vir. sweat, labour,
moisture. * Cum sudor se remittit,
when one is cool.
Sudum, i; n. [cœlum] fair wea-
ther.
Sudus, a, um; adj. fair, clear.
Suebi, mountains of Scythia, within
Imaus.
Suecia, } part of Scandinavia; also
Suedia, } a city of Helvetia.
Sueci, } a people of Suecia.
Suedi, }
Suedoni, a people of Gallia Belgica.
† **Suefac-io**, ere; act. to bring in use
or custom.
Suel, a city in Spain.
† **Sueo**, ere; neut. [à Σῶς impetu-
feror] to be wont or accustomed.
Sueres, um; f. [for sues] swine's
flesh.
Suesc-o, evi, etum, ere; neut. [à
luco] to use, to be wont.
Suessā, a town in Campania. Also
a city of the Volsci.
Suessani, the townsmen of Suessa.
Suessiones, } the people of Soissons in
Suossiones, } Gallia Belgica.
Suessitani, a people of Spain.
Suessula, a town in Campania.
Suetonius Tranquillus, an historian
under Trajan and Hadrian.
- Suetus**, a, um; part. of suesco.
accustomed, wont.
Suevi, the people of Suevia, or
Schwaben in Germany.
Suevicus, a, um; adj. of the Suevi.
Suevo, a mountain in Germany.
Suevus, a river in Germany.
Sufes, etis; m. [ab Heb. shaphat
judicavit] a chief magistrate, a consul.
† **Suffarcinatus**, a, um; adj. suff-
ed with apparel.
Suffarcinatus, a, um; part. of suf-
farcinor, stuffed up. * **Canthara**
suffarcinata, the wench with her
lap full.
Suffarcino, are, [of sub and farci-
no] to stuff up, bombast.
Suffarraneus, a, um; adj. laden with
commission corn for a leaguer.
* **Mulio suffarraneus**, a loader of
grist, or that goes with corn to sell
for his master.
Suffectura, æ; f. a putting in the
place of another.
Suffectus, a, um; part. of sufficior,
put instead of another, stained.
Suffenus, a very simple poet, who ad-
mired and flattered himself in his
writings.
Suffercio, ire [of sub and farcio]
to stuff or fill.
Sufferentia, æ; f. sufferance, for-
bearance.
Suffero, sustuli, sublatum, erre; act.
irr. [of sub and ferro] to endure,
sustain, bear with. * **Sufferre poe-**
nas, to be punished.
Suffertim; adv. fully, plentifully, in
great measure.
Suffertus, a, um; part. of sufferior,
filled, stuffed, crowded in.
Suffervescio, ere, to make some-
what hot.
Suffervescitorium, ii; n. a chafing-
dish.
Suffervescio, ieri; neut. pass. to be
made somewhat hot.
Sufferv-eo, ere; neut. to be warm
or simpering hot.
Sufes, etis; m. a chief magistrate
among the Carthaginians, some-
what like the Roman consuls. See
Sufes.
Sufibulātor, oris; m. an under-
binder.
† **Sufibulatus**, a, um; buttoned.
Sufibulo, are; to button or buckle.
Sufibulum, i; n. the garment of the
vestal virgins.
Sufficiens, ntis, sufficient. * **Suffi-**
ciens testis, a creditable witness.
Sufficienter; adv. sufficiently, enough.
Sufficiencia, æ; f. sufficiency.
Sufficio, eci, ectum, ere; neut. [of
sub and facio] to suffice, to satisfy,
be sufficient or enough, furnish with,
yield or supply, to dye or stain.
* **Umbo non sufficit idibus**, the
shield cannot hold out against the
blows. * **Sufficere sibi non potest**,
he is not able to look after his own
goods. * **In alterius locum suffi-**
cere, to choose into another's place.
Sufficior, eris, ectus sum; pass. to be
substituted, &c. * **N-m ne suffici-**
atur consul, non timent, for they
are not afraid but that a consul will
be substituted; Cic. pro Muræn. 8.
Sufficit; imp. it suffices.
Suffigo, ere; act. to fasten, nail or
set up.
Suffiguro, are, to form or fashion.
Suffimen, inis; n. } a perfume.
Suffimentum, i; n. }
- Suffindo**, ere; act. to cleave under.
Suffio, ire; [à suffo] to perfume,
make a sweet smoke.
Suffiscus, i; m. the cuds of a ram,
of which they make purses.
Suffitio, onis; f. } a perfum-
Suffitus, us; m. } ing.
Suffitor, oris; m. a perfumer.
Suffitus, a, um; part. of suffigor, per-
fumed.
Suffixus, a, um; part. of suffigor,
fastened.
† **Sufflabilis**, le; adj. which may be
blown.
Sufflāmen, inis; n. a trigger fast-
ened to the wheel to keep the cart
from going down hill too fast.
Sufflāmino, are, to stop the wheel of
a cart going down hill, to check or
hold back.
Sufflatio, onis; f. a blowing, a fil-
ling with wind.
† **Sufflātor**, oris; m. a blower.
Sufflatus, a, um; part. of sufflor,
blown, puffed up, proud.
Sufflatus, us; m. a puffing up.
Sufflavus, a, um; adj. yellowish, of
a light yellow, sandy.
Sufflo, are, to blow, puff up, fill with
wind, to whisper in one's ear.
Suffocatio, onis; f. a choking.
Suffocātor, oris; m. } a choak-
Suffocatrix, icis; f. } er.
Suffocatus, a, um; part. choaked.
Suffoco, are; [of faux] to choke,
strangle, kill. * **Suffocare fame**,
or veneno, to starve or poison.
Suffoco, are; act. [of focus] to purge
or cleanse by fire, to perfume.
Suffod-io, ere; act. acc. Col. to
dig under. * **Suffodere equum**, to
spur a horse almost to death.
Suffossio, onis; f. an undermining.
Suffossus, a, um; part. of suffo-
dior, undermined, destroyed, al-
most killed.
Suffrānatio, onis; f. a binding or
fastening.
Suffraganeus, ei; m. a bishop's suf-
fragan.
Suffragātio, onis; f. favour on one's
behalf, a vote in giving con-
sent.
Suffragator, oris; m. a favourer, a
giver of his voice in elections.
Suffragātorius, a, um; adj. giving
one's voice in favour of one.
Suffraginatio, onis; f. a making of
a courtesy.
† **Suffraginatus**, a, um; adj. bowing
the knee, or ham-stringed.
Suffragino, are, to hough a beast.
Suffraginor, ari; dep. to bow the
knee.
Suffraginōsus, a, um; adj. diseased
in the postern or hinder-bending of the
leg, having the spavine or scratches.
Suffragium, ii; n. Cic. a voice in
giving consent, favour; also a wreck
at sea. * **Mittere in suffragium**,
to send out (as our jury is) to consult
about a matter.
Suffrago, inis; f. [à suffringor] the
withers, the hinder bending or po-
stern of a beast; also the knee and
skin, the young shoot or sucker of a
vine.
Suffragor, ari; dep. à φράζω dico,
vel ant. frago] to give one's voice,
favour, to attest unto, warrant or
make creditable, to approve of an
opinion.
Suffrendens, tis; quashing a little.
Suffrigo, are, to rub softly, anoint.

Suffringo, ēre; act. acc. [of sub and frango] to break up from beneath.
 Suffrio, are; act. to crumble small.
 Suffrutex, icis; m. an under shrub.
 Suffugio, ēre, to shun secretly, escape, to betake to a thing for refuge. * Suffugit sensum, 'tis imperceptible.
 Suffugium, ii; n. a place of refuge.
 Suffulcio, ire, to under-prop.
 Suffulcrum, i; n. a proper stay.
 Suffultus, a, um; part. of suffulcor, under-propped.
 Suffumigatio, ōnis; f. a perfuming, or making a smook under.
 Suffumigo, are; act. to perfume or make a smook under.
 Suffundatus, a, um; part. of suffundor, laid under for a foundation.
 Suffundo are; act. to lay under for a foundation.
 Suffundo, ēre; act. to sprinkle or pour out upon or under. * Rubore suffundi, to blush. * Frigidam suffundere, to raise up a flame by sprinkling on cold water, as on a smith's forge.
 Suffūror, ari; dep. to steal privily.
 Suffuscatus, a, um; somewhat dusky.
 Suffusio, ōnis; f. a sprinkling or pouring out upon; also blood-shot.
 Suffūtor, ōnis; m. a sprinkler.
 Suffusus, a, um; part. of suffundor, sprinkled or poured out upon or under. * Oculi sanguine suffusi, blood-shot eyes. * Suffusus malevolentia animus, a malicious mind.
 Suggesto, ſi, ſtum, rēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and gero] to suggest, prompt, give or furnish. * Bruto Horatium suggerunt, they choose Horatius in Brutus's place.
 Suggestio, ōnis; f. } a prompting,
 Suggestus, ſis; m. } advice.
 Suggestum, i; n. } a pulpit, a desk.
 Suggestus, ſis; m. } * Suggestus coma, a towering head of hair.
 Suggestus, a, um; part. of suggestor, born up, raised up.
 Suggillo, as fugillo
 Suggredior, edi; dep. [of sub and gradior] to go in privily, to approach. * Hostes suggredi, to assault the enemy by surprise.
 Suggrundæ, arum; f. } the house-
 Suggrundia, orum; n. } caves.
 See Subgrunda.
 Suggrundarium, ii; n. a burying-place for infants not forty days old.
 Sugillatio, ōnis; f. blackness or blueness of stripes; also checking or taunting.
 Sugillator, ōnis; m. a backbiter.
 Sugillatus, a, um; beaten black and blue, slandered. * Graviter ferentes se fugillatos esse, taking it heinously that they came off so bluely.
 Sugillatum, i; n. a black eye.
 Sugillo, are; [à fugo vel cilium] to make black and blue, to give one a black eye; also to reprove, check, or taunt, to stop or shut up.
 † Sugo, are, to give suck, to suckle.
 SUGO, xi, ſum, gēre; act. [à sono] to suck. See Succus.
 SUI, ſibi, ſe; [Qũ] his or theirs, of himself or themselves.
 Suicia, the city Schwitz, giving name to all Switzerland.
 Suidas, an historian in the time of Alexius Comnenus.
 Suile, is; n. a hogfly.

Suillus, a, um; } of a swine or hog.
 Suinus, a, um; } * Caro suilla, pork.
 † Suilus, i; m. a mushroom.
 Suinum, a river of Picenum.
 Suiones, a people of Germany.
 Sulcāmen, inis; n. a furrow.
 Sulcātim; adv. in or by furrows.
 Sulcātio, ōnis; f. a furrowing.
 Sulcātor, ōnis; m. a furrower.
 Sulcātus, a, um; part. furrowed.
 Sulchi, a famous city of Sardinia.
 Sulco, are; act. Vir. to make furrows, to plough, to divide. * Sulcare æquor, fluctus, maria, to sail in the main.
 † Sulcosus, a, um; full of furrows.
 Sulculus, i; m. a little furrow.
 SULCUS, i; m. Col. [ἐλκός tractus] a furrow for sowing corn or planting trees; also ploughing, and the falling stars.
 Sulla, a mathematician, who told Caligula, consulting his nativity, that he should suddenly die for certain.
 Sulmo, ōnis; f. a town in Italy where Ovid was born.
 Sulmonensis, e; adj. of Sulmo.
 SULPHUR, } ſuris; n. [à ſal &
 SULFER, } Πῦρ ignis] sulphur, brimstone; also lightning
 * Sulphur sacrum, the thunder-bolt.
 Sulphūraria, æ; f. the place where sulphur is boiled, a brimstone mine.
 Sulphūrarius, ii; m. a maker or worker of brimstone.
 Sulphūratio, ōnis; f. a mixing with brimstone.
 Sulphūrātum, i; n. a match made with brimstone.
 Sulphūrātus, a, um; adj. mixed with brimstone. * Merx sulphurata, matches.
 † Sulphūrētum, i; n. a brimstone-mine, a place where brimstone lies.
 Sulphureus, a, um; adj. of brimstone.
 * Aqua sulphurea, water running through brimstone mines.
 Sulpitia, a poetess, who has one satyr extant.
 Sulpitius Gallus, an astrologer, who explained the eclipse of the moon to Æmilius's soldiers wondering.
 Sultānus, i; m. [sub Heb. Shalat dominari] the Sultan or great Turk.
 † Sultis, for ſi vultis, if you please.
 SUM, fui, eſſe, verb. Substantive [ἔμμι quw' ἔσομαι, ero] to be, to be worth, to belong to, to abide, to use.
 * Impudentis est, it is the part of a bold man. * Est mihi, I have.
 * Ut videre est, as one may see.
 * Ad eam partem quæ est ad Hesperiam, towards that part which lies towards Italy. * Est quod visam domum, I have a little business at home. * Ero ut me velis, I'll do any thing you'd have me.
 Sumen, inis; m. [à ſus] the belly piece of a hog, the sow's udder.
 Suminata ſus, a sow that has newly farrowed.
 Summa, æ; f. Cic. [of summus] a sum, a brief collection, the heads of any speech, a conclusion. * Ad summam, lastly. * Summa summorum, the total sum. * Summa residui, the remainder. * Summam alicui cavere, to assure one of the principal. * De summa reipublicæ, to act about the being of the state.
 Summano, are; act. to devour greedily as the grave; also to pilfer or purloin.

Summanus, Pluto, so called Quasi summus manium.
 Summariè; adv. summarily.
 Summarium, ii; n. a summary, an epitome, abridgment or brief collection.
 Summarius, a, um; principal, chief.
 Summas, atis; m. a chief person, a peer.
 Summatim; adv. Cic. shortly, in few words; also the top. * Omnia summam tetigerat, he touched upon all by their heads.
 Summatus, ſis; m. principality, sovereignty.
 Summe; adv. chiefly, extraordinarily, extremely.
 Summergo; as Submergo.
 Summiſſe; adj. lowly, softly.
 Summiſſus, a, um; adj. humble, low.
 Summitas, atis; f. Cic. highest, the top, either end of a thing.
 Summitto, as Submitto.
 † Summo, are, to sum up.
 Summoenianus, a, um; adj. dwelling in the suburbs as harlots did.
 Summoenium, ii; n. a place near the walls of the city where the whores kept their stews.
 Summoneo, as Submoneo.
 Summoperè; adv. for summo opere, so much as is possible to be.
 Summotus locus, a remote or by-place.
 Summoveo, as Submoveo.
 Summula, æ; f. a small sum, head or collection.
 Summum, i; n. the top, the whole. * Ad summum, at the most. * A summo ad imum, from top to toe.
 Summus, a, um; adj. Cic. [à supremus] the highest of all, the chief or principal, very deep, very lewd, the last. * Summa aqua, the top or surface of the water. * Summa voce, with a loud voice. * Summus puteus, a very deep well. * Hyeme summa, in the midst of winter.
 † Summus, i; m. a mutterer, a whisperer.
 Summuto, are; act. [of sub and muto] to change one for another.
 SUMO, pſi, ptum, mere; act. acc. Cic. [à ſuus, vel à sub & emo] to take, receive, consume or spend, undertake, usurp, to begin, conclude, presume. * Sumere obsequium animo, to gratify one's pleasure. * Sumere poenas, to punish. * Sumere operam or sumptus, to spend time and labour about that which comes to nothing. * Tantum mihi non fumo, I do not take so much upon me. * Sumere mutuum, to borrow money. * Hoc mihi sumpsi ut id à te peterem, I took upon me to beg that of you.
 Sumptificatio, ēre; act. to spend.
 Sumptio, ōnis; f. a taking.
 Sumptitatio, ōnis; f. a frequent taking.
 Sumptito, are, to take often.
 Sumptuarius, a, um; adj. belonging to cost. * Lex sumptuaria, a law to limit expences in apparel, and house-keeping.
 Sumptuose; adv. costly, chargeably.
 † Sumptuositas, atis; f. sumptuousness, costliness.
 Sumptuosus, a, um; adj. costly, charge-

chargeable, excessive, prodigal, wasteful.
 Sumptus, a, um; part. of sumor, taken, consumed. * Mors sponte sumpta, death run upon.
 Sumptus, ūs; m. Cic. cost, expenses, * Sumptui esse, to be chargeable.
 Sunici, a people of Germany by the Rhine.
 Sūnium, a promontory of Attica and Eubœa.
 Sunius, an historian who wrote of Arabia.
 SŪO, ui, utum, ěre. [καρρυν] to sew, knit together, work or procure. * Suere aliquid suo capiti, to draw mischief on his pate.
 † Supelleſticiarius, a, um; adj. of house-hold-stuff.
 Sūpelle-x, ſtilis; f. Liv. [à super & lectus] house-hold-stuff, the moveables besides plate and cloaths.
 SŪPER; præp. cum acc. [ὑπὲρ] on, upon, above, over, over and above, beyond, after, about or concerning, for, from on high, moreover. * Occisus super cœnam, kill'd as he was at supper. * Super somnum, servus, a chamberlain, valet de chambre. * Qui cubabat super regem, who sat at table above the king.
 Sūpĕra, orum; n. things above.
 Sūpĕrābilis, le; adj. to be overcome.
 Superabundantia, æ; f. a superabundance.
 Superabundātio, ōnis; f. a superabounding.
 Sūpĕrābundo, are; neut. to abound greatly, and be superfluous.
 Sūpĕradditio, ōnis; f. an adding moreover.
 Sūpĕradditum, i; n. surpluſage.
 Sūpĕraddo, ěre; to add moreover.
 Sūpĕradnexuſ, a, um; tied above.
 Sūpĕrādultuſ, a, um; more than ripe in years, paſt the flower of age.
 Sūpĕraggĕro, are, to heap over.
 Superagnata tunica, the uttermoſt ſkin of the eyes.
 Sūpĕralligatio, ōnis; f. a binding over.
 Sūpĕralligo, are, to bind on about.
 † Superalto, are, to exalt on high.
 Sūpĕrāmentum, i; n. the overplus.
 † Sūpĕrannuo, are, to exceed in years.
 Superanteactuſ, a, um; adj. paſt.
 Superantior, iuſ; gen. oris; adj. above, or before.
 Sūpĕratio, ōnis; f. a conquering.
 Sūpĕrātor, ōris; m. } a conqueror.
 Superatrix, icis; f. }
 Sūpĕrattollo, ěre, to lift up or over.
 Sūpĕrātus, a, um; part. of ſuperor, vanquiſhed, performed.
 Superba, æ; f. a ſingle pink.
 Sūpĕrbĕ; adv. proudly.
 Superbia, æ; f. pride, haughtineſs, haſtineſs and ſourneſs in fruits.
 Sūpĕrbibo, ěre, to drink more ſill.
 Sūpĕrbificuſ, a, um; adj. puffing up, or making a man proud.
 Superbiloquentia, æ; f. } a proud
 Superbiloquium, ii; n. } and arrogant ſpeaking.
 Superb-io, ire; neut. to be proud and high-minded, to be dignified or made famous, to live whereof to glory.
 SŪPERBUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [ὑπερβύς] vel à ſuper } proud, high-minded, lofty, magnificent, ſtately, ſtout, dead. * Superbum merum, excellent wine. * Superba teſta, ſtately houſe. * Superbum eſt, 'tis a haughty part of any one.

Sūpercalco, are; act. to tread upon.
 Sūpercerno, ěre; act. to look upon.
 Supercido, ěre [à cado] to fall upon.
 † Supercilioſĕ; adv. ſupercilioſly.
 Sūpercilioſuſ, a, um; adj. ſupercilious, or haughty.
 Sūpercilium, ii; n. Plin. the eyebrow, the brow or top of a hill, a lofty look, a proud and ſtately carriage, gravity, ſeverity. * Supercilium cenſorium, a grave and diſcreet countenance.
 Sūperclauſo, ěre; to ſhut upon.
 Supercœleſtis, te; adj. above the heavens.
 Supercontego, ěre; act. to cover over cloſe.
 Supercorruo, ěre; to fall upon others the ſame time with them.
 Supercreſco, ěre; neut. to overgrow or grow very much.
 Supercubatio, ōnis; f. a lying upon.
 Sūpercūbo, are, to lie or ſleep upon.
 Supercurro, ěre; to run over in meaſure, to over-run. * Veſtigali ſupercurrit ager, the field bears a fuller crop than might be expected for the rent.
 Sūperdico, ěre; act. to ſay more.
 Superdo, are; act. to put upon, to give after a former doſe.
 Sūperdūco, ěre; to bring more gueſts than are expected, cover or lay upon.
 Sūperēdituſ, a, um; very high above.
 Sūpĕrēdo, ěre; neut. to eat after, or upon another.
 Sūpĕrĕgĕro, ěre, to ſend up, or make it appear.
 Sūpĕrēmico, are, to excell, ſurpaſs.
 Sūpĕrēminentia, æ; f. an excellency, prerogative.
 Sūpĕrēmīn-eo, ěre; neut. dat. to hang over, be higher than another.
 Superenāto, are; to ſwim quite over.
 † Sūper-eo, ire; to paſs over.
 Sūpĕrērectuſ, a, um; adj. lifted up above.
 Sūpererogatio, ōnis; f. a giving more than is required.
 Sūpĕrērogator, ōris; m. a giver of more than needs.
 Sūpĕrerōgo, are; act. to give over and above.
 Sūpĕreſt, imp. cum dat. it remains.
 Superevolo, are, to fly quite over.
 † Sūperexactio, ōnis; f. a levying more than is due.
 Superexcuro, ěre; to expatiate largely, to run beyond one's bounds.
 Superexcuto, ěre; acc. to ſhake out at large.
 Sūperſ-ĕro, erre; act. irreg. to bear above one's head.
 Sūperſiciariuſ, a, um; adj. of the outſide; alſo built upon another's ground.
 Sūperſiciariuſ, ii; m. he that builds upon another's ground.
 Sūperſicies, ei; f. Cic. [à facies] the outſide, uppermoſt part, ſurface.
 Superſio, icri, neut. to reſt, remain, or be, to ſpare.
 Superſlor-eo, ěre; to flower often.
 Sūperſloreſc-o, ěre; neut. to flouriſh after, or beyond another. * Superſloreſcit ſibi cucumis, the cucumber bloſſoms after its fruit.
 Sūperſluĕ, ſuperfluouſly, adv.
 Sūperſluitaſ, ātiſ; f. Cic. ſuperfluity, too much abundance, over-growing.
 Superſluo, ěre; neut. to flow over, abound, to be ſuperfluous.

Superfluum, i; n. ſurpluſage, over plus.
 Superfluuſ, a, um; adj. Cic. ſuperfluouſ, abounding, flowing over.
 Superſtatio, ōniſ; f. a ſecond conception upon the firſt.
 Superſtato, are; neut. to conceive twice before they bring forth once, as hares and rabbits are ſaid to do.
 Superforaneuſ, a, um; adj. ſuperfluouſ, ſtanding idle.
 Superfore; [à ſuperſum] to remain.
 † Superfugium, ii; n. a flying away.
 Superfulg-eo, ěre; neut. to ſhine upon.
 Superfundens, entis; part. of ſuperfundo, ſhewing itſelf outwardly.
 Sūperfundo, ěre; act. acc. to pour upon, to cover. * Superfundi, to be overgrown.
 Superfuſuſ, a, um; part. overflowing, ſpread abroad, over-grown.
 Superſituruſ, a, um; like to remain.
 Sūpergĕro, ěre; act. to heap up.
 Sūpergredior, ěriſ; dep. [à gradior] to go beyond or upon, to ſurpaſs.
 Superhumeralē, iſ; n. a hood, or the like for the ſhoulders.
 Sūpĕri, orum; n. the heavenly powers, and as to the dead thoſe that live in this world. * Apud ſuperos, among the living.
 Superjac-io, ěre; act. to caſt or lay upon, to overſhoot, to add further.
 Superjac-to, are; to reſt upon often.
 Superjectio, ōniſ; f. } a caſting upon, or overſhooting, a covering, as of a mare.
 Superjectuſ, ūſ; m. }
 Superjic-io, ěre; act. [à jacio] to caſt upon, to add.
 Sūpĕrilligo, are; act. to bind upon, or faſten unto.
 Sūpĕrillino, ěre; act. to anoint over or upon.
 Sūperillituſ, a, um; anointed over.
 Sūpĕrīmpendens, ntis; part. of ſuperimpendeo, hanging upon or above.
 † Sūpĕrīmpleo, ěre; to fill over.
 Sūpĕrīmpōno, ěre, act. to put upon, over-lay.
 Sūpĕrīmpōſituſ, a, um; laid upon.
 Sūpĕrīncido, ěre; neut. to fall down upon another.
 Superincreſco, ěre; neut. to grow upon, or over.
 Superincurvatuſ, a, um; adj. bowing down upon.
 Superindico, ěre; act. to renounce, warn, moreover to make a cry of a crime over a chaſtened malefactor.
 Superindictio, ōniſ; f. a denouncing over.
 Superindūco, ěre; act. to lay or cover over.
 Superinductio, ōniſ; f. a laying over for a covering.
 Superinductor, ōriſ; m. he that brings more over.
 Sūpĕrīnduo, ěre; act. to put upon. * Pallium ſuperinducere, to caſt a cloak over the ſhoulders.
 Superindutuſ, a, um; part. of ſuperinduo, putting upon, wearing over.
 Sūpĕringĕro, ěre, to heap upon.
 Sūpĕringĕſtuſ, a, um, heaped upon.
 Sūpĕrīnjic-io, ěre; act. to caſt in upon another.
 Sūperintĕgo, ěre, to cover over within.
 Sūperintōno, are; to thunder upon from above.
 Superinunctuſ, a, um, anointed over.
 Superinundatio, ōniſ; f. an overflowing.
 † Superinundo, are, to overflow.

- Superinungo, ēre; act. to besmear or anoint.
- Superior, ius; adj. [of super, higher, former, above, elder, having the better. * Superiore nocte, yesterday night. * Superiore memoria, in former times. * Superior largitione, more bountiful or generous.
- Superiores, um; m. ancestors, betters.
- Superjumentarius, ii; m. a groom, stable-boy, rubber of horses.
- Superius; adv. above, before, first.
- Superlachrymatio, ōnis; f. a weeping over.
- Superlachrymo, are; to weep over, to cry above measure.
- Superlatio, ōnis, f. excess, a speaking hyperbolically, preferring, overshooting.
- Superlativus, a, um; superlative.
- Superlatus, a, um; part. of supersector, born above, preferred, overshoot.
- Superliminare, is; n. the lintel of a door.
- Superlino, ēre; act. to smear upon.
- Superlitus, a, um; smeared upon.
- Supermando, ēre; to eat or chew after.
- Supermeo, are, to go, run, slip over or upon.
- Supermergo, ēre, to overwhelm.
- Supermico, are; neut. to excel, outshine.
- Supernas, ātis; adj. 3 art. highest, uppermost. * Supernas abies, a fir growing and coming down by the Venetian Gulf.
- Supernāto, are, to swim on the top or over.
- Supernātus, a, um; part. born or grown upon or after.
- Supernē; adv. from above, from on high.
- Superno, are; to swim above or over.
- Supernus, a, um; adj. high, above. Crines fronte superni, the fore-top.
- Supernumerarii, orum; m. soldiers above the ordinary and full number.
- Supero, are; act. acc. Cic. to pass over, exceed, conquer, overcome, to abound and multiply, to be alive. * Ferro superare, to kill. * De eo quod ipsis superat, of that which they leave. * Superante ē is he yet alive. * Sumptus fructum superant, the charge is more than the income. * Superante multa die, it being a great while to night.
- Superobruo, ēre; act. to overwhelm by heaping upon.
- Superobrutus, a, um; overwhelmed.
- Superonero, are; act. to surcharge.
- Superpellicium, ii; n. [à pellis] a surplice.
- Superpendeo, ēre, to hang over.
- Superpingo, ēre, to paint further or upon.
- Superpondōro, are; to weigh exactly.
- Superpondium, ii; n. more than weight, overplus.
- Superpono, ēre; act. to lay, put upon or over.
- Superpositus, a, um; part. of superponor, set or built upon or over.
- Superquam; adv. beside that, &c.
- Superrado, ēre; act. to shave or scrape upon. * Claves pedum superradere, to cut one's corns.
- Superrāsus, a, um; part. of superrador, cut or scraped over.
- Superruo, ēre; to rush upon.
- Superrūtilo, are; neut. to shine above or upon.
- Superscando, ēre; act. acc. to climb upon or over.
- Superscribo, psi, tum, bēre; act. to superscribe or write upon.
- Superscriptus, a, um; written upon.
- Supersēd-co, ēre; to sit upon, to forbear the doing of a thing, to surcease.
- Superseſsus, a, um; omitted, let pass.
- Supersido, ēre; to sit upon.
- Superſil-io, ire; act. to leap upon.
- Superſisto, ēre; to stand over.
- Superſpargo, ēre; act. to sprinkle upon or over.
- Superſpergo, ēre; act. to sprinkle upon or over.
- Superſtagno, are; to overflow.
- Superſterno, ēre; to strew or cover over.
- Superſtes, itis; c. Cic. [super & ſto] an over-liver, survivor, present, alive, remaining, safe and sound. * Fama superſtes, renown after death.
- Superſtitio, ōnis; f. Cic. superſtition, a false worshipping of the true God.
- Superſtitioſa, æ; f. a witch.
- Superſtitioſe; adv. superſtitiously.
- Superſtitioſus, a, um; superſtitious, fond; also inspired.
- Superſtito, are; to preſerve, recover, ſurvive.
- Superſto, are; to ſtand upon, remain.
- Superſtruo, ēre; act. to build upon.
- Superſtum, ſuperſui, ſuperſeſſe, to remain, ſurvive, to be of one's counſel or their advocate, also to be ſuperſucus. * Superſeſſe labori, to maſter a difficulty. * Quod ſuperſeſt, for the reſt, to conclude. * Superſeſſe negotiis ſuis, to put an end to his affairs.
- Supervacaneus, a, um; adj. ſuperſuous, needless, that may be ſpared.
- Supervāco, are; neut. to be at leiſure.
- Supervacuū; adv. ſuperſuouſly.
- Supervacuus, a, um; adj. ſuperſuous, unprofitable, unneceſſary, in vain. * Supervacuum habeo, I think it needless.
- Supervādo, are; neut. to be ſurety for.
- Supervāgor, ari; dep. to wander over, go beyond or over, to overcome.
- Supervādo, ēre, to go upon, beyond or out of meaſure, to ſpread too far.
- Supervēho, ēre; act. to carry or convey upon. * Montem ſupervehi, to ride over a mountain.
- Supervēn-io, ire; neut. dat. Liv. to come upon unawares, to leap upon as the male, come ſuddenly. * Ulcus ulceri ſupervenit, one ſore riſes on another.
- Superventor, ōris; m. he that comes ſuddenly upon.
- Superventus, ūs; m. a ſudden coming upon.
- Superveſt-io, ire; act. to cloath over, put upon.
- Superveſtus, a, um, covered over.
- Supervivo, ēre; neut. to ſurvive, recover, out-live.
- † Superula, æ; f. an upper garment.
- Superungo, ēre; act. to anoint or ſmear over or upon.
- Supervolito, are; to fly to and fro.
- Supervolvo, ēre; to roll or tumble upon or over.
- Supervōmo, ēre; act. to caſt up.
- Superus, a, um; adj. [à ſuper] higheſt above. * Supera [loca] the upper regions, the Heavens.
- Superum mare, the Adriatick ſea, or gulf of Venice.
- Suphtha, a city of Parthia.
- Supinatus, a, um; adj. laid with the face upward. * Supinatum cornu, a bow unbent.
- Supinē; adv. negligently.
- Supinitas, ātis; f. negligence, a lying backward, weakneſs of ſtomach.
- Supino, are, to lay the belly upward, to go ſtately, proud.
- Supinor, ari; paſſ. Plin. to be laid with the face upward. * Naſum nidore ſupinor, I turn up my noſe at the ſtreſt ſcent.
- Supinum, i; n. the ſupine of a verb.
- SUPINUS, a, um; adj. [Τριτοῦ] with the face upward, towards heaven, upon the back, idle, negligent, ſtanding on the riſe or aſcent of a hill; alſo loſtly, ſtately, proud. * Signa ſupina, enſigns rolled up in token of diſcomfiture. * Curſus ſupinus, a ſtream turned backwards. * Supinæ in deliciis cathedræ, eaſy chairs leaning backwards. * Ignorantia ſupina, groſs ignorance. * Supiniores deliciæ, leſs pleaſing pleaſures.
- Suppactus, a, um; adj. [of ſub & pactus] patched, underlaid.
- Suppagmentum, i; n. an underlay, patch, ſhoe.
- Suppalpor, ari; dep. acc. to grope.
- Suppar, aris; adj. 3 art. [of ſub and par] almoſt equal.
- Supparasitor, ari; to flatter, to play the paraſite ſtily.
- Supparum, i; n. [σιφάρης, vel à ſupparus, i; m. ſuppar] a ſhirt or ſhiſt; alſo the top-ſail.
- Suppēdaneum, ei; n. a foot-ſtool.
- Suppeditatio, ōnis; f. a yielding, furniſhing, ſupplying.
- Suppeditator, ōris; m. a ſupplier.
- † Suppeditatus, a, um; furniſhed.
- Suppedito, are; neut. [à pes vel pedes] to furniſh, ſerve, ſupply, to borrow, to come into ſufficiency; alſo to ſubdue, tread under. * Hæc ſuppeditant & ad cultum & ad victum, theſe things ſupply for meat, drink, and cloaths. * Si vita ſuppeditaſſet, if he had lived. * Non ſuppeditat mihi charta, I have no paper.
- Suppeditor, ari, to ſupply, and be ſupplied.
- Suppēdo, ēre; to fixate.
- † Suppeſcicarius, a, um; adj. of houſhold-ſtuff, having the charge of houſhold-ſtuff.
- Suppello, ēre; act. to drive under.
- Supperno, are; act. [à perna] to hough, hamstring.
- Suppetiæ and ſuppētiæ, [à ſuppeto] aid, help, ſuccour. * Suppetiæ venire, to come into one's help.
- Suppetiatus, ūs; m. ſuccour. * Proclamare ſuppētiatum, to cry out for help.
- Suppetior, ari; dep. to aid, help, or ſuccour.
- Suppetit, imp. cum dat. Cic. it ſuffices, it is in readineſs, it is afforded.
- Suppēto, ēre; neut. dat. Cic. to aſk by falſe tokens, to ſuffice, to be in ſtick, to be at command, to hold out. * Res ita ſuppētit, the matter ſo requires. * Illi copiæ ſuppētunt, he has wealth enough. * Si vita ſuppētit, if he live.
- Suppilatio, ōnis; f. a pilfering.
- Suppilator, ōris; m. a pilferer.

- Suppilo**, are; act. to steal underhand or craftily, to pilfer.
- Suppingor**, gi; pass. to be sewed fast under.
- Supplantator**, ōis; m. a supplanter.
- Supplanto**, are; [of Planta] to supplant, trip up the heels, to deceive. * **Supplantare verba**, to mince words.
- Supplanto**, are; act. [of sub and planto] to plant underneath.
- † **Supplaudo**, ēre; neut. to rejoice privily or secretly.
- Supplementum**, i; n. a supplement, supplying, filling up, a recruit.
- Suppl-eo**, ēre; act. Cic. [of sub and plico] to fill up, make perfect, recruit, to prompt. * **Si foetura gregem suppleverit**, if there be as many lambs as ewes.
- Suppl-eor**, ēri, eius sum; pass. to be filled up, supplied, &c. * **Venæ suppleantur sanguine**, the veins are filled with blood; Ovid. Met. 7. 291.
- Supplex**, gen. icis; adj. 3 art. Cic. [à sub & plico] humbly praying or requesting, suppliant. * **Libelli supplices**, a petition. * **A supplicibus libellis**, the majer of requests.
- Supplicamentum**, i; n. } an humble request, entreaty, a solemn thanksgiving or festival.
- Supplicatio**, ōis; f. }
- Suppliciter**; adv. humbly, with prayer.
- Supplicitus**, after the manner of a petitioner.
- Supplicium**, ii; n. [à supplico] praying, requesting; also torment, punishment, sacrifice; also a mace carried before magistrates. * **Uti supplicio in aliquem**, to punish any one.
- Supplico**, are; to become suppliant or obedient to, to beseech, entreat, sacrifice to. * **Supplicare Deo thure**, to offer up incense to the Lord.
- Supplodo**, ēre; neut. [of sub and plaudo] to stamp on the ground, to reject out of dissatisfaction.
- Supplōsio**, ōis; f. a stamping on the ground.
- Suppœnitet**, imp. it repents a little.
- Suppono**, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and pono] to put under, submit, to put in the place of another, suppose, counterfeit. * **Supponere aliquem tumulo**, to inter a person.
- Supportatio**, ōis; f. a supporting.
- Supportator**, ōis; m. a supporter.
- Supporto**, are; act. to convey in course, to bring or carry for a supply.
- Suppositio**, ōis; f. a supposition, setting under, the putting of a feigned thing in place of a true. * **Pueri suppositio**, the laying, or changing a child.
- Suppositivus**, a, um; adj. counterfeit, feigned, put instead of another.
- Suppositivus**, a, um; conditional.
- Suppositorium**, ii; n. a suppository.
- Suppositus**, a, um; put under or in.
- Suppositus**, i; the place of another, supposed, granted. * **Suppositaque furto Paliphaë**, and Paliphaë abandoned to adultery. * **Supposita faxa cœlo**, stones seeming to touch the sky, and bear it up.
- Suppositor**, ōis; m. } a deceiver by
- Suppositrix**, icis; f. } putting a false child or other thing instead of the true.
- † **Supprædes**, counter sureties.
- Suppressio**, ōis; f. a suppressing, a keeping down, secret, or in silence. * **Suppressiones judiciales**, retardings or stops of justice. * **Suppressio nocturna**, the stoppage of the breath caused by the night-mare.
- Suppressus**, a, um; part. of suppressor, suppressed, kept down, sunk.
- * **Suppressa voce**, softly.
- Supprimo**, ēre; act. acc. Cic. of sub and premo, to suppress, smother, restrain, hinder, stop, check, conceal. * **Supprimere iter**, to put off a journey. * **Supprimere lora**, to hold in the reins. * **Supprimi ergastulis**, to be kept in Bridewell. * **Supprimere nummos**, not to part with money, not to be known to have it, to keep back by fraud or connivance.
- Supprōmo**, ēre; act. acc. to draw out another's drink.
- Supprōmus**, i; m. a butler, an under-butler.
- Suppudet**, imp. it somewhat shames me.
- Suppullulasco**, ēre; neut. to begin to sprout.
- Suppullulo**, are; neut. to put forth new sprouts or suckers.
- Suppuratio**, ōis; f. a rankling, breeding of filth or matter, a suppuration.
- Suppuratorius**, a, um; adj. causing to breed matter, bringing a sore to a head.
- Suppuratum**, i; n. an imposthume.
- Suppuratus**, a, um, filthy, mattery.
- Suppuro**, are, to rankle or matter like a sore.
- Suppus**, i; m. [ὀππύς] a lucky cast (at dice.)
- Supputatio**, ōis; f. a supputation or reckoning; also a pruning.
- Supputator**, ōis; m. a pruner.
- Supputatorius**, a, um; adj. of or for pruning.
- Suppūto**, are, to prune or cut trees; also to account, suppose.
- Supra**; adv. & præp. [à super] above, beyond, more than, upon, before, aloft, on high. * **Supra caput**, ready to fall upon one. * **Ut nihil supra**, as nothing more. * **Supra numerum**, over and above the number.
- Supradictus**, a, um; adj. spoken of before.
- Suprāpōsitus**, a, um, set before.
- Suprascriptus**, a, um; adj. above-written.
- Suprēmitas**, ātis; f. the last end.
- Suprēmō**; adv. the last time of all, most highly.
- Supremus**, a, um; adj. [of supra] last of all, highest, uppermost. * **Solvere or præstare suprema**, to celebrate a funeral. * **Ordinare suprema sua**, to make his will. * **Sole supremo**, at sun-set. * **Proh supreme Jupiter!** high and mighty Jove!
- Sura**, a city of Syria by Euphrates; also a city of Phœnicia.
- SŪRA**, æ; f. [σούρα malleolus pedis] the calf of the leg, the leg; also tustins.
- Surculaceus**, a, um; adj. like a scion or young shoot.
- Surculāris**, re; adj. 3 art. bringing forth young shoots.
- Surculārius**, a, um; adj. growing or living among shoots or twigs. * **Cicada surcularia**, the locust. * **Surcularius ager**, ground fit to nourish sets or slips.
- † **Surculātor**, ōis; m. a pruner of trees.
- Surculō**, are, to cut off young sets.
- Surculosē**; adv. with many young slips.
- Surculōsus**, a, um; adj. full of slips or grafts.
- Surculus**, i; m. [à surus, vel à surgo] a scion, a graft, a slip, a young set or shoot.
- Surdaones**, a people of Spain.
- Surdaster**, ra, rum; adj. [à surdus] somewhat deaf, thick of hearing.
- Surdē**; adv. deafly.
- † **Surdeco**, ēre; neut. to be deaf.
- Surdesco**, ēre; neut. to grow deaf.
- † **Surdo**, are; act. to make deaf.
- Surdulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat deaf.
- Surdus**, a, um; adj. [à se, i. e. sine, & auris] deaf; also scandalous, scintless, unsightly, wan. * **Surdus iudex**, a judge whom no prayers or entreaties can do any good on. * **Surdus veritatis**, not hearkening to truth. * **Surdus odor**, a weak smell. * **Surdæ herbæ**, herbs without any medicinal virtues.
- Surgo**, rexi, rectum, gēre; neut. Cic. to arise, to lift up himself, to grow, swell as the sea or wind, to appear, encrease. * **Quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?** what think you of it now? * **Rumor surgit**, a report is raised. * **Surgentes partes**, growing factions. * **Surgens in cornua**, beginning to have horns. See **Surrigo**.
- Surgitur**, imp. they rise.
- Sur-io**, ire; [à sus] to grunt as a boar for the sow.
- Surpicula**, æ; f. a little bucket.
- Surpiculus**, i; m. a basket, pannier. See **Sirpus**.
- Surrectio**, ōis; f. an arising.
- Surrectus**, a, um; part. of surrigor, raised or lifted up. * **Ad stipitem surrectus**, bound to a stake.
- † **Surrégulus**, i; m. a Vice-Roy.
- Surrentum**, a very ancient town in Campania.
- Surrentinus**, a, um, of Surrentum.
- Surrepitur**, imp. there is a secret entrance made.
- Surrēpo**, ēre; neut. [of sub and repo] to creep in sily or privily, steal upon.
- Surreptio**, ōis; f. a stealing.
- Surreptivus**, a, um; adj. stolen, taken away by stealth.
- Surreptus**, a, um; part. of surripior, stolen away.
- † **Surrexe**, for surrexisse, from
- Surrigo**, exi, ectum, igere; act. [à sub vel sursum, & rego] to set, raise, to lift up, to tie to a stake.
- † **Surr-imo**, empsi, eptum, imēre; act. to steal or take away.
- Surrip-io**, ēre; act. Cic. [of sub and rapio] to take away privily, steal, prevent. * **Surripere se**, to sink away. * **E custodia se surripere**, to give one the slip.
- Surrogatio**, ōis; f. a substituting or putting in the room of another.
- Surrōgator**, ōis; m. he that substitutes.
- Surrogatus**, i; m. a surrogate.
- Surrōgo**, are; act. to substitute or appoint in the room of another.
- Sursum**; adv. [qu. supra versum] upward, up. * **Sursum & deorsum**, to and fro. * **Sursum versum**, towards the higher place.
- Surus**, i; m. [ab ὄρῳ, terminus] a hough, sprig, stake.
- SUS**, suis; f. & m. Plin. [suis] a hog,

a hog, swine, bear, sow.
 Sus, for fursum, in composition.
 Sūsa, orum; a famous city of Asia, the head of Susiana.
 Susiani, the people of Susa.
 Sūsiana, Campanillo in Spain.
 † Susceptābulum, } a place of
 † Susceptaculum, i; n. } receipt.
 Susceptio, ōnis; f. Cic. an undertaking.
 † Suscepto, are; act. to undertake oft. n.
 † Susceptor, ōris; m. an undertaker; also a godfather.
 Susceptum, i; n. an enterprise.
 Susceptus, a, um; part. of suscipior, undertaken, begotten, born. * Habere bellum susceptum cum aliquo, to be at wars with one.
 † Suscio, ire, to know.
 Suscip-io, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and capio] to undertake, enterprise, receive, counterfeit, suffer, heget, repay. * Suscipere votum Deo, to make vows to God. * Facinus in se suscipere, to commit some heinous offence. * In civitatem suscipi, to be made free. * In lucem suscipi, to be born. * Suscipere inimicitias aliquorum, to be their avowed enemy. * Suscipere crimen, to take a fault upon himself. Cic. to undertake the defence of it. Plin. * Suscipere personam viri boni, to have the semblance of an honest man, to be one outwardly.
 Suscitābulum, i; n. an incitement, a stirring up, a raising, an alarm of a clock; also tinder or touch wood.
 Suscitatio, ōnis; f. a stirring up.
 Suscito, are; act. acc. Cic. [à sursum & cito] to raise, move, stir up, awake one from sleep; also to raise to life. * Suscitare testem in aliquem, to lie at a person to witness against another.
 Susina, a country of Asia between Assyria and Persia.
 Susinum, i; n. [ah Heb. fushan, liliū] oil or ointment made of lillies.
 † Suspectatus, a, um, suspected.
 Suspectio, ōnis; f. a suspicion.
 Suspecto, are; act. acc. to look often upward, to look down; also to suspect or mistrust.
 Suspectus, a, um; part. of suspicio, suspected, suspicious, seen above, over-looking.
 Suspectus, ūs; m. Cic. a looking upward, admiration, suspicion.
 Suspendo, ēre; to be banged over, or on high, to appear a little.
 Suspendiōsus, a, um; adj. banged on a gibbet or gallows.
 Suspendium, ii; n. Liv. a banging, a halter.
 Suspendo, di, sum, dēre; act. acc. Cic. to stay, hang, hang up, delay, procrastinate. * Suspendere ædificium, to build on arches or pillars.
 * Suspendere libellos, to set up bills.
 * Aliquem suspendere or suspensum tenere, to hold one in doubt. * Suspendi, to be under-propped. * Tellurem suspendere, to plough the ground. * Suspendere spiritum inter legendum, to take breath at a full stop. pau'e.
 Suspensio, ōnis; f. Quint. a hanging, uncertainty, doubting.
 † Suspensor, ōris; m. he that hangs.
 Suspensura, æ; f. a hanging.
 Suspensus, a, um; part. of suspensor, banged, stopped, uncertain, doubt-

ful. * Somnus suspensus, a slumber, unquiet sleep. * Pastinatum suspensissimum, a place dry and left light and hollow. * Gradu suspensio ire, to go on tip-toes, softly.
 * Suspensis auribus bibere, to hearken attentively.
 Suspica, x, acis; adj. 3 art. suspecting, suspicious.
 Suspicio, exi, ectum, ēre; act. [of sub and specio] to suspect, to look upwards, to have in admiration.
 Suspicio, ōnis; f. Cic. suspicion, mistrust. * Præbere alicui suspicionem, to give one cause of jealousy.
 Suspiciōse; adv. suspiciously, upon strong surmises.
 Suspiciōsus, a, um; adj. suspicious, ready to suspect, jealous. * Crimen suspiciōsum, an accusation grounded upon strong surmises. * Suspiciōsa mula, a mule that is apt to start. * Suspiciōsissimum tempus, a most precarious time, when every petty jealousy is enough to hang a man.
 Suspiciuncula, æ; f. a small suspicion.
 Suspīcor, ari, to mistrust, imagine.
 Suspīratiō, ōnis; f. } a sighing.
 Suspīratus, ūs; m. }
 Suspīrator, ōris; m. a sigher.
 Suspīrōsus, a, um; adj. fetching the breath painfully, phisical, puffy, short-winded.
 † Suspīritus, ūs; m. shortness of breath; also a sigh.
 Suspīrium, ii; n. a sigh, short breath.
 Suspiro, are, to sigh, to desire much; also to cast up.
 Susque deque ferre or habere [ab ant. sus i. e. supra] to be indifferent in a thing, not caring which way 'tis taken, nor how it goes, to slight.
 Sustil-io, ire; [à salio] to leap up.
 † Sustinus, a, um, of lillies.
 Sustendo, ēre, to deceive, go about.
 Sustentaculum, i; n. Cic. a support or prop.
 Sustentatio, ōnis; f. a holding or bearing up, forbearance.
 Sustentator, ōris; m. an upholder.
 Sustentatus, a, um; part. torn up.
 Sustentatus, ūs; m. a sustaining or bearing up. * Levia sustentant sunt, light things bear one up in swimming.
 Sustento, are, act. acc. Plin. to sustain, help, nourish, bear with, support. * Sustentare se, to bear up courageously.
 * Sustentare aliquem diu, to hold out for some time. * Sustentatum est sedulo, they bore up bravely. * Sustentate ut potes, comfort up yourself as well as you can. * Sustentari placuit ædificatio ad tuum adventum, I thought good to put off the building 'till your coming.
 Sustinentia, æ; f. patience, suffering.
 Sustīn-eo, ēre; act. acc. [of sub and teneo] to sustain, hold up, to brook or suffer; to maintain, help out, to stay, bear, to abide. * Non sustinuit, he could not find in his heart. * Sustinere se, to refrain. * Rem in noctem sustinere, to put off 'till night. * Sustinere vultum alicujus, to dare to appear before a person. * Simulatio fronte & vultu sustinetur, the countenance serves to hide dissembling. * Sustinebantur herbis, they lived upon herbs.
 Sustollo, ūli, ātum, to lift up, bring

up, to till, to ravish, to go about to do; also to make away with.
 Susudata, a city of Germany.
 † Susum, upwards.
 † Susurna, æ; a coarse coverlet.
 Sūsurrāmen, ōnis; n. } a whisper.
 Sūsurratiō, ōnis; f. } ing.
 Sūsurrator, ōris; m. } a whisperer.
 Sūsurratio, ōnis; m. } backbiter.
 † Sūsurrum, ii; n. a private confession.
 Sufurro, are; neut. to whisper in the ear, to mutter. * Sufurrans ventus, a whistling wind.
 Sūsurrum, i; n. a whisper.
 SUSURRUS, i; m. Vir. [Sūsurrus à sono] a whispering, a whistling of a wind, the murmuring of a stream.
 Sufurro, a, um; adj. whispering, muttering.
 † Sufus for sursum, upward.
 † Sutātes, } sewers or stitchers.
 † Sutares, }
 Sūtēla, æ, f. [à suo] guile, deceit, a tale pieced together cunningly.
 † Sutelocaptiōtica, æ; m. a wrangling sophister.
 † Sutcolus, a, um; adj. wrangling in law.
 Suterma, } æ; f. sewing work, shoe-maker's work.
 Suterma, }
 † Suterma, i; n. a seamstress's shop.
 Sūtīlis, le; adj. sewed or joined together. * Capillamentum sūtīle, a perriwig.
 Sutor, ōris; m. Phædr. a sewer, a shoe-maker.
 Sūtōrius, a, um; adj. belonging to a shoe-maker.
 Sutrina, æ; f. a shoe-maker's shop or craft.
 Sutrīnum, i; n. the shoe-maker's trade.
 Sutrīnus, a, um; adj. of a shoe-maker.
 Sutrīum, i; n. a city first of the Tyrrheni, afterwards of the Romans. When they fell from the Romans, Camillus was sent to reduce them, who, for the greater speed, commanded his men to take three days provision with them; hence the proverb, Quasi Sutrīum eunt, when a thing is done with speed and preparation.
 Sutrīus, } a, um; adj. of Sutrīum.
 Sutrīus, }
 Sutrīx, icis; f. a seamstress.
 Sūtum, i; n. a quilt.
 Sūtūra, æ; f. Cels. a seam, the making a seam, a sewing; also a suture in the skull.
 Sutus, a, um; part. of suor, sewed, fastened together.
 Suus, a, um; pron. adj. possess. [à sui] his own, their own, at his or their own disposal. * Sua mors, natural death. * Ut sua unius in his gratia esset; that he alone in these might bear away all the thanks. * Suo sibi gladio, with his own weapon. * Multo constant suæ virtutes, sweet wine has some peculiar qualities that commend it.
 Suusmet, suamet, suummet; compos. of suus and met, his or their own.

S ante Y.

Syagra, a country of Cilicia.
 Syagri, a kind of date-tree, g.
 Syagros, the farthest promontory of Arabia.

Arabia Felix, by the red sea.
 Syagrus, the first who wrote the Trojan War in verse.
 Syalla, a city of the Mastieni.
 Sybaris, a river of Magna Græcia, which makes the cattle that drink of it black.
 Sybaris, a town of Magna Græcia, who gave themselves up to luxury which was the cause of their ruin.
 Sybaritis, idis; } the people of Sy-
 Sybaritæ, arum; } baris.
 Sybariticus, a, um; adj. of or like the Sybarites, delicate, effeminate.
 Syberos, a city of Illyria.
 Sybota, orum, a haven of Epirus, and an island before Leucadia.
 Syburperes, a people of Lybia.
 Sycamitinus, i; f. a mulberry tree or fig-tree.
 Sycaminon; a city of Phœnicia.
 † Sycammon, ōnis; f. an Egyptian mulberry.
 Syce, an island of Ionia.
 Syceus, one of the Titans.
 Sycites, Bacchus so called from his inventing of figs.
 Sycomōrum, i; n. the sycamore tree, having a likeness between a mulberry and a fig-tree.
 Sycon, ci; n. a fig, g.
 Sycophanta, æ; m. a sycophant, slanderer, informer, a trepan, g.
 Sycophantia, æ; f. a false or crafty accusation, a slanderous information, g.
 Sycophanticē, adv. slanderously, by calumny, or inventing of a false crime.
 Sycophanticus, a, um; adj. Erasm. of a sycophant.
 Sycophantissio, are, } to invent or
 Sycophantor, ari, } forge false crimes and accusations for gain.
 Sycōsis, is; f. the piles, g.
 Sycussa, an island against Ephesus.
 Sydērālis, le; adj. as Sideralis.
 Sydērātio, ōnis; f. a blasting in trees.
 Syderis, a river of Parthia, falling into the Caspian sea.
 Sydema, a city of Lycia.
 Sydus, ēris; n. Cic. a star, constellation. See Sidus.
 Syedra, a city of Isauria.
 Syēne, the farthest city of Egypt, the ancient bounds of the Roman empire, as it is now of the Turkish.
 Syessa, a house in Lycia, from an old woman of that name who entertained Latona; also a city of the Tyrheni.
 Syessæus, }
 Syessius, } a, um; adj. of Syessa.
 Syessenus }
 Sygaros, an island in the gulph of Arabia, where there are no dogs, and if any are brought they die upon the shore.
 Syis, a city of Egypt.
 Sylina, an island beyond Britain.
 Syliones, a people of Chaonia.
 Sylla, læ; m. a nobleman of Rome, corrupted with all the vices of youth, but being made questor under Marius he quite changed his life, and became learned, eloquent, and valiant; being afterwards made dictator, he oppressed the commonwealth exceedingly, and, laying that down, died of the lowly dis-

ease at Puteoli.
 Syllaba, æ; f. Cic. [συλλαβή] a syllable.
 Syllabātum; adv. by syllables, syllable by syllable.
 Syllābicus, a, um; adj. of a syllable.
 Syllabus, i; m. an index or table to a book, g.
 † Syllaceus color, purple colour.
 Syllanion, a statuary naturally ingenious.
 Syllātūr-io, ire; to follow Sylla, or to banish and murder men, as he did.
 Syllepsis, g. one verb plural. with two nominatives singular, &c.
 Syllogismus, i; m. a syllogism, a regular concluding from premisses, g.
 Syllogisticus, a, um; adj. belonging to a syllogism, or disputation.
 Sylos, a promontory of Africa.
 Sylōson, a rich man who in his banishment presented his cloak to Darius, who when he came to the kingdom restored him.
 SYLVA, æ; f. [ύλη] a wood, the over-growing of bushes and brambles, also matter, a miscellany of verses. Stat. * Sylvæ mater, the wood-bine.
 Sylvanectum, Senlis in Picardy.
 Sylvani, wild men in deserts.
 Sylvania, a city and canton of Switzerland, called Underwald.
 Sylvanus, ni; m. a god of the woods, and several men.
 † Sylvarius, ii; m. the keeper of a wood.
 Sylvaticus, a, um; adj. of a wood.
 Sylves-co, cre; neut. to grow thick of boughs like a wood, to run wild and be over-grown.
 Sylvester, tris, tre, } adj. belonging to
 Sylvestris, tre, } a wood or forest, wild, savage, uncivilized. * Sylvestris mûla, a rondelay. * Materia sylvestris, wood cut out of a forest.
 Sylvia, æ; f. the name of Ilia, the mother of Romulus.
 Sylvicola, æ; c. dwelling in a forest or wood.
 Sylviculatrix, icis; f. keeping or abiding in the woods.
 Sylvisfragus, a, um; adj. Vir. breaking woods or forests.
 Sylviger, era, crum; full of woods.
 Sylvi, the Alban Kings, so called from Sylvius.
 Sylvius, i; m. the son of Æneas.
 Sylvōsus, a, um; adj. full of trees and woods.
 Sylvula, æ; f. a coppice.
 Syma, æ, } f. a city of Asia.
 Syme, }
 Symætha, a city Asia.
 Symæthus, a river of Sicily.
 Symbola, æ; f. } [συμβολή]
 Symbolum, i; n. } σὺμβόλιον } a
 Symbolus, i; n. } sign or token, a watch-word, a ring, a badge, motto, or device, a scat, shot, or reckoning, a ticket or note under one's hand. * Symbolum dare, to club or pay one's share. * Symbolum Apostolorum, the Apostles Creed.
 Symbolæus, a, um; adj. of a covenant or meeting, g.
 Symbolicus, a, um; adj. of a sign or figure.
 Symbulus, i; m. a wise and good counsellor.
 Syme, an island between Rhodes and Cnidus.

Symmachia, Venus so called by the Mantinenses.
 Symmachus, a Roman orator, and others.
 Symmachus, i; m. an auxiliary or helper in fight, g.
 Symmetria, æ; f. symmetry, or a fit proportion of all parts, g.
 Symmetrum, i; n. a proportion, g.
 * Symmetrum dissonum, a disproportion.
 Symmysta, æ; m. a secretary or one of the privy-council, a colleague in a sacred profession.
 Sympathia, æ; f. sympathy, agreement in nature or compassion, condoling another's condition, a fellow-feeling, g.
 Symphonia, æ; f. concordance, consort.
 Symphonia, } æ; f. the herb
 Symphoniaca, } henbane.
 Symphoniacus, a, um; adj. belonging to concordance, in metre, of consort. * Pucri symphoniaci, singing boys, g.
 Symphoniacus, ci; m. a trumpeter in a man of war, g.
 † Symphreatides, they that go to the same well to draw water, wards that are in the same voisinage.
 Symphiton petræon, g. an herb growing amongst rocks, cunfrey.
 Sympinium, ii; n. a wine vessel used in sacrifices, a stone jug, g.
 † Symplator, oris; m. the bridegroom's friend.
 Symplēgades, two islands or rather rocks in the mouth of the Euxine sea.
 Symplegas, one of the Symplegades.
 Symplegma, ātis; n. an embracing.
 † Symplones, num; pl. m. the bridegroom's guests.
 † Sympodium, ii; n. a little bed.
 Sympōiarchus, i; m. the Lord and Master chosen at a drinking banquet, g.
 Sympōiastes, æ; m. the maker of a feast, g.
 Sympōsium, ii; n. a banquet, a drinking together.
 Symptoma, ātis; n. a symptom or sign, g.
 Sympullum, i; n. [à fumo] an earthen cup for sacrifice.
 Synæresis, is; f. the contracting of two syllables into one, g.
 Synagoga, æ; f. a synagogue, the place of meeting, or congregation or assembly, g.
 Synalœpha, æ, } f. the cutting off a
 Synalœphe, ēs, } final vowel before an initial one, g.
 Synanche, ēs; f. the squincy, g.
 † Synanchice, ēs; f. the herb madder.
 Synanchicus, a, um; adj. of or troubled with the squincy, g.
 Synanchicus, a city of Phœnicia.
 Synaxis, is; f. a gathering together, an assembly. * Sacra Synaxis, the administration and partaking of the Eucharist, g.
 Syncategorematicus, a, um; adj. having no predicamental or self signification, but added to another makes it differ from what it was, as All, None, g.
 Sinceritas, } See Sincerus.
 Sincerus, }
 Synchysis, is; f. confusion, disorder.
 Synco-

Syncope, æ; f. a cutting away, also a swooning, g.
 Syncope, ês; f. the taking a letter or syllable from the middle of a word, g.
 Syncretismus, i; m. Erasm. a combination of two persons before enemies against a third.
 Syncretis, is; f. a comparison, g.
 Syndicus, a city of Scythia.
 Syndicus, i; m. a co-patron, an attorney for a society.
 Synecdoche, ês; f. a putting a part for the whole, or e contra, g.
 Synecdochicus, a, um; expressed by a part for the whole, or e contra, g.
 Synedrium, ii; n. a council-house, or council, the Jewish Synedrim.
 Synedrius, ii; m. a senator, one of the council or bench, g.
 Synemmenon trite, g. B-fa bi-mi.
 Synemmenon, nele, g. D-la-fel.
 Synemmenon paranete, g. C-fal-fa.
 Synephēbi, g. striplings of the same age.
 Synesius, i; m. a christian philosopher of Pentapolis in Africa, afterwards bishop of Ptolemais, who wrote of Grammar, Philosophy and other Things.
 Syngrapha, æ; f. } a bill of one's
 Syngraphum, i; n. } hand, an ob-
 Syngraphus, i; m. } ligation, ac-
 quitance; also a pass of safe con-
 duct.
 Synnada, æ; f. } a city of Phry-
 Synnada, ðrum; } gia Magna,
 which had under it twenty episcopal
 cities.
 Synnadicum marmor, marble of Syn-
 nada.
 Synochus, i; m. a visitation of a
 fever not coming by fits, but continuing
 till quite removed, g.
 Synodicus, a, um; adj. of a synod or
 assembly.
 Synodia, orum; n. meetings in a synod,
 conferences, interviews.
 Synodus, i; f. [συνοδος] a synod or
 assembly, a general coun. il.
 Synœcēsis, g. a dwelling together.
 Synonyma, ðrum, n; g. words of the
 same signification.
 Synonymia, æ; f. sameness of signifi-
 cation under divers words, g.
 Synonymus, a, um; adj. of the same
 signification or name, a name-fake,
 g.
 Synopsis, is; f. a short view of a
 thing.
 Syntagma, âtis; n. a treatise, ordi-
 nance, or placing things together,
 g.
 Syntaxis, is; f. Syntax, or the due
 order and construction of words.
 Syntecticus, a, um; f. adj. worn and
 spent by sickness, a very picture of
 death.
 Syntexis, is; f. feebleness, looking
 wan by a long sickness, or consump-
 tion.
 Synthēma, âtis; n. a watch-word,
 a riddle; also an instrument in writ-
 ing, g.
 Synthesis, is; f. a composition congru-
 ous in sense only; also a short gar-
 ment used by the Romans in their
 Saturnals, also the apparel in a press,
 chest or wardrobe. * Synthesis
 Saguntina, a nest of pans, being seven
 one within another, g.
 Syopii, a people near Liburnia.
 † Syphar, the cast skin of an adder.
 Syphax, a king of Numidia, who

made a league with Scipio, and, fal-
 ling off to Hannibal, was afterwards
 taken and led in triumph, and died
 in prison.
 † Sypho, ōnis; f. a pipe, tap.
 Syracūsæ, a large city of Sicily.
 Syracusanus, a, um; adj. of Syra-
 cuse.
 Syrbane, an island in Euphrates.
 † Syren, enis; f. a mermaid. See
 Siren.
 † Syrenicus, a, um; adj. enticing,
 alluring.
 Syri, the people of Syria.
 Syria, æ; f. a very large province of
 Asia, between Cilicia and the Syrian
 Sea westward, and Melopotamia
 eastward.
 Syrius, } a, um; adj. of
 Syriacus, } Syria.
 Syriacum, ci; n. [sc. raphanus] a
 sweet radish.
 Syrianus, a Platonick philosopher of
 Alexandria.
 Syritic, a people of India, having only
 holes instead of nostrils.
 Syrinthus, a city of Greece.
 Syrinthus, a, um; adj. of Syrinthus.
 Syrix, gis; f. a nymph who, flying
 from Pan, was turned into a reed
 which he made his pipes of.
 Syrix, gis; f. a pipe, flute, squirt,
 syringe; also a fistula, g.
 Syriticus, ci; m. a wicker-vessel
 wherein they kept their figs, g.
 Syrites, g. a stone found in the bladder
 of a wolf.
 † Syrium, ii; n. wine boiled to the
 thirds.
 Syrma, âtis; n. a Tragedian's Gown,
 the Train of a Woman's Gown, g.
 Symma, æ; f. a moat made of fat
 and honey, g.
 Symmatæ, a people of Sarmatia.
 Symus, a king of the Triballi.
 Syrna, a city of Caria.
 Syrnos, an Egean island.
 Syrophœnix, } an inhabitant on
 Syrophœnissa, } the sea coast of
 Syria.
 Syros, an Egean island, called by
 Homer, Syria.
 Syrpe, ês; f. the Benzoin plant or
 shrub. See Sirpe.
 Syrtis, } a city of Africa full of rocks
 Syrtes, } and shelves, divided into
 Magna and Parva.
 Syrticus, a, um; adj. of Syrtes.
 SYRTIS, is; f. Ovid. [συρίς] a
 quicksand; also a drift of sand in the
 Wilderness.
 Syrupus, i; m. [ab Arab. shrub,
 potio medica] a syrup.
 Syrus, an island of Ionia over-against
 Asia.
 Syrus, i; m. a plate under ground to
 keep corn in, a vault, g.
 Sysimethres, a nobleman of Persia,
 who had two children by his mother
 which, as Q. Curtius says, was a
 thing lawful among them.
 Sysitia, orum; n. feasts, g.
 Systema, âtis; n. a system, a work,
 consisting of certain parts, the body
 of any art or science; also the compass
 of a song, g.
 Systēmaticus, a, um; adj. g. of a
 system.
 Systōle, ês; f. contradiction, the mak-
 ing of a long syllable short, g.
 Syzeugmenon, g. B-fa-bi-mi.
 Syzygia, æ; f. g. Astron. a conjunc-
 tion, and particularly, of the sun and
 moon.

[T ante A.

T Abbreviation for Titus, Tullius,
 Tutor or Tutela.
 Tabacum, ci; n. [ab inus. Tabaco]
 Tobacco.
 Tabæ, a city of Lydia.
 Tabanus, i; m. [à tabes] a horse-
 fly, dog-fly, a gad-bee, a breeze, a
 dung-fly, ox-fly.
 Tabefac-io, êre; act. to corrupt, to
 cause to pine, waste or consume; also
 to melt a thing.
 Tabefio, ieri; neut. pass. to be cor-
 rupted.
 † Tabefluens, ntis; pass. overflow-
 ing with corruption.
 Tabella, æ; f. Liv. [à tabula] a
 little plank or board, a small table,
 to write or paint on, a letter missive,
 a little table book, a bill in a
 court.
 Tabellaria, ium; n. a tormenting
 instrument.
 Tabellarius, a, um; adj. of tables,
 letters or records. * Legēs tabel-
 lariæ, laws engraven on boards.
 * Naves tabellariæ, packet-boats.
 Tabellarius, ii; m. Cic. a letter-
 carrier, the keeper of a register or
 books of account, a steward.
 Tabellio, ōnis; m. a scribe, a scriv-
 ener, publick notary.
 Tabeni, a people near the desert of
 Carmania.
 Tabens, ntis; part. of tabeo, pining
 away. * Artus tabentes, limbs
 rotting with ulcers.
 Tab-co, êre; neut. [à tabes] to pine
 or consume away, to melt, waste, or
 grow wan.
 Taberna, æ; f. [à tabula] a taber-
 nacle, tent, booth or shed, a shop,
 ware-house or work-house. * Ta-
 berna diversoria, a tavern, inn,
 ordinary, or victualling-house.
 Tabernaculum, i; n. Cic. a taber-
 nacle, tent or pavilion, booth, bower,
 or shed.
 Tabernæ, } the three ta-
 Tres Tabernæ, } verns, a place
 near Rome, actis, 28.
 Tabernarius, a, um; adj. of a ware-
 house, shop, work-house, tent, booth,
 tavern or inn. * Comœdiæ taber-
 nariæ, plays acted under sheds or
 pent-houses.
 Tabernarius, ii; m. a shop-keeper,
 vintner or inn-keeper; also a ta-
 vern-haunter.
 † Tabernula, æ; f. a little tavern,
 or victualling-house.
 TABES, is; f. Hor. [à Thxw lique-
 facio, vel Tάφος sepulchrum] a
 pining or withering away, a wasting
 of sickness, a consumption, languish-
 ing, corruption, poison.
 Tabese-o, êre; neut. Cic. to pine or
 wear away, to melt.
 Tabiāna, næ; f. an island in the
 Persian gulph.
 Tabidus, a, um; adj. in a consump-
 tion, pining, withering, dwindling
 away, consumed, melted, putri-
 fied.
 Tabificus, a, um; adj. bringing
 into a consumption, wasting, putri-
 fying.
 Tabifluus, a, um; adj. corruptible.
 Tabii, or rather Gabii, a city in Italy
 where Remus was brought up.
 Tabis, a city of Arabia.
 Tabitudo, inis; f. a pining away.
 Tabi-

Tablinum, i; n. [à tabula] a chest where registers and evidences are kept, an office of records, a counter, an evidence-house, chancery.

Tabràca, a city of Africa.

Tabracenus, a, um; of Tabraca.

Tabula, æ; f. [à trabs] a plank or board, a writing or painting table, a pair of tables, a chess-board. *

Tabulæ ceratæ, evidences, wills, records. * **Honorum possessio contra tabulas**, possession of goods against the testator's will. * **Tabulæ accepti & expensi**, books of account.

* **Tabulæ auctionariæ**, inventories of goods set to sale. * **Tabulæ matrimoniales**, articles agreed upon at marriage. * **Tabulæ novæ**, letters of protection, or discharges from paying debts. * **Tabulæ publicæ**, statute-books, or public records. * **Tabulam figere**, to make or publish a law.

† **Tabulāria**, æ; f. a shed of boards for a fence in approaching to attack, storm, or undermine a wall.

Tabulāris, e; adj. whereof planks, boards or tables for graving or painting may be made.

Tabulārium, ii; n. the chancery or exchequer, any place where registers or public records are kept.

Tabulārius, a, um; adj. of or for writings or accounts.

Tabulārius, ii; m. a public notary, scrivener or accomptant.

Tabulāta, ōrum; n. pl. planks or floors made with boards, the boughs of a tree spreading one above another; the stories of a house, and the deck of a ship.

Tabulatio, ōnis; f. a planking or boarding of a floor.

Tabulātor, ōris; m. a planker.

Tabulatum, i; n. a floor, stage.

Tabulatus, a, um; planked, boarded.

Tabulo, are; act. to plank or board, to make a floor.

Tabum, i; n. [à tabes] corrupt matter or blood.

Taburnus, a mountain of Campania, full of olives.

Tacape, a city of the lesser Syrtis.

Tacendus, a, um; not to be spoken of.

Tacens, ntis; part. of tacere; still, quiet. * **Oratio tacens**, an oration only written. * **Tacens fluvius**, a river that gently glides along.

TAC-EO, ui, itum, ěre; neut. [Heb. shathak, שָׁטָח] to hold one's peace, to keep silence, not to speak of, attend, be still, quiet, patient, satisfied. * **Cum tacet omnis ager**, when all things are still, when 'twas night.

Tacfarinus, a king of Numidia, taken and slain by Dolabella.

Tachempso, an island of Nilus.

Tachos, a king of Egypt.

Tacite, adv. quietly, secretly, without noise.

Tacitò, out noise.

Tacitum, i; n. a secret.

Tacitum est; imp. it was hushed up.

Taciturio, ire; neut. to have a mind to be silent.

Taciturnitas, ātis; f. a keeping silence, or holding one's peace, a keeping counsel. * **Taciturnitas imitatur confessionem**, silence gives consent.

† **Taciturnulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat silent.

Taciturnus, a, um; adj. silent, making no noise, dumb. * **Taciturnissimum**

ostium, a door that opens without the least noise.

Tacitus, a famous orator under Adrian.

Tācitus, a, um; adj. [à tacere] silent, not speaking, not spoken of, to be concealed. * **Mel tacitum**, honey that flows out of the combs. * **Tacitum quid pati**, to put up a thing and make no words. * **Luna tacita**, the moon in conjunction. * **Tacitus vultus**, a close countenance. * **Tacito coclo**, in the dead of the night.

Tacola, a city of India without Ganges.

Tactici, ōrum; m. officers to set an army in array; field-officers, camp-masters.

Tactio, ōnis; f. a touching, a touch.

Tactus, ūs; m. the touch.

Tactus, a, um; part. of tangere; touched, blessed, inspired, struck with lightning. * **Tactus de coclo**, blessed. * **Tactus Spiritu Divino**, inspired with the Holy Ghost.

Tacubus, a city in Portugal, where their kings were wont to be crowned.

Tader, a river in Spain.

TÆDA, æ; f. [δᾱς] a torch, the juicy middle part of the pine-tree. * **Tædæ jugales**, marriage.

TÆDET, v. imp. [ab ædō fatio] it irks, wearis. * **Tædet me**, I am weary.

† **Tædio**, are; to be weary of.

Tædium, ii; n. [à tædet] weariness, irksomeness. * **Tædia tunc subeunt animos**, then my mind grows weary. * **Tædium devorare**, to go thorough stich with a tedious work. * **Tædium alicujus rei adducere**, to make one loath it.

† **Tædulus**, a, um; tedious, irksome, loathsome; also nice, and soon weary.

Tænara, ōrum; n. a promontory of Tænarus; i; m. Peloponnesus.

TÆNIA, æ; f. [ταινία] a head-band, a fillet or hair-lace, point or lace, a wreath or border, a garland, a long row of rocks by the shore, a bandlet separating the architrave from the frieze.

† **Tænia**, ōrum; long, broad, and thin worms.

Tæniola, æ; f. a narrow and short lace.

Tæniolus, a, um, that hath many fillets.

Tagæ, a people of Asia by the river Oxus.

Tagaste, a city of Africa.

† **Tagax**, acis; light-finger'd, pur-

† **Tages**, is; loining.

Tagus, a mountain of Portugal, where mares are said to conceive by the wind; also the river Tajo in Spain.

Taizali, a people of Northumberland.

Taizalum, a promontory in the east of Scotland.

Talabrica, a city of Portugal.

Tālāria, ōrum; n. the heel-wings of Mercury; also gouty swellings in the ankles. * **Talaria induere**, to prepare for fight, to be ready booted and spur'd.

Tālāris, e; adj. reaching to the ankles.

Tālārius, a, um; adj. belonging to the cock-all or buckle-bone.

Talassio, ōnis; m. the marriage-song. See thalassio.

Talaus, a river in Lucania.

Talea, a fruitful island in the Caspian sea.

TALEA, æ; f. [ἄλεια] a young plant, slip, or truncheon.

TALENTUM, i; n. [ταλάντον] a talent. * **Talentum Atticum minus**, six hundred crowns. * **Talentum magnum**, eight hundred crowns.

† **Taleo**, are; to make or mark a tally.

Tālcola, æ; f. Cic. a small slip or graft.

Tālio, ōnis; f. * **Lex talionis**, like for like, retaliation.

† **Talipedo**, are; neut. to go lame.

TALIS, e; adj. [τάλικος] such like.

Tālīter; adv. so, in such like.

Tālitrūm, i; n. [à talus] a fillip with the finger.

Talīates, a people of Lower Germany.

TALPA, æ; m. or f. [ἀσπαλαξ, vel ἀ τοφᾶς cæcus] a mole or want.

† **Talpicidus**, i; m. a mole-catcher.

Talhythius, a cryer in the Grecian army.

TALUS, i; m. [à τάλω ἱστίνκο] the ankle-bone, postern or buckle-bone, a cock-all or dye. * **Recto stare talo**, to stand upright. * **Talorum jactus**, cock-all, or dice-play.

TAM; adv. [à τόσον, vel ab acc. artic. Dor. τᾶν] so much, by so much, as much, as well as, both. * **Non tam insolens sum, qui---**, I am not of such an aspiring mind, that---

† **Tamarindi**, ōrum; tamarinds.

† **Tamarindus**, i; f. the tamarind-tree.

Tamaris, a river in Spain.

Tamaritæ, a people of Asia.

Tamarix, icis; [ab Heb. tam-

Tamarice, ēs; f. [ruks, inundatio] the shrub tamarisk, heath for be-

Tamassus, a city in Cyprus.

Tambras, a city of the Parthysæ.

TAMEN; conj. [ἀτὰρ, μέντοι] nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, how-

Tamet; conj. [qu. tamen et] al-

Tamet hoc verum est, for all this is true.

Tamiatis, a city of Egypt.

† **Taminia**, æ; f. a wild vine.

† **Tamino**, are; act. [Heb. tami, pollutus fuit] to defile.

Tamna, a city of Arabia.

Tamugada, a city of Africa.

Tamuhda, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.

Tamyna, a city of Eretria, where Jupiter Tamynæus was worshipped.

Tamyris, a river of Phœnicia.

Tanacetum, i; n. [ἀνανη] the herb tansy.

Tanagra, a city of Boeotia.

Tanærus, a river of Lucania.

Tanais, a very great river of Scythia Europæa, dividing it from Asia; also an ancient name of the Danube, and a city by the mouth of that river.

Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinus Priscus; put also for any woman.

who is master of her husband.
Tanarus, a river of Lombardy.
Tandem; adv. at length, at the last, yet longer, at least, notwithstanding.
 * **Quid tandem?** why so? * At tandem tandem, ay ay and now.
Tandiu; adv. [of tam and diu] so long.
Tanetos, the island Thanot in Kent.
Tangibilis, c; which may be touched.
TANGO, tēgi, tactum, gēre; act. [ἀντομαί] to touch, hit, feel, move, strike with lightning, cheat, mention or describe lightly, strike or reprove gently. * **Tetigit poculum**, he has drank up all. * **Tangere ulcus**, to touch upon an old sore, to revive an old grievance. * **Tangere locum**, to come to a place. * **Quo pacto illum tetigerim in convivio nunquid dixit tibi?** did I never tell you how I play'd upon him at an entertainment? * **Te istam ob rem tetigi triginta minis**, upon this account it was that I chous'd you of thirty pounds.
Tangor, ēris, tactus sum; pass. to be touched, &c.
Tanis, a city of Egypt.
Taniticum ostium, one of the mouths of the Nile.
Tanos, a city of Crēte.
Tanius, a, um; adj. of Tanos.
Tanquam; adv. [of tam and quām] as, like as, even as if. * **Tanquam si**, even as though.
Tantalus, i; m. the son of Jupiter and Plota, who entertaining some of the gods, and serving up his son Pelops, was punished by being made to stand up to the chin in water with pleasant apples at his mouth, yet unable to compass either; also a mountain of Lebos.
 † **Tantalus**, i; m. a heron.
Tanti, gen. pretii [à tantum] so much worth, for so much. * **Tanti habitare**, to sit at so high a rent. * **Tanti est**, of so great concern it is. * **Nihil tanti est**, it is not worth so much.
Tantidem, for so much, at that price.
Tantillulus, a, um; so very little.
Tantillum, so little, very little, never so little.
Tantillus, a, um; adj. [à tantulus] so very little, very little.
Tantisper; adv. but so long, for just so long time, only while.
Tantò, [in the former clause of a sentence is answer'd by quanto] by so much the more. * **Tantò nobis deliciæ constant**, rarities cost us so dear.
Tantoperè; adv. so greatly, earnestly, or vehemently.
Tantulò; adv. for so little.
Tantulum; adv. so little, very little, never so little.
Tantulus, a, um; so little or small. * **Tantuli doni causa**, for so small a gift.
Tantum, adv. only so much. * **Tantum abest**, it is so far from. * **Tantum non**, almost.
Tantummodò; adv. only, but just.
Tantundem, tantidem, so much.
Tantus, a, um; adj. [à tam] so much, so great, so noble or worthy. * **Tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse morum studiorumque dissensio**, there is as great difference as may be both in their manners and studies.
Tantus, a river of Peloponnesus; also a mountain in Sicily.

Taoa, a city of Persia.
TAPES, ētis; m. } [τάνης] tapestry hangings,
TAPETE, is; n. } a carpet or coverlet.
 † **Tapetarius**, ii; m. an upholster.
Taphiussa, a city of Cephalonia.
Taphii, } the inhabitants of Taphiussa.
Taphiussæ, }
Taphnis, a city of Egypt.
Taphnæi, the people of Taphnis.
Taphra, a city of Africa Minor.
Taphra, a city in the isthmus of Taurica.
Taphron, a city of Arabia Fœlix.
Tapinēsis; f. a depression, a speaking below the truth.
Taprobāne, ēs; f. a large island in the Indian sea, said to be two thousand miles about, the inhabitants are higher than ordinary, and long liv'd.
 † **Tapus**, i; m. the herb mulline.
Tapus, a city of Africa.
Tapyri, the people near Hyrcania.
Tāranis, Jupiter, so called by the Gauls, who sacrificed man's blood to him.
Tarandrus, a country of Phrygia.
Tarandrius, a, um; of Tarandrus.
 † **Tarantula**, æ; f. a most venomous spider or fly, whose sting is only cured by musick.
Tarantus, a city of Bithynia, where Jupiter Taranteus is worshipped.
Taras, the son of Neptune, who as some think built Tarentum; also a city of Italy, near Tarentum; a city of Asia Minor, and a river of Scythia.
Taratantāra, æ; f. [à sono] the sound of a trumpet.
 † **Taratantarizo**, are; to sound a trumpet.
 † **Taratantarum**, i; n. a mill-clack or the like.
Tarbelli, the people of Tarba in Aquitain.
Tarbellicus, a, um; adj. of the Tarbelli.
Tarbellius, } Tarbelli.
Tarbelus, a mountain of Caria.
Tarchelius, a wicked king of the Albani.
Tarchia, a city of Sicily.
Tarcho, } a captain of Hetruria, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.
Tarchon, }
Tarchon, onis; f. taragon, or dragon's-wort.
Tarchonium, a city of Tyrrhenia, built by Telephus the son of Tarchon.
Tarda, æ; f. [à tardus] a bustard.
Tardatio, onis; f. a loitering.
Tardatus, a, um; stopped, hindered.
Tardè, iūs, iisimè; adv. slowly, slackly, dully, basely. * **Cum tardissimè**, at the farthest.
Tardesc-o, ēre; neut. to begin to loiter, to grow slow or sluggish.
Tardigrādus, a, um; going slowly.
Tardiloquentia, æ; f. slowness of speech.
Tardiloquus, a, um; slow of speech.
Tardipes, ēdis; adj. slow of foot. * **Deus tardipes**, Vulcan so called.
Tarditas, ātis; f. slowness, slackness, dulness. * **Tarditas aurium**, thicknes of hearing.
 † **Tardito**, are; to hinder often.
Tardiusculè; adv. somewhat slowly.
Tardiusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat slow or dull.
Tardo, are; act. to hinder, stop or

stay, keep back, or make long a coming; also to be slow. * **Animos accusatorum tardare**, to damp the accusers.
TARDUS, a, um; adj. [σπαδύς, vel ab Heb. taradh, assiduum est] slow, dull, lingering, slack, late, long a coming. * **Tardus fumus**, thick smoke. * **Tardus sapor feliciæ mali**, the lateward ripe and lasting peach. * **Tardum est dictum**, it is hard to say.
Tarentina turma, a body of four troops of horse, containing one hundred fifty-six.
Tarentasia, a city and country of the Allobroges.
Tarentini, the people of Tarentum.
Tarentinus sinus, a bay of Magna Græcia, called Golfo di Taranto.
Tārentum, } a famous city of Magna Græcia, first built by Taras, Neptune's son, and afterwards enlarged by the Lacones.
Tarentus, }
Targines, a river of Magna Græcia.
Tarinales, a people of the Sabines.
Tarmes, itis; m. [à τερπω τέρο] a maggot, worm.
Tarna, a city called afterwards Sardis.
Tarne, a river of Aquitain; also a fountain of Lydia.
Tarpeia, æ; f. a vestal virgin, who betrayed the capitol to the Sabines for their bracelets, who adding their shields too, pressed her to death.
Tarphara, a city of Arabia.
Tarphe, a city of the Locri.
Tarquinii, a city of Hetruria.
Tarquinenses, the people of Tarquinii.
Tarquinius Superbus, proud Tarquin, the last king of Rome, whose son Tarquinius Sextus ravished Lucretia, which caused the extirpation of kingly government.
Tarrabeni, a people of Corsica.
Tarracina, the city called before Anxur in Italy.
Tarrāco, a famous city in Spain.
Tarraconia, } a province in Spain
Tarraconensis, } so called, where there are very good wines called Tarraconensia.
Tarraga, a city of Catalonia in Spain.
Tarragenes, a people of Tarraga.
Tarras, a city of Sardinia.
Tarraha, a city of Lydia, and another in Crete, where Apollo Tarrhus was worshipped.
Tarsea, a city of Bithynia.
Tarsus, i; f. the metropolis of Cilicia, called by the inhabitants Tarassia, by the Turks Tersis.
Tarsus, i; the inslep.
Tarsus, a river of Troas.
Tartæus, a, um; adj. hellish, terrible, strong.
Tartari, the people of Tartaria in Asia, called before Scythia.
Tartarus, a river in Venetia.
Tartarus, i; m. } [τάρταρος] hell,
Tartara, orum; n. } the nethermost hell.
Tartessos, a city in Spain.
Tartessus, } a, um; adj. of Tartessus.
Tartessus, }
Tarvanna, a city of Belgium, razed to the ground by Charles the 5th.
Tarvedum, a promontory of Scotland near the Orcades, called Howburne.

Tarus, i; m. a river of Lombardy.
 Tarusates, a people of Aquitain.
 Taruscum, a city of the Salii in Gallia.
 † Tasconium, ii; n. a white earth of which goldsmiths crucibles are made.
 Tata, æ; m. [τάτα] dad-da, the children's word for father.
 Tatae; interj. wonderful.
 Tatienses, the third part of the people of Rome.
 Tattus, ii; m. a Sabine captain, first a great enemy of the Romans, but after long wars made a sharer in the Roman government.
 Tava, æ; f. a city of Egypt.
 Tavaca, æ; f. a city of Sicily.
 Tauchira, æ; f. a city of Libya, called afterwards Arfinoë.
 Tavium, a city of Galatia.
 Taulantii, a people of Macedonia.
 Taura, æ; f. [à taurus] a barren cow.
 Taurania, } a city in Italy.
 Tauranium, }
 Taurea, æ; f. a shield or buckler made of a bull's hide; also a leather whip.
 Taurentinum, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Tauresium, a city of Media.
 Taureus, an epithet of Neptune.
 Taureus, a, um; adj. of a bull.
 Tauri, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, inhabiting Chersonesus Taurica.
 Taurianum, a city of the Brutii, destroyed by the Saracens.
 Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in Europe.
 Tauricornis, e; having bulls horns.
 Taurifer, a, um; adj. bearing or bringing forth bulls.
 Tauriformis, e; adj. like a bull, having the shape of a bull.
 Taurile, is; n. a bull.
 Taurini, orum; a people of Italy, whose chief city is Augusta Taurinorum or Turin.
 Taurinus, a, um; adj. of a bull.
 Taurini, a people of Upper Pannonia, and others of the Alps.
 Taurius, a, um; adj. of a bull. *
 Tauri ludi, sacrifices for the safety of herds, or plays in honour of the infernal gods.
 † Taurobolium, ii; the sacrifice of a bull to the mother of the gods, whereby a person was consecrated, esteeming himself regenerate and pure for 20 years after.
 Taurocinium, a river of the Brutii.
 Tauromenius, a river in Sicily.
 Taurominium, } a city of Sicily between Taormenia and
 Tauromenium, }
 Catana, called Taormina.
 Tauromitanus, a, um; adj. of Taurominium.
 Tauropolis, a city of Caria.
 Tauropolium, a city of Aquitain; also a temple of Diana at Samos.
 Tauroscythæ, a people of Sarmatia inhabiting mount Taurus.
 Taurunum, the city Grichisch Weissemburg in Lower Pannonia.
 Taurus, i; m. the largest hill in all Asia, of several names in several countries to which it extends, but by it is meant particularly Taurus in Cilicia; also a mountain in Germany and Arabia Petræa, a promontory of Sicily, and a river of Peloponnesus.
 Taurus, } Bacchus so called.
 Taurophagus, }

Taurus, i; m. a Platonic philosopher of Berytus, under Antoninus, who wrote of the difference of Aristotle's and Plato's sects, and other things.
 TAURUS, i; m. [ταῦρος] a bull, a bull-fly or hornet; the second sign in the zodiac; also the root of a tree.
 Taus, the river Tay in Scotland.
 Tautologia, æ; f. the repetition of the same thing in other words; tautology.
 Tax, ind. n. [τάξ, à sono] a jirk, the sound of a whip.
 Taxa, æ; f. a kind of a bay-tree. See taxus.
 Taxatio, ònis; f. a tax or taxing.
 Taxator, òris; m. a taxer, rebuker.
 Taxeus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to tax.
 Taxiana, an island near Susiana.
 Taxila, æ; f. a very great city of India, between Indus and Hydaspes.
 Taxillaris, e; adj. of dice.
 † Taxillatus, a, um; adj. made of bones or dice. * Flagella taxillata, whips knotted with bones on them.
 Taxillus, i; m. [à talus, vel ant. tago, vel à τάλαντο ordino] the ankle-bone, a cockal or dye.
 Taxilus, a king of the Traxili.
 Taxim; adv. softly, by little and little.
 Taxo, are; act. [à tango] to tax or rate, to find fault with, blame, rebuke. * Taxatur in libris septem, it is praised at seven pounds.
 TAXUS, i; f. [τέξω arcus] a yew-tree.
 Taxus, i; m. a badger or grey.
 Taygète, } the daughter of Atlas and
 Taygeta, } Pleione, who bore Lacedæmon to Jupiter, the founder of Lacedæmonia.
 Taygetus, i; m. } a mountain of La-
 Taygeta, orum; } conia.
 Tazata, an island in the Scythian ocean.

T ante E.

Te, acc. & abl. sing. of tu, thee.
 Teanum, a city of Campania.
 Teanus, a, um; adj. of Teanum.
 Teari, a people of Spain, called also Julientes.
 Tearus, a river of Thrace.
 Teâte, } the metropolis of the Marru-
 Teatea, } cini.
 Teates, } the people of Teate.
 Teatini, }
 Tebesca, a city of Africa.
 TECHNÀ, æ; f. [τέχνη] an. art, craft, guile, deceit, a trick.
 Technicus, a, um; adj. artificial, cunning, technical.
 Technophyon, a seminary of arts.
 Technosus, a, um; deceitful, crafty.
 Tecmon, a city of Thesprotia.
 Tecolata, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called St. Maximin.
 Tecolichus, an Indian stone, good against the dissemper so called.
 † Testamentum, i; n. a cottage, roof.
 Teclè, covertly, secretly, obscurely.
 Teclonicus, a, um; of a builder.
 Tector, òris; m. a dawber, pargetter or plaisterer.
 † Tectoriatus, a, um; adj. covered, dawbed.
 Tectoriolum, i; n. a thin whitening or dawbing; also dissembling.
 Tectorium, ii; n. a plaistering, pargetting or rough-cast of walls; also ceruse, or paint for the face. *

Tectoria linguæ, flattering speeches, compliments.
 Tectorius, a, um; adj. of or for plaistering or whitening. * Villa opere tectorio, a manour-house plaistered.
 Tectosages, a people of Germany.
 Tectosages, } a people of Gallia Nar-
 Tectosagæ, } bonensis, and others
 of Galatia in Asia.
 Tectosax, one of the Tectosages.
 Tectum, i; n. the roof of a house; a house; also a vest or garment. * Cæca testæ, a labyrinth. * Pineæ testæ, ships.
 Tectura, æ; f. a thatching or tiling.
 Tectus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; [of tegor] covered, secret, soft, silent, close, reserved. * Navis testæ, a ship with a deck. * Oves testæ, clothed or cosset-sheep. * Tectis verbis, in obscure terms.
 Tecum, [for cum te] with thee.
 TEDA, æ; f. [δᾶς] the heart or middle of a pine-tree; also a torch, or wedding; and a wedding-song.
 Tediastum, a city of Liburnia.
 Tēdifer, } a, um; adj. Prud. torch-
 Tēdiger, } bearing.
 Tēdifera Dea, Ceres, because at her sacrifices the priest carried torches as she did when looking after her daughter Proserpine.
 Teganius, a channel of the sea at Alexandria in Egypt, by which the ships came up to the city.
 Tēgea, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus in Arcadia.
 Tegæus, } a, um; adj. of Te-
 Tegæticus, } gea.
 Tēges, itis; f. [à tego] a mat made of reeds or rushes, a coarse blanket or coverlet.
 Tegessus, a city of Cyprus.
 Tegētra, a city of Illyria.
 Tēgētīcula, æ; f. a little mat or coverlet.
 † Tegil, ilis; m. a covering, an apron.
 Tegillum, i; n. [à tegulum] a little covering or hood.
 Tēgimen, } inis; n. a covering or
 Tegmen, } coverlet, raiment.
 Tegimentum, i; n. a cover, cottage.
 TE-GO, xi, tum, gere; act. [τέγω] to cover or hide, conceal; also to defend, preserve, protect.
 Tegor, eris, tus sum, i; pass. to be covered, hid, &c. * Jusit frondibus tegi sylvas, he commanded the trees to be covered with leaves.
 Tēgūla, æ; f. [à tego] a tile or slate; the roof of a house.
 Tēgūlāneus, a, um; adj. of tiles.
 Tēgūlārius, ii; m. a tiler or slater.
 † Tēgūlo, are; to tile or make tiles.
 Tēgūlum, i; n. a little cover. * Tegulum arundineum, thatch.
 Tēgūmen, inis; n. } a cover or co-
 Tēgūmentum, i; n. } verlet. * Te-
 gumenta flagitiorum, cloaks to cover heinous crimes.
 † Tegus, oris; n. a skin or hide.
 Tegyra, a town in Bæotia, where Apollo Tegyræus was worshipped.
 Tēium, a city of Paphlagonia, the country of Anacreon.
 Tela, a town in Spain; hence Telense concilium.
 TELA, æ; f. [à texo] a web, an enterprize. * Telam exordiri, to put in practice some cunning flight.
 Tēlamo, ònis; m. [τελᾶω sustineo] a prop or supporter, an image
 (7) A 2

in the corner of a house to support a building.
 Telamo, } an haven of Etruria.
 Telamon, }
 Telamon, ōnis; m. the son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, one of the Argonauts and companion of Hercules in taking of Troy, and father of Ajax.
 Telamonins, Ajax, so called from his father Telamon.
 Telandrus, }
 Telandrum, } a city of Caria.
 Telandri, }
 Telane, a very ancient city of Syria, where Ninus dwelt before he built Ninos.
 Telchines, a people of Rhodes called from thence Telchinia.
 Telchinia, a city of Peloponnesus, called afterwards Sicyon.
 Telchinius, Apollo, so called among the Lydians.
 Telchir, a city of India within Ganges.
 Telchis, a city of Æthiopia.
 Telēbas, }
 Telēboas, } a people of Ætolia.
 Telēboas, one of the Centaurs.
 Telebois, a country of Acarnania.
 Telecrus, a king of Laconia.
 Telēgonus, the son of Ulysses by Circe.
 Telēmīchus, chi; m. the son of Ulysses by Penelope.
 Telēmūs, the son of Eurymus, who told Polyphemus all that he suffered by Ulysses beforehand.
 Telenicus; a man so very poor, that it caused the proverb, * Telenico pauperior.
 Tellenis, } a very bad and unskilful
 Tellen, } minstrel.
 Telephæe, the wife of Cadmus before Hermione.
 Telephe, the mother of Europa.
 Telephium, ii; n. [à Telepho invent.] opine, wild purslain.
 Telephus, phi; m. the son of Hercules by Auge, whom his grandfather commanded to be exposed in the woods, where he is said to be brought up by a hind, and becoming king of Myria, was wounded by Achilles's dart, and cured by the cancer of the same; also a grammarian of Pergamus; and other men.
 Telestia, a famous poetess.
 Telestrophus, the sixth bishop of Rome, crown'd with martyrdom.
 Telestia, a city of Samnium.
 Telesto, a sea nymph.
 Telestor, the father of Euripides.
 Telethron, a mountain of Eubœa.
 Telethusa, the mother of Iphis.
 Teleurias, a king of Macedonia.
 Telifer, era, ōrum; adj. bearing darts, arrows, &c.
 Telis, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Tellina, æ; f. a shell-fish called a lampin.
 Tellus, ūris; f. Col. [à terra] the earth; also the heathen goddess of the earth.
 Tellus, a certain poor man, whose poverty Solon preferred before the wealth of Croesus.
 Telmera, æ; f. a city of Caria.
 Telmessus, a mountain of Thebes.
 Telmissus, a city of Pisidia.
 † Telo, ōnis; m. a sweep, instrument in war.
 Telo Martius, the city Toulon in Gallia Narbonensis.

Telon, a very skilful seaman and apologist of Massilia; also the father of Oebalus.
 † Telonarius, a, um; adj. of custom or tribute.
 Telōnārius, ii, m. a collector of tribute.
 Telōnium, ii; n. a custom-house.
 Telos, a body of thirty-two troops, containing two thousand and forty eight men.
 Telos, } an island in the Carpathian
 Telus, } sea against Cnidus, whence
 * Unguenta Telina, ointment of fenugreek, &c.
 Telphussa, a city of Arcadia.
 Telphussium, a mountain, fountain, and town of Bœotia.
 TELUM, i; n. [τήλην, Βεας] an arrow, a dart, weapon, a sunbeam, a pain in the side, stitch, pleurisy. * Telum trifidum, lightning. * Excipere telum, to be shot with an arrow.
 Telumnum, a city of Aquitain.
 Temala, a city and river of India without Ganges.
 Temathia, a mountain of Messenia.
 Tembrium, a city of Phrygia.
 Tembrius, a river of Pontus.
 Tembrogius, a river of Phrygia.
 Tembros, a city of Cyprus.
 Temenia, a city of Phrygia.
 Temcramen, inis; n. a violating.
 Tēmērāriē, }
 Temerariū, } adv. rashly.
 Tēmērārius, a, um; adj. rash, indiscreet, unadvised, hair-brain'd, fool-hardy.
 Tēmērātio, ōnis; f. a violating.
 Tēmērātor, ōris; m. a violator.
 Tēmērātus, a, um; part. violated.
 TĒMERE, }
 Temeritē, } hodiē, vel Heb. tame, impurus} rashly, unadvisedly, indiscreetly; also lightly, without cause, easily, safely, without order, at a venture, almost. * Haud temerē unquam pervenit ad frugem, hardly comes to good.
 Tēmēritas, ātis; f. rashness, indiscreetness, fool-hardiness.
 Tēmēro, are; act. to violate, defile, prophane, unhallow, corrupt; to ravish.
 TĒMETUM i; n. [Τὸ μέθυ] a strong wine.
 Temnes, a king of the Sidonians.
 TEM-NO, pſi, ptum, nēre; act. [à tamino, vel Τεμνω scindo, vel Heb. tamen abscondit] to contemn, despise, or set light by.
 Temnos, a city of Æolis.
 TĒMO, ōnis, m. [à Τείνω tendo] the beam of a plough or waggon; a pole laid athwart.
 Tempe, n; ind. pleasant fields at the foot of mount Hæmus in Thessaly.
 Tēpērāmen, inis; n. } a temper
 Tēpērāmentum, i; n. } rament, mean, measure, a due proportion of the four first qualities in mixed bodies. * Temperamentum linguæ, a ruling one's tongue.
 Tēpērāns, ntis; temperate, moderate, sparing. * Temperans rei, thrifty.
 Tēpērāntē, }
 Tēpērātē, } moderately.
 Tēpērāntia, æ; f. } temperance,
 Tēpērātio, ōnis; f. } moderation, sobriety, modesty, mixture. * Tēpērātio æris, the alloy of coin.
 Tēpērātor, ōris; m. } a temperer,
 Tēpērātrix, icis; f. } moderator.

Tēpērātūra, -æ; f. temperature, good disposition, a tempering or mingling things.
 Tēpērātus, a, um; adj. temperate, moderate, without excess; also prepared. * Oratio temperatior, a calmer speech.
 Tēpēries, ei; f. temperateness in cold and heat, a good temper, the temper or complexion, a fit time for. * Tēpēries cœli, favourable weather.
 Tēpēro, are; act. [à tempus] to temper, moderate, or forbear, abstain, refrain, mix or mingle. * Vestigalia temperare, to lessen the taxes. * Sibi temperare, to starve himself. * Temperare vino, to forbear drinking wine. * Vix animis temperare quin, they hardly refrained from. * Temperatum est, folks spared.
 Tempestas, ātis; f. a Roman deity.
 Tempestas, ātis; f. [à tempus] a tempest, or storm, the weather, season, time, a year. * Defendere aliquem in tempestate, to succour any one in adversity.
 Tempestivē; adv. in time, seasonably, at the hour appointed.
 Tempestivitas, ātis; f. opportunity, earliness, seasonableness.
 Tempestivus, a, um; adj. seasonable, done in time, marriageable.
 Tempestuosē; adv. tempestuously.
 † Tempestuositas, ātis; f. tempestuousness.
 Tempestuosus, a, um; adj. tempestuous, stormy.
 TEMPLUM, i, n. Cic. [Τεμεν, vel à Σεμετιον fundamentum] a temple, church, senate-house; also a fourth part of the horizon divided by soothsayers; a sepulchre; a beam laid across the rafters. * Templamentis, the regions of the mind. * Templa turbulenta, rough seas.
 Tempora, um; n. the temples of the head; also occasions, cases, affairs.
 Temporalis, e; adj. temporal, enduring for a time; also time-serving, fickle, belonging to the temples.
 † Tempōrāneus, a, um; adj. belonging to time, done on a sudden.
 † Tempōrāriē; adv. but for a time.
 † Tempōrārius, a, um; temporary, lasting only for a time, time-serving.
 Temporeus, a, um; adj. timely, in time.
 Tempōri; adv. Cic. in time or season, early.
 Tempōrius; adj. more early, sooner than needs.
 Tempſis, the top of the mountain Timolus, whose inhabitants are said to live an hundred years.
 Temptor, ōris, m. a despiser.
 TEMPUS, ōris; n. Cic. [à Τῆμος tum] time, season, opportunity; also the head. * Extempore, on the sudden. * Pro tempore, considering the time. * Haud sane temporum homo, no temporizer, or time-server. * Ut temporibus illis, as those times went. * Summo Reipublicæ tempore, when the commonwealth most needed it. * Erit illud tempus, that time will come. * Parere tempori, to give way to the present condition of affairs.
 Tempūculum, i; n. a little or short time.
 Tēmūlentē; adv. drunkenly, sottishly.
 Te-

Tēmūlentia, æ; f. drunkenness.
Tēmūlentus, a, um; adj. [à tēme-
 rum] drunken, cup-shot.
Tēnācia, orum; n. the stalks of
 apples.
Tēnācitas, ātis; f. a holding fast,
 sparing, griping, niggardliness, per-
 severance and constancy in keeping.
Tēnāciter; adv. fastly, constantly,
 surely.
† Tēnāculus, a, um; adj. somewhat
 niggardly.
Tēnasmus, i; m. a vain desire to go
 often to school.
Tēnax, gen. acis; adj. 3 art. ior,
 issimus; [à teneo] holding fast,
 clammy, glewys; also sparing or
 niggardly. * **Tēnax propositi**, con-
 stant in resolution. * **Memoria tē-**
nax, a strong memory. * **Mēlla tē-**
nacia fingunt, they make thick bo-
 ney. * **Tēnax morbus**, a stubborn
 disease. * **Tēnax equus**, a hard-
 mouth'd horse.
Tēnīsteri, a people of Germany.
Tēndicūla, æ; f. a gin, snare for
 birds, a tenter for the stretching of
 cloth. * **Tēndiculæ literarum**,
 captious wrestlings of words.
Tēndines, i, um; m. [à tendo] the
Tēndones, i, tendons, or instruments
 of moving in the muscles, composed
 of sinews and ligatures.
TENDO, tetendi, sum and tum dōre;
 act. cum acc. & dat. perf. [Tēvō] to
 bend, extend, spread or stretch out,
 endeavour, go or go unto, to tender,
 give or present, to prepare. * **Tēn-**
dere insidias, to lay snares. * In
 diversum tendunt sententiæ, their
 sentences thwart one another. * **Res**
eō tendit, the matter has tendency
 that way. * **Hic sævus tendebat**
Achilles, here cruel Achilles pitch-
 ed his tent. * **Tendere ad altiora**,
 to strive to get higher. * **Tendere**
aliqui metum, to affright or scare one.
 * **Tendit iter velis**, he is about to
 set sail. * **Deus animam per to-**
tum tetendit, the wise contriver of
 all things has distributed the soul
 amongst all the members and parts
 of the body.
Tendor, oris; m. a stretching, or
 painful labouring.
Tenez, a river of Umbria.
TENEBRÆ, æ, arum; f. [Ἀνέρος,
 vel à tenco] darkness, night; ig-
 norance, disorder, contempt. * **Cer-**
tum est mihi ante tenebras per-
sequi tenebras, I am resolved be-
 fore night to kill myself. * **Mihi**
tenebræ sunt, I know not what to
 make on't.
Tenebrans, ntis; adj. growing dark.
Tenebrarius homo, a base obscure
 fellow.
† Tenebrasc-o, ēre; to grow dark.
Tēnebricōsē; adv. very darkly.
Tēnebricōsus, a, um; very dark.
† Tēnebricus, a, um; dark, obscure.
Tenebrio, ōnis; m. a lurker, night-
 thief, a crafty knave.
Tenebrium, a promontory of Spain.
Tēnebro, are; neut. to be, grow, or
 make dark.
Tēnebrōsē; adv. darkly.
† Tēnebroſitas, ātis, f. darkness.
Tēnebrōsus, a, um; adj. very dark.
Tēnēdos, an Ægean island against
 Sigæum.
Tēnellulus, a, um; adj. exceeding
 tender.
Tēnellus, a, um; adj. [à tener] very

tender, young, or pliant. * **Tenella**
 ætas, infancy.
TEN-EO, ui, tum, ēre; act. acc.
 [ἵκτω vel à Tēvō tendo] to hold,
 keep, keep back, hinder, abstain, keep
 off, possess, to inhabit, call to mind,
 remember, know or understand,
 obtain, include, shut, restrain,
 cover, defend, hold one's peace,
 take away, invade, indure, be con-
 firmed. * **Causam tenere**, to over-
 come, or cast one in a suit. * **Tē-**
nere iter, to go on a journey. * **Tē-**
nere provinciam, to govern a
 province. * **Tenere aliquid me-**
moriā, to have a thing in one's
 mind. * **Tenere alicujus vesti-**
gia, to follow at the heels. * **Tē-**
nere locum, to be none of the
 meanest. * **Tenere se**, not to stir.
 * **Tenuit incendium duas noctes**,
 the fire continued two nights. * **Quam**
personam teneant, what are they
 for men. * **Tenere gravitatem**,
 to keep one's countenance. * **Tē-**
nere manifestō, to take one in the
 act. * **Eum tenet insania**, he is
 mad. * **Magna me spes tenet**,
 I am in great hopes. * **Tenuit**
consuetudo, custom has obtained.
 * **Teneri re aliqua**, to be taken up
 with any thing. * **Teneri furti**, to
 be guilty of theft. * **Jurjurando**
teneri, to be bound by an oath.
 * **Tenentur partes**, the parts are
 held together. * **Vix tencor quin**,
 I can hardly forbear.
Tencor eri, tus sum; pass. to be held,
 detained, supported, &c.
TENER, a, um; adj. ior, rimus,
 [τῆρην] tender, gentle, young, soft,
 pliant, merciful, effeminate. * A
 teneris unguiculis, from a young
 one. * **Tener somnus**, sweet sleep.
 * **Teneri versus**, glib verses, going
 in a most ravishing air.
† Tēnebrasc-o, ēre; neut. to grow
 tender, gentle, or loving.
Tēnērē, i, adv. tenderly, gently,
Tēnērītēr, i, lovingly.
Tēnērītās, ātis; f. i, tenderneſs.
Tēnērītudo, inis; f. i, tenderneſs.
Tēneſis, a country of Æthiopia.
Teneſmus, as tenasmus.
Tenion, a city of Achaia.
Tennagora, a city of India within
 Ganges.
Tennum, a town of Æolia, from
 whence Hermagoras came, whom
 Cicero therefore calls Tennites.
Tēnor, ōnis; m. [à teneo] an ac-
 cent, a tone, or tune, a form, order,
 continuation of things. * **Tenor**
vitæ, the course of one's life.
 * **Uno tenore**, in a continued uni-
 formity; also all at once.
Tēnos, a city of Laconia; also an
 Ægean island, with a city of the
 same name; also the isle of Thanet
 in Kent.
Tēnia, an island of Magna Græcia.
† Tensarius, ii; m. he that bridges
 and saddles the horses.
Tensibilis, i, c; adj. which may
 be extended.
† Tensibilitēr; adv. stretchingly.
Tensim; adv. largely, amply.
† Tēnsito, are; to extend or stretch often.
Tensus, a, um; part. of tendor;
 stretched, bent, spread out.
Tentābundus, a, um; adj. essaying
 or trying much and often.
Tentiāmen, inis; i, n. a trying or
Tentiāmentum, i; i, proving; an

essay or experience.
Tentiatio, ōnis; f. a trying, or tryal,
 a proof, a temptation. * **Morbi**
tentatio, the grudging or remains of
 a disease.
Tentator, ōnis; m. i, an essayer,
Tentatrix, icis; f. i, tryer, prover,
 tempter.
Tentatus, a, um, tried, tempted.
† Tentiginōsus, a, um; adj. trou-
 bled with the tentigo or cordée.
Tentigo, inis; f. [à tendo] an
 erection of the yard, or cordée.
Tentipellium, ii; n. [à tendo &
 pellis] a kind of shoe with an iron
 sole; also an instrument or medi-
 cine to make the skin smooth.
Tento, are; act. [à tendo vel teneo]
 to tempt, attempt, essay, prove,
 try, make trial of. * **Tentare ve-**
nas, to feel the pulse. * **Veneno**
aliquem tentare, to endeavour to
 poison one. * **Morbo tentari**, to be
 assaulted and shaken with a disease.
 * **Vinum tentat pedes**, wine makes
 men reel.
Tentoriolum, i; n. a little tent.
Tentorium, ii; n. a tent or pavil-
 lion.
Tentorius, or tentorianus, a, um;
 adj. of a tent.
Tentus, a, um; part. of tendor;
 bent, stretched, &c.
Tentyra, orum, i, a city of Egypt.
Tentyris, i, the inhabitants of Tentyra, who are very
 famous for killing crocodiles; Juv.
 Sat. 15.
Tēnuatio, ōnis; f. a making thin or
 slender.
Tēnuātus, a, um; adj. made thin or
 slender.
Tenuiculus, a, um; adj. very poor.
TENUIS, e; adj. 3 art. ior, issi-
 mus [à τῆνω tendo] thin, low,
 slender, small; also poor. * **Loco**
tenui ortus, of mean extraction.
 * **Vinum tenue**, very weak wine.
 * **Tenuis victus**, a spare diet.
Tēnuitas, ātis; f. thinness, small-
 ness, tenderneſs, poverty and emp-
 tiness.
Tēnuītēr; adv. thinly, finely, slen-
 derly. * **Tēnuītēr æſtimare**, to
 make little account of.
Tēnuo, are; act. acc. to make thin,
 small, or slender. * **Tenuare car-**
men, to write verses in the strain of
 Qui mihi, &c.
Tēnus, ūs; m. [à teneo, vel Tēvō
 tendo] a snare, gin; also the notch
 of a horn at the end of a bow.
TĒNUS, præp. serv. abl. sing. &
 gen. plur. [à tenco, vel à Tēvō
 tendo] nigh to, up to, as far as.
 * **Est quoddam prodire tenus**, a
 man may come to a certain degree.
 * **Verbo tenus**, in word only.
 * **Collo tenus**, by the neck. * **Vivo**
tenus, to the quick. * **Aurium**
tenus, up to the ears.
Teos, i, a city of Ionia; and an-
 Teios, i, other in Scythia.
Tēpēfac-io, ēre; act. to warm or
 heat any thing.
Tēpēſio, ierī; neut. to be luke-warm.
Tēpens, ntis; part. warm, temperate.
TĒPEO, ēre; neut. [à τῆπῶ
 foveo, vel à Τῶπῶ funigo] to be
 warm.
Tepeſco, ēre, to grow warm, to
 warm; also to cool, or have the heat
 abated.

Tephlis, a city of Media or Armenia.
 Tephrias, æ; m. an ash-colour'd marble.
 Tepidarium, ii; n. a warm-bath, a tub of water, a copper.
 † Tepiditas, ātis; f. luke-warmness.
 Tepido, are; to warm a little.
 Tepidulē; adv. somewhat warmly, or coolish.
 Tepidulus, a, um; adj. dim. luke-warm, careless.
 Tepidus, a, um; adj. [à tepeo] warm, between hot and cold, hot, tepid, cold. * Tepidus orator, a bad orator.
 Tepor, ōris; m. warmth, warmness.
 Teporatus, a, um; part. warmed.
 Teporo, are, to warm or heat.
 Tepula aqua, certain waters at Rome, called also Julia.
 Ter; adv. Vir. [à tres] thrice, three times. * Ter maximus, very great. * Ter beatus, most perfectly blessed.
 Tercatriæ, certain fields in Germany.
 † Tergus, i; a little sea-fish.
 † Teramnos, a kind of seaweed.
 Terapne, as Therapne.
 Terapneus, a, um; of Therapne.
 Terapsa, an island near Carthage.
 Terbetia, a city of Sicily.
 Tercentēni, æ, a; adj. pl. three hundred.
 Tercenti, hundred.
 Tercenties; adv. three hundred times.
 Tercentum; indec. three hundred.
 Terdenus, a, um; } adj. thirty.
 Terdeni, æ, a; pl. }
 Terebellum, i; n. a little wimble or piercer, a surgeon's trepan.
 Terebinthinus, a, um; adj. of turpentine.
 Terebinthus, i; f. the turpentine tree.
 TEREBRA, æ; f. } Cell. [à
 TEREBRUM, i; n. } Terebro] an augur, wimble, piercer, a graving instrument, and a surgeon's trepan.
 Terebratio, ōnis; f. a piercing or boring.
 Terebratus, a, um; pierced, bored.
 Terebro, are; act. to pierce or bore with an augur or wimble.
 Terebus, a river in Spain.
 TEREDO, inis; f. [Terebrator] a worm that eats wood; also a moth, and a worm in one's hand.
 Teredon, a city by the gulph of Persia.
 Terentia, Cicero's wife, who, being divorced from him, married his enemy Sallust, and afterwards Messala Corvinus.
 Terentianus, a, um; adj. of Terence.
 Terentinus, a, um; adj. of Terentius. * Ludi Terentini, plays in honour of Apollo and Diana once in a hundred years.
 Terentius, a comic poet born at Carthage, made free by Terentius Lucanus, and in great favour with Lælius and Scipio.
 Terentius Culeo, a Roman senator taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus Major, whose chariot he followed with a cap upon his head.
 Terentius Scaurus, a grammarian in the time of Adrian.

Terentius Varro, the colleague of Æmilius Paulus.
 Terentus, a place in the Campus Martius, not far from the capitol, where there was a temple of Jupiter and Confus, and an altar under ground to the Inferi.
 Tereuthis, a city of Egypt.
 TERES, ctis; adj. [à terebro] cylindrical, long and round like a pillar. * Oratio teres, a round and fluent oration. * Vox teres, a smooth and full voice. * Aures teretes, curious ears.
 Teressa, a city of Æolis.
 † Teretrum, i; n. an instrument to make things round.
 Tereus, a king of Thrace, who married Progne, and ravished her sister Philomela, cut out her tongue, and shut her up in a prison, where she wrote the story in needle-work, and sent it her sister.
 Tergemina, Diana, so called.
 Tergeminus, a, um; treble, threefold, or three double. * Tergemini, three children at one birth. * Jus tergeminae prolis, the privilege of those that have three children. * Jovis tergemini ignis, Jupiter's three-pointed thunder-bolt.
 † Tergenus, indec. of three kinds.
 TERGEO, si, sum, ere; act. [à Terebro, tero] to wipe, make clean, scour.
 Tergeste, } a city of the Carni.
 Tergestum, }
 Tergestini, the people of Tergeste.
 Tergestinus sinus, the same as Aquileus.
 Tergiductor, ōris; m. a bringer up of a file.
 † Tergidux, ucis; m. a lieutenant.
 Tergilani, a people of Lucania.
 Terginus, a, um; adj. [à tergum] of a hide. * Terginum lorum, a leather thong.
 Tergis, a city of Libya.
 Tergiversantē; adj. with backwardness, lowness, or unwillingness.
 Tergiversatio, ōnis; a standing off, a hanging back, a suffering himself to be non-suited.
 Tergiversator, ōris; m. he that draws back or stands off.
 Tergiversor, ari; dep. [à tergum & verito] to stand off, hang back, to be backward, lth or unwilling, to fall to a non-suit, to wrangle.
 Ter-go, si, sum, gere; act. to cleanse, wipe, scour. See tergeo.
 † Tergoreus, a, um; of a hide.
 Tergoro, are, to put on or pluck off a hide or covering.
 TERGUM, i; n. [Terebro, vel à tergeo] the back; all the hinder part of a man, beast, bird; a skin or hide; also leather, and a shield. * Exercitus tergum, the rear of an army. * A tergo, behind. * Cava terga tauri, drums. * Terga dare or vertere, to flee or run away. * Tergum montis, the steep side of a hill.
 Tergus, ōris; n. a hide, leather, also the back. See tergum.
 Terias, a river in Sicily by Catana, called la Jaretta.
 Teritada, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Terine, a city of Italy.
 Teriones, um; m. [à tero vel terra] oxen that plough the earth.
 † Teristrum, i; n. an Irish rug or mantle.

Terjugus, a, um, three together.
 Termantia, } a city in Spain.
 Termes, }
 Termessini, the people of Termantia.
 Termelæ, } a city of Lycia.
 Termela, }
 Termentarium, ii; n. [à Terebro, demissus ad pedes] a linen garment.
 Termerium, a promontory of Caria.
 TERMES, itis; m. [ab Heb. tamar, palma] a tough plucked off with the fruit on it; a maggot. See vermis.
 Termetis, a mountain of Asia minor.
 Termile, a mountain of Lycia.
 † Termillum, i; n. a wine-pot.
 Terminabilis, e; adj. which may be ended.
 Terminalia, ium; n. pl. feasts on the eighth of the calends of March to the god Terminus, between which and the Regifugium the odd day of the leap-year was inserted.
 Terminalis, e, adj. of a bound. * Lapis terminalis, a land-mark.
 Terminatio, ōnis; f. a bordering, bounding or limiting. * Terminatio aurium, the difference made between sounds by the ears.
 Terminator, ōris; m. a bounder or finisher.
 Terminatus, a, um, bounded, ended.
 † Terminus, a, um; adj. of a bound.
 Termino, are; act. to determine, limit, to bound, finish, define. * Terminare sententiam, to make an end of speaking. * Oculis terminare, to distinguish by looking upon.
 Terminus, the supposed god of bounds.
 TERMINUS, i; m. Liv. [Tέρμα, Τέρμας] the end, border, term, bound or limit. * Terminus supremus, the last east.
 Termissus, a city in Spain.
 Termissus, a city of Pamphylia.
 † Termo, ōnis; m. } See terminus.
 † Termen, inis; n. }
 Termus, a river of Sardinia.
 Ternarius, a, um; adj. consisting of three feet.
 Terni, æ, a; adj. pl. by three and threes. * Terni deni, by thirteens.
 Ternio, ōnis; m. the number three.
 † Ternudenus, a, um; adj. the thirteenth.
 Ternus, a, um; adj. three-fold. * Ternus ordo, three on each side.
 TERO, trivi, ium, terere; act. [Tέρω Τρίβω] to wear with rubbing, to rub, beat, bruise, stamp or thresh. * Terere tempus, to wear away the time. * Mola terere, to grind.
 Terpander, a lyric poet of Lesbos.
 Terpnus, a musician whom Nero took much pleasure in.
 Terpsichore, one of the Muses.
 Terquini, æ; a, fifteen.
 TERRA, æ; f. Ovid. [ἔρα, Heb. reze] the earth, a land, or country; also the heathen goddess Vestā. * Terræ filius, one of an obscure parentage. * Terram legere, to reap along the shore. * Terram video, I am almost at an end of a troublesome business. * Aut terrā aut mari, one way or another.
 Terræus, a, um; adj. of the earth, earthen.
 Terramotus, ūs; m. an earthquake.

- Terrefacio**, ēre; to terrify, or make afraid.
Terrefio, ieri; neut. to be terrified.
† Terrenificus, i; m. a most mischievous person.
Terrēnum, i; n. a field, or land to be manured.
Terrēnus, a, um; adj. [à terra] earthly, living on the earth. * Iter terrenum, a journey by land. * Via terrena, a way not paved. * Terrenus collis, a hill having deep mould without stones.
TERR-EO, ēre; neut. Cic. [Τέρεω vel à Τρέω timeo] to affright, terrify, scare.
Terrestris, re; adj. terrestrial, living on the earth. * Cœna terrestis, a supper of sallads. * Regio terrestis, an inland country.
Terreus, a, um; adj. earthen, of earth.
Terribilis, e; adj. terrible, horrible.
Terribilitas, ātis; f. terribleness, great fear.
Terribilit̃er; adv. terribly.
† Terricidium, ii; n. a turf of earth.
Terricola, æ; c. an inhabitant or dweller upon the earth.
Terricula, æ; f. a bug-bear.
Terriculamentum, i; n. } a terrible
Terriculum, i; n. } spectacle,
a fearful thing, a scare-crow.
Terrifico, are; to amaze, fright or scare.
Terrificus, a, um; adj. Claud. terrible, frightful, amazing.
Terrigena, æ; c. } engender-
Terrigenus, a, um; adj. } ed or born
of the earth.
Terrilōquus, a, um; adj. talking of all dreadful things.
† Terripavium, ii; n. a dancing, rebounding.
Terrisonus, a, um; adj. sounding terribly.
Territo, are; to affright often.
Territorium, ii; n. a territory or district.
Territus, a, um; part. affrighted.
Territus, ūs; m. in amazement.
Terror, ōris; m. terror, fear, dread. * Terrori esse alicui, to affright and scare one.
Terrulent̃e; adv. earthenly.
† Terrulentia, æ; f. earthiness.
Terfor, ōris; m. a wiper.
† Terforium, ii; n. a towel.
Terfus, a, um; part. of tergeo; pure, neat, clean.
Terfus, ūs; m. a wiping, cleansing, or scouring.
Tertia, the sister of Brutus, and wife of Cassius.
Tertia disjunctorum, c-sel-fa-ut.
Tertia excellentium, f-sa-ut.
Tertiaña, æ; f. Juv. a tertian ague.
Tertiañi, ōrum; m. soldiers of the 3d band or legion.
Tertianus, a, um; adj. of the third day, tertian.
Tertiārium, ii; n. a tierce, four uncies or inches.
Tertiārius, a, um; adj. containing the third part.
Tertiārius, ii; m. an actor of the 3d or longer part of a play.
Tertiatio, ōnis; f. the doing of a thing the third time.
Tertiātō; adv. at every third.
Tertiātum, i; n. a mixt metal, two parts lead, and the other tin.
Tertiātus, a, um; adj. done the third time, or in three parts. * Tertiata verba, words imperfectly pronounced through fear, so as two thirds cannot be heard.
† Terticeps, īpis; adj. having three heads.
Tertiō; adv. thirdly, the third time.
Tertio, are; to repeat the third time. * Agrum tertiare, to till the third time.
Tertiūm; adv. the third time.
Tertius, a, um; the third. * Tertiz notæ, of the third class or rank.
Tertius decimus, a, um; adj. the thirteenth.
Tertullianus, i; m. Tertullian, a noble divine of Carthage.
Terva, a city of Armenia.
Terveneticus, a, um; very mischievous.
Teruncius, ii; m. [qu. tres unciz] a dodkin, a farthing. * Teruncii non facere, not to value of a farthing.
Teta, a city of Carmania.
Tetum, i; n. a rough place. See Tetqua.
Tescus, a, um; rough, rugged.
Tesqua, crum; n. [à tueor] rough places, not haunted, dedicated to some god, wastes.
Tessella, æ; f. [à tessera] a little dye, a small piece of checker-work.
Tessellārium, ii; n. checker-work.
† Tessellarius, ii; m. a maker of checker-work.
Tessellātus, a, um; part. checkered with inlaid pieces of wood, stone, &c.
Tessello, are; act. to checker.
TESSERA, æ; f. [à tessera quatuor] a dye, tally. * Tessera militaris, the word, watch-word, a private token among soldiers. * Tessera frumentaria or nummaria, a ticket by which the poor received a dole of corn or money. * Tesseram hospitii confregit, he has broken the league of hospitality.
Tesserārius, ii; m. a bringer or giver of a watch-word; a serjeant.
Tesserārius, a, um; of dice. * Ludus tesserarius, chess or draughts.
Tesserātus, a, um; adj. made with square stones.
Tesserula, æ; f. a small tile, or square stone; also a little tally or ticket.
TESTA, æ; f. [qu. testa, vel à terra] an earthen vessel, a ear, a brick, potsherd, or tilesherd, a shell, skull, gally-pot, the splinter of a bone.
Testābilis, e; adj. capable of bearing witness.
Testaceus, a, um; adj. of brick, tile, or potter's-clay, having a shell. * Pyrum testaceum, a sand-pear.
Testamentārius, a, um; adj. of a testament or will.
Testamentarius, ii; m. a scrivener, or writer of wills; a forger of wills.
Testamentor, ari; to make a will.
Testamentum, i; n. a will or testament.
† Testatim; adv. by pieces or scraps.
Testat̃io, ōnis; f. a testifying, evidencing, proving, witnessing. * Testationem imponere, to give testimony.
Testatō; adv. openly, before witness, by will.
Testator, ōris; m. a testator, he that makes his will.
Testatrix, icis; f. she that makes her will.
Testātus, a, um; adj. for, having made a will, testified, proved, certainly known.
† Testiculor, ari; dep. to call witnesses.
Testiculus, i; m. the stone of a man or beast. * Testiculus odoratus, cullions, [herb]. * Testiculus vulpinus, the herb fox-senes.
Testificatio, ōnis; f. a testification, evidencing, or proving by witnesses, declaration, affirmation, assertion or avowing.
Testificator, ōris; m. he that bears witness.
Testificatus, a, um; part. of testificor; witnessed, or calling to witness.
Testificor, ari; dep. acc. to testify; to bear or call to witness.
Testimoniālis, e; adj. of or for a witness.
Testimoniūm, ii; n. Cic. a testimony, evidence, witness, citation. * Testimonium cæcum, when a man is put down as a witness, though not present. * Pro testimonio dicere, to make affidavit.
TESTIS, is; c. Liv. [à testis depono] a witness, one that is privy to a thing; also a stone of a man or beast. * Testis auritus, an ear-witness. * Testis oculatus, an eye-witness. * Testis synodalis, a side-man to a church-warden.
Testor, ari; dep. acc. Quint. to testify, to give evidence, bear witness, affirm or avouch; to declare, to call to witness; to conjure, testify, make a will.
Testu; indec. n. [à testa] a baking-pan; also a cuttle-bone.
Testuaceus, a, um; of an earthen or baking-pan, baked in a pan. * Libum testuaceum, a pan-pudding.
Testudineatum, i; n. a bending roof.
Testudineātus, a, um; adj. made like an arch or roof. * Testa testudineata, pent-house.
Testudineus, a, um; adj. of a tortoise, or snail; of an arch or vault. * Gradus testudineus, a snail's pace.
Testudo, inis; f. Vir. [à testa] a tortoise, snail, an arch, roof or vault, pent-house, lute, ulcer. * Testudo militaris, an engine made with boards, and covered with raw hides, to defend the soldiers at a siege: Also a target-ferce made by the soldiers holding their swords together over their heads.
Testula, æ; f. a little tile, shell, pot, or jar.
Testum, a: testu.
Testus, ūs; m. a baking-pan, or oven.
Tetanicus, a, um; adj. having the cramp or crick in the neck.
Tetanechrum, i; n. a medicine to make the skin smooth.
Tetanus, i; the cramp; a crick in the neck.
Tetanus, a, um; adj. the fourth.
Tet-er, ra, rum; prior, erigunt; [à tetet] foul, ill-favoured, horrible, sharp, dark, cruel.
Tethalassimēnum vinum, a thin wine mixed with sea water.
† Tethya, æ; f. a kind of oyster.
Tethya, the wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Terra and Cælum, put sometimes for the sea.
† Tetini, for tenui.
Tetrachordum, i; n. an instrument of four strings.

Tetracolon, any thing consisting of four members or parts.

Tetradoron, any thing four handfuls square.

Tetradrachmum, *i*; *n.* a coin weighing four drachms.

Tetraeteris, *idis*; *f.* the space of four years.

Tetrāgonismus, *i*; *m.* a squaring.

Tetrāgonus, *i*; *m.* a square, or quadrangle.

Tetragrammaton, *i*; *n.* the name of Jehovah, because it consisteth only of four letters in the Hebrew.

Tetralice, *ēs*; *f.* iron-wood.

Tetrāo, *ōnis*; *f.* a bustard.

Tetrapharmacum, *i*; *n.* a medicine of four ingredients.

Tetrapolis, a country of Syria; containing the four sister cities, Antiochia, Seleucia, Apamia, and Laodicea; also a part of Attica, containing four towns, Oenoe, Probalintho, Tricorythron and Marathon.

Tetraptoton, *i*; *n.* a noun of four cases.

Tetrarcha, *æ*; *m.* a tetrarch, or governor of the fourth part of a country.

Tetrarchia, *æ*; *f.* the fourth part of a country under its governor.

Tetras, *ados*; *f.* the number four.

Tetrastiche, *ēs*; *f.* a gallery with four ranks of pillars.

Tetrastichon, *i*; *n.* an epigram or stave of four verses.

Tetrasyllabus, *a*, *um*; *adj.* of four syllables.

Tetrè, *iūs*, *errimè*; *adv.* foully, horribly, cruelly.

Tetricè; *adv.* cruelly, sourly.

Tetricitas, *ātis*; *f.* severity, harshness, sourness, crabbedness, sadness.

Tetricus, *}* a very craggy mountain

Tetrica, *}* of the Sabines, whence four men are said to be called Tetrici.

Tetricus, *a*, *um*; *adj.* [à teter] cruel, crabbed, harsh, rough, sad, severe, sour.

† **Tetrītudo**, *inis*; *f.* as tetricitas.

Tetrix, *icis*; *f.* a bustard.

† **Tetro**, *arc*; to defile, make bitter.

Tetrobolum, *i*; *n.* a coin worth about fourpence-halfpenny.

Tettigometra, *æ*; *f.* a locust or larger grasshopper.

Tettigonia, *æ*; *f.* the lesser sort of grasshopper.

† **Tetuli** for *tuli*, the preterperfect tense of *teio*.

Tetrinius, a noted robber.

Teuca, *}* a queen of the Illyrians,

Teutha, *}* who very unjustly slew two Roman ambassadors.

Ten-cer, *cri*; *m.* an historian of Cyzicus; also the son of Scamander, who reigned with Dardanus in Troas; also the son of Telamon, a very skilful archer.

Teuchiria, a city of Cyrenaica, called also *Arfinoë*.

Teuchites, *is*; *m.* the sweet rush squirant.

Teucion, *}* the herb german-

Teucium, *ii*; *n.* *der.*

Teucrita, Troy, so called from Teucer.

Teuceri, the Trojans.

Teuderium, the city Paderborn in Westphalia.

Teumessus, a mountain of Bœotia, where Hercules, being but a boy, is said to have slain the Teumessian lion.

Tenmessius, *a*, *um*; of Teumessus.

Teuochis, a city and lake of Egypt.

Teuriochænzæ, a people of Germany.

Teutates, Mercury, so called of the Gauls.

Teuthadamas, the father of Pelagus.

Teuthis, a fish fenced with a long bone standing out.

Teuthomalache, *ēs*; *f.* the herb spinnage.

Teuthrania, a city of Paphlagonia.

Teuthranteus, *a*, *um*; of Teuthras.

Teuthras, *antis*; *m.* the son of Pandion king of Cilicia and Mysia, who some say had 50 daughters gotten all with child by Hercules in one night; also a city of Italy, and a river.

Teuthrone, a city of Laconia.

Teuthussa, an island of Ionia.

Teuthusæus, *a*, *um*; of Teuthussa.

Teutoburgensis Saltus, a wood in Westphalia.

Teutoburgium, a town in Pannonia Superior, and another in Gueldria.

Teutōnes, *}* a people of Germany; by

Teutoni, *}* the German ocean, now taken for all the Germans.

Teutōnicus, *a*, *um*; *adj.* German.

TEX-O, *ui* or *i*, *tum*, *ere*; *act.* *acc.*

[à *Tæx* ordo] to weave, knit, tie, or plait, build, frame or fashion; to write or compile. * Penelope's *telam texere*, to do and undo; to labour in vain. * *Ea tela textitur*, that design is carrying on.

Texta, *æ*; *f.* a hair-lace or fillet.

Textilis, *c*; *adj.* woven, knit, plaited, embroidered. * **Textilis pictura**, figured arras or tapestry.

Textile, *is*; *n.* woven-work.

† **Textum**, in weaving; *adv.*

Textivilitium, *ii*; *n.* [à *textum* & *vilis*] thrums of cloth.

Textor, *ōris*; *m.* *}* a weaver, em-

Textrix, *icis*; *f.* *}* brooder.

Textōrius, *a*, *um*; *adj.* of or belonging to weaving; woven.

Textrices, the three sister spinners or deities.

Textrina, *æ*; *f.* a weaver's shop; or the art of weaving.

Textrinum, *i*; *n.* a weaver's shop, the company of weavers; also a dock for building of ships.

Textrinus, *a*, *um*; *adj.* of a weaver.

Textum, *i*; *n.* a web, a cobweb, any thing woven. * *Orationis textum*, a style or manner of speech.

Textura, *æ*; *f.* a weaving.

Textus, *a*, *um*; *part.* of textor; woven, plaited. * *Cista texta*, a wicker basket. * *Iter textum*, a dark way, hard to be hit.

Textus, *ūs*; *m.* a weaving, knitting, tying, plaiting, writhing; a text or subject.

T ante H.

Thabis, a mountain of Scythia.

Thabor, a mountain of Palestine, and a city of Bohemia.

Thais, *idis*; *f.* a famous harlot of Alexandria; who came to Athens, where she debauched the flower of their youth.

Thalamæ, a city of Messenia, famous for the temple and oracle of Paphæ.

Thalamægus, *i*; *m.* a pleasure-boat.

Thalamia, a city in Thessaly.

THALAMUS, *i*; *m.* Vir. [θάλαμος] a bed-chamber, a bride-chamber, marriage, a bee-hive, an eye-hole.

Thalassiarcha, *æ*; *m.* an admiral.

Thalassiarchia, *æ*; *f.* the admiralship.

Thalassicus, *}* of the sea,

Thalassinus, *a*, *um*; *}* sea-coloured, sea-green.

Thalassio, *ōnis*, *f.* *}* a nuptial or wedding-song; also

Thalassius, *ii*; *m.* *}* the god of weddings, or the nuptial word by which the bride was drawn to domestic duties.

Thalassomeli, *itos*; *n.* a medicine of sea or rain water and honey.

Thalassus, the god of weddings.

Thalerus, *i*; a dollar.

Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Thalestria, *}* a queen of the Amazons,

Thalestris, *}* who went thirty-five days journey accompanied with three hundred women, to meet Alexander in Hyrcania; that she might conceive by him.

Thalia, one of the Muses; also an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

Thalictrum, *i*; *n.* bastard-rhubarb, meadow-rue.

Thalios, he wrote an exact history of Syria.

Thallus, *i*; *m.* the green stalk of onions, or garlic, a branch of olive or laurel.

Thalpusa, a city of Orchomenus in Arcadia.

Thamesis, the river Thames.

Thamus, a river of Palestine.

Thamyas, *}* a Thracian poet, who

Thamyris, *}* contended with the Muses, upon condition if he conquered, he should enjoy their embraces; if overcome, he should suffer what they pleased; which happening, he lost both his eyes and harp; hence the proverb, * *Thamyras insanit*.

Thanatò, the island Thanet in Kent.

Thaneum, a city of Egypt.

Thapsacus, a city of Syria.

Thapsia, *æ*; *f.* great Spanish searching fennel.

Thapliis, an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Syracuse.

Thargelia, an Athenian feast in honour of Apollo and Diana, whence the month April is called Thargelion.

Tharops, the father of Oeagrus, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace, having discovered the treachery of Lycurgus, and slain him.

Tharhis, the chief city of Cilicia.

Thasia nux, an almond. See *Thasus*.

Thasus, *}* an Ægean island.

Thasius, *a*, *um*; *adj.* of Thasus. * *Vinum Thasium*, wine commended by Plautus; hence also the proverb, * *Thasium infudisti*, when one mixes one wine with a stronger.

Thaumacia, a city of Magnesia, and another in Phthiotis.

Thaumasiūm, a mountain of Arcadia.

Thea, a sea-nymph; also a city of Laconia.

Theagenes, the name of several men, whereof one was so superstitious, that he would never stir a foot without con-

consulting the image of Hecate, hence the proverb, Theagenis Hecateum.

Theamedes, a stone of a contrary nature to a loadstone, driving iron from it.

Theangela, a city of Caria.

Theano, a priestess of Pallas, who betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks; and other women.

Theātrālis, c. of a theatre, stage, or scaffold.

Theātricus, a, um, of a theatre or scaffold.

Theātridium, ii, n. a little theatre.

Theatrum, i, n. [θέατρον] a theatre, stage, or scaffold, a stage-play, prospect, the people at a play. * In theatro versari, to be exposed to open view.

Thebais, idis, f. a famous work of Statius, containing the war between Eteocles and Polynices of Thebes, wherein the two brothers killed one another; also a woman of Thebes.

Thebaicus lapis, a stone with golden spots, good to grind eye-powder.

Thebe, } the city Thebes in E-

Theba, } gypt, of an hundred and

Thebæ, } forty furlongs in compass, and an hundred gates; also a city of Boeotia, called Stibe, said to be built by Cadmus; and another in Cilicia.

Thebanus, a, um, of Thebes.

Thēca, æ, f. [θήκη] a case or sheath, the step of the mast.

Thegilis, an epithet of Minerva.

Thegonium, a city of Thessaly.

Thelbencane, a city of Babylonia.

Thelesinus, one made rich by dishonest gain, and derided by Martial; also the name of a poet in Juvenal.

Theligonum, i, n. peach-worth, g.

+ Thelpyteris, is, f. she-fern.

THEMA, atis, n. [θέμα] a theme, subject, argument, proposition; also the horoscope, or position of the stars drawn.

Themorimus, a city of Caria.

Themis, the goddess of Justice.

Themiscyra, a city of Cappadocia.

Thēmison, a physician of Laodicea.

Themisonium, a city and country of Phrygia Magna.

Themisonii, the people of Themisonium.

Themistius, a city of Caria.

Themistius, i, m. a philosopher under Julian, who wrote a paraphrase on Aristotle's physics, and other things; he mitigated the persecution under Valens.

Themistocles, a banished Athenian, who, being entertained by Xerxes against his countrymen, poisoned himself.

Themistogenes, an historian of Syracuse.

Thenna, a city of Africa Propria.

Thensa, æ, f. [qu. tenfa, vel à θεῖο-
divinus] a pageant, a chariot on which images were carried in procession.

Theobricula, a city in Spain.

Theocrestos, he wrote the affairs of Lybia.

Theocrines, he was first an actor of tragedies, afterwards an informer and sycophant.

Theocriticus, a, um of the poet Theocritus.

Theocritus, a very sweet poet of Syracuse; he wrote 36 Idyllia, in

the Dorick dialect, which Virgil in his Bucolics imitates.

Theōdamas, the father of Hylas, slain by Hercules for denying him viſſuals.

Theodeſtes, an orator of Cilicia.

Theodorias, a city of Phrygia, called also Laodicea.

Theodoricus, a king of the Ostrogothi, and other men.

Theodoropolis, a city of Thrace, built by Justinian.

Theodorus, a river of Asia where gold is found; also a sophister of Byzantium, and other men.

Theodosia, a famous city of Taurica Cherſoneſus; also the metropolis of Paphlagonia.

Theodosius, the name of two Roman emperors, and other men.

+ Theodoſium, ii, n. white marl.

Theodotus, a Phœnician historian, and other men.

Theognis, a Greek poet, born at Megara in Attica; also a comedian, but so frigid, that he was called Nix; and other men.

Theogonia, æ, f. the generation, or original of the gods.

Theologia, æ, f. divinity, g.

Theologicus, a, um, of divinity, g.

Theolōgus, i, m. a divine, g.

Theon, a painter of Samos; also a mathematician, and others.

Theōnas, a bishop of Alexandria.

Theoninus, a, um, slanderous, backbiting.

Theophanes, an historian of Mitylene, who wrote the exploits of Pompeius Magnus.

Theophania, sacrifices at Delphos.

Theophania, æ, f. a divine vision.

Theophila, a city of India within Ganges; also a woman's name.

Theophilus, an historian, who wrote of Italy and Peloponnesus; also a bishop of Cæsarea, who wrote against Marcion; and another of Alexandria, who wrote against Origen.

Theophilus, i, m. a lover of God, g.

Theophrastus, a philosopher of Lesbos.

Theophylactus, a Greek historian; a bishop of Bulgaria.

Theopompus, an orator and historian of Cnidus, a comedian of Athens, and other men.

Theorēma, ūtis, n. speculation, contemplation, meditation; a mathematical demonstration of a speculative truth, g.

Theorēmāticus, a, um, speculative.

Theoretice, ūtis, f. an art needing only speculation or meditation.

Theoricus, a, um; adj. belonging to contemplation, g.

Theoria, æ, f. contemplation, g.

Theoreticus, a, um; adj. of contemplation or meditation, g.

Theoxena, a woman, who being inclosed by the soldiers of king Philip, and not able otherwise to escape them, threw herself headlong into the sea.

Theoxenia, a Grecian sacrifice to all the gods in general.

Theoxenus, Apollo so called of the Pelenses.

Thēra, an Egean island; also a city of Rhodes, and other places.

Theramenes, a philosopher of Athens.

Thērapne, a town of Siconia, where Diana first began to be worshipped; also a principal city of Creet.

Therapneus, a, um, of Therapne.

Therasia, an Egean island, divided into two by an earthquake.

Thergubis, a city of Mesopotamia.

Theriaca, æ, } f. treacle, a remedy

Theriace, ūtis, } against poison, g.

Theriacus, a, um, of a viper, or other cruel beast, g.

Thericles, a Corinthian potter; hence Thericlea vasa.

Theriōma, ūtis, n. a stab, or hard red and round sore in the fundament, g.

Therionarce, an island of Doris, about Cnidus.

Theriotrophium, ii, n. a park where wild beasts are kept, g.

Theristrum, i, n. a thin veil, or summer garment, g.

Therma, part of Sicily; also a city of Bythia, and other places.

THERMÆ, arum, f. [ἀ δῆγος καλίδος] hot baths, sews.

Thermæ, the city Bath; also a city of Thrace.

Sinus Thermaicus, two cities in Germany, and other places.

Thermæ Himerenses, a colony and city in Sicily.

Thermæ Scelinuntia, a city in the south of Sicily.

Thermæ Stygiana, a city of Tuscany.

Thermefacio, ēre, to make hot with over-eating hot-things.

Thermida, a city of the Carpetani.

Thermoclinium, ii, n. a warming-pan, g.

Thermodon, a river of Cappadocia; another of Syria Europæa and Thrace.

Thermodonteus, a, um; adj. of Thermodon.

Thermopōla, æ, m. a seller of hot things, g.

Thermopolium, ii, n. a place where they sell hot suppers, a cook's shop, g.

Thermopōtæ, arum, drinkers of hot water, g.

Thermopylæ, arum; pl. f. freights of the mountain Oeta, with a city of the same name in Phthiotis.

Thermulæ, arum, f. little baths.

Thermus, a town in Ætolia.

Thermius, } a, um; adj. of Ther-

Thermicus, } mus.

Thermuthis, Pharaoh's daughter who brought up Moses.

Thermydra, a haven of Rhodes.

Therne, a city of Thrace.

Therodamas a king of Scythia, who fed lions with man's blood to keep himself from being slain by treachery.

Therodamanteus, a, um; adj. of Therodamas.

Theromachus, a famous statuary.

Theron, a tyrant of Agrigentum; also one of Acteon's dogs.

Thersander, the son of Polynices.

Thesara, a city of Assyria.

Thersilocus, the son of Antenor.

Thersippus, the 4th Athenian prince.

Thersiræ, a people of Iberia.

Thersites, the ill-favouredst and laziest of all the Grecians, whom Achilles slew with his fist.

Thersuingi, a people beyond Ister, subdued by Trajan.

Thesaurarium, ii, n. a treasurer.

Thēsaŭrārius, a, um; adj. of a treasure or treasury.

Thēsaŭrārius, ii, m. a treasurer.

+ *Thēsaŭrenſis*, is, m. an under-treasurer.

Thēsaŭrizo, are; act. to treasure up, gather treasure.

THESAURUS, i; m. [θησαυρός] a treasure, or treasury, abundance, riches. * *Stupri theſaurus*, a secret object of lust. *Thēsaŭrus carbonēs faſti ſunt*, witches wealth. * *Thēſauri maxillarum*, little cavities within the jaws of some creatures wherein they lay their meat.

Thēſeus, i, m. the ſon of Ægeus, king of Athens, who being by lot to be devoured by the Cretian minotaur, ſlew him, and by Ariadne's help got out of the labyrinth; alſo an hiſtorian who wrote the lives of famous men.

Thēſeis, idis, f. the ſtory of Theſeus's exploits.

Thēſidæ, the Athenians.

Thēſeus, a, um; adj. of Theſeus.

Thēſis, is; f. a theſis, general argument, poſition, or propoſition, a queſtion to be handled, g.

Thēſmophōria, orum, n. the myſtical and ſolemn rites of Ceres, g.

Thēſmophōros, an epithet of Ceres, called alſo *Legifera*; *Iſis* is alſo ſo called.

Thēſmothetæ, arum, m. Athenian law-givers.

Thēſpia, a city of Bœotia.

Thēſpiades, the muſes ſo called of *Thēſpia*; alſo the fifty ſons of Hercules begat of *Thēſpis*'s fifty daughters.

Thēſpius, } a, um; adj. belonging
Thēſpiacus, } to *Thēſpia*.

Thēſpis, the fiſt tragical poet of Icaria in Attica.

Thēſpis, } the ſon of Erechtheus,
Thēſpius, } who being invited to a feaſt by Hercules, with his fifty daughters, Hercules begat fifty ſons upon them.

Thēſprotia, a country of Epirus, next to Chaonia.

Thēſprotæ, } the inhabitants of
Thēſproti, } *Thēſprotia*.

Thēſſalia, part of Macedonia.

Thēſſalus, } a, um; adj. of Theſſ-
Thēſſalius, } ſalia, Theſſalian.

Thēſſalicus, } ſalia, Theſſalian.

Thēſſalōnica, a city of Macedonia.

Thēſſalonicenſes, um; pl. the people of Theſſalonica.

Thēſſalus, a phyſician under Nero, who commanded every patient to faſt three days, againſt whom Galen diſputes in ſeveral places.

Thēſſyris, a river of Sarmatia Europea.

Thēſtia, a city of Acanania.

Thēſtiades, at *Thēſpiades*.

Thēſtidium, a city of Theſſalonica.

Thēſtis, a city of Arabia and Lybia.

Thēſtius, the ſon of Parthæon, and father of *Althæa*, called from him *Thēſtias*.

Thēſtor, the father of Calchas.

Thēſtorides, Calchas ſo called of *Thēſtor*.

Thēſtorus, a city of Thrace.

Thēſtylis, the name of a country-woman.

Thēra, indecl. n. the name of a Greek letter, the mark of condemnation.

Thētis, the daughter of Nereus and

Doris, who bare Achilles to Peleus; ſometimes the ſea.

Thēudale, a city of Africa Propria.

Thiāſus, i, m. a ſong in a dance, in the honour of Bacchus. See *Thyaſus*.

Thicis, a river in Spain, and another in Gallia Narbonenſis.

Thietmēſia, a country of Dania.

Thine, a city of China.

Thinge, a city of Lybia.

Thiniſſa, a city of Zeugitana called Tunis.

Thinus, the river Tine in Northumberland.

This, a city of Egypt.

Thinites, a citizen of This.

Thisbe, a town in Bœotia; alſo a maid of Babylon, who died with *Pyramus*.

Thifica, a city of Africa Propria.

Thiſea, a city of Arcadia.

Thiſſaniſſa, a haven of Caria.

Thlādias, } æ, m. he whoſe ſtones

Thlaſias, } are broken or bruised,

Thlibias, } g.

Thlaſpe, } indecl. treacle, muſt-

Thlaſpi, } ard.

Thomuis, a city of Egypt.

Thoncia, } a city of Arcadia.

Thocnia, }

Thoa, } a ſea nymph.

Thoe, }

Thōanes, a people beyond Colchis.

Thoanteus, a, um; adj. of Thoas.

Thoantium, a ſhoar of the iſland

Rhodes; alſo a city of Carpathus.

Thoar, a river of Cappadocia.

Thoas, a king of Taurica, ſlain by

Oreſtes; alſo a king of Lemnos.

Tholobi, a river in Spain.

Tholubania, a city of India within

Ganges.

Thōlus, i, m. an eſcutcheon, a cup-

pula in building, the key-ſtone in the center of a vault, whercunto ſpoils and preſents conſecrated to the gods hung, g.

Thōmix, icis, f. a wreath of hemp, a rope, a cuſhion to ſave the neck in carrying burdens, g.

Thomum, a city of Egypt.

Thomyris, a queen of Scythia, who ſlew Cyrus, and threw his head

into a tub of blood with this ſarcasm, *Satia te fanguine, Cyre*.

Thon, a city of Africa; alſo the fiſt among the Egyptians, who reduced

medicine into an art; alſo a king of Canopus, ſlain by Menelaus, whom

he would have ſlain for the ſake of *Helena*.

Thonia, the chief city of the *Gabonitæ*.

Thonis, a city of Egypt by the lake *Thonites*.

Thonites, a lake of Armenia major.

Thonius, one of the centaurs.

Thonos Concoloros, a ſurname of *Sardanapalus*.

Thoon, a Trojan ſlain by Ulyſſes.

Thōſa, the mother of *Polyphemus*, by *Neptune*.

+ *Thoraca*, æ, f. the breaſt; alſo a breaſt-plate or ſtomacher.

Thōrācātus, a, um; adj. wearing a breaſt-plate or corſlet.

Thōrācium, ii, n. the top-ſail.

Thōrates, Apollo ſo called.

Thorax, a mountain by *Magneſia*, where they ſay *Daphitas* the gram-

marian was crucified for abuſing kings in his verſes; hence the pro-

verb, *Cave à Thorace*.

THORAX, acis; m. [θώραξ] the breaſt, a ſtomacher, breaſt plate, or corſlet.

Thornax, a mountain of Laconia.

Thoronus, an iſland near *Corcyra*.

Thorus, a river of Sardinia.

Thorus, i, m. a bed. See *Torus*.

Thorycium, a city of Italy.

Thos, ois, m. a kind of ſwift and large wolf, g.

Tholpites, a city and country of Armenia major.

Thous, one of the Trojan princes.

Thrabunactum, a city of Africa & propria.

Thrace, ès, f. as *Thracia*.

Thraceſium, part of Aſia minor by the Egean ſea.

Thracia, a large country of Europe, eaſtward from Macedonia, where *Mars* was generally worſhipped.

Thracius, } a, um; adj. of Thra-

Thracicus, } cia, Thracian.

Thracias, } ſea coal.

Thracius lapis, }

Thracis, a city of Phocis.

Thrambus, a promontory of Macedonia.

Thraſcias, æ; m. the north-weſt wind, g.

Thraſcas, } a ſoothſayer, who, in

Thraſius, } a time of great drought

in Egypt, told *Bufiris* he might obtain rain if he would ſacrifice ſtrangers to *Jupiter*; and when the king knew that he was a ſtranger, he told him that he ſhould be the fiſt ſhould

give water to Egypt, and ſo ſacrificed him.

Thraſeas Pætas, a ſoick philoſopher, under *Nero*.

Thraſo, onis; m. a vain glorious ſoldier in *Terence*, a hector, a buff.

Thraſonicus, a, um; Eraſm. buffing, hectoring.

Thraſibulus, an Athenian exile, who raiſed an army, and freed them from the thirty tyrants; and other men.

Thraſyllum, } a mountain of My-

Thraſyllus, } ſia.

Thraſyllus, an Athenian of *Piræum*, who thought all the ſhips that came into the harbour were his, and put them down into his book.

Thraſymachus, a ſophiſter of Carthage, and diſtiple of *Iſocrates*.

Thraſi, a people of Thrace, who mourn for them that are born, and rejoice for thoſe that dye.

Thrax, acis; m. a Thracian; alſo a ſword ſencer.

Threſſa, } a Thracian woman.

Threſſa, }

Threnodia, æ, f. a mourning ſong, g.

Threnos, } i, m. lamentation, a ſu-

Threnus, } neral ſong, g.

Thridax, the herb lettuce. * *Thridax agria*, hawk-weed, g.

Thrince, a city by Hercules's pillars.

Thrips, ipis, m. a worm bred in timber, g.

Throana, a city of India without *Ganges*.

Throni, a city of Cyprus.

THRONUS, i; m. [θρόνος] a throne, chair of ſtate; alſo a kingdom.

Thryallis, idis, f. the roſe campion.

Thryarda, a city of Lycia.

Thryon, }

Thryum, } a town in Meſſenia.

Thu.

Thucydides, an eloquent Greek historian.
 Thudestica lingua, the German tongue.
 Thule, a northern island.
 Thunicates, a people of Bavaria.
 Thunnus, i; m. a tunny-fish, g.
 Thurarius, ii; m. [à thus] a preparer, or seller of frankincense.
 Thuras, } Mars among the Assyrians.
 Thurras, }
 Thureus, a, um; of frankincense.
 Thuria, } a city of Messenia.
 Thuriūm, }
 Thuriī, a people noted for valour and constancy; whence the proverb, Thuriūm lerna, of an undaunted courage.
 Thuria, a fountain of Magna Græcia.
 Thuriæ, }
 Thuriūm, } a city of Magna Græcia.
 Thuriī, }
 Thurius, } a, um; adj. of Thuriæ, thurian.
 Thuriūm, }
 Thurianus, i; m. [à thuria] the tunny-fish.
 Thuribulum, i; n. a censor.
 Thuricrematum, i; n. the censor, or place where incense is offered.
 Thuricremus, a, um; adj. [à thus & cremo] burning frankincense.
 Thurifer, era, erum; adj. bearing frankincense.
 † Thurificina, æ; f. the place where frankincense is kept or offered.
 Thurilægus, a, um; adj. gathering frankincense.
 THUS, uris; n. [à thus odorem facio] frankincense. * Thus terræ, ground-pine, field cypress.
 Thuscia, Tuscany, a fruitful country of Italy.
 Thuscus, a, um; adj. of Tuscany.
 Thusculum, i; n. a little frankincense.
 Thya, æ; f. a cedar tree, g.
 Thyades, the frantic priestesses of Bacchus.
 Thyamis, a promontory of Epirus.
 Thyandrites, a god of the Arabians.
 Thyas, a priestess of Bacchus.
 Thyasus, i; m. a song in a dance in honour to Bacchus.
 Thyatira, a city of Lydia.
 Thyassus, a city of Lydia, and another in Pisidia.
 Thyeistes, the son of Pelops, who, to be revenged on his brother Atreus, corrupted his wife, and Atreus served him up his son at table, for which wickedness the Sun is said to have turned back his course.
 Thyeistæus, a, um; adj. of Thyeistes.
 Thyfa, the daughter of Deucalion, who bare Macedonia to Jupiter.
 Thyitis, a very hard stone, of which mortars were made, g.
 † Thylascitis nardus, white or garden poppy.
 Thylæcus, i; m. a bag, g. * Toto thylaco serere, to throw out all at once (in sowing).
 † Thymallus, i; m. [à thymum] a very pleasant fish. See Timalius.
 † Thymbra, æ; f. winter-savoury, g.
 Thymbraeus, a surname of Apollo.
 Thymbrara, a city by Pactolus.
 Thymbris, a river of Sicily.
 Thymèle, a dancing wench in the time of Domitian, who was very much taken with her; hence Thymelicæ cantilenæ, songs to Bacchus.

Thymèle, ès; f. a chair raised on the stage, g.
 Thymēlici, orum; m. mimic actors, mountebanks, g.
 Thymēlicus, a, um; adj. of the stage, or acting, g.
 Thymiamma, atis; n. a rich perfume, g.
 Thymiateria, a city of Lybia.
 Thymiathis, a river of Epirus.
 Thyminus, a, um; adj. made, or mixed with thyme.
 Thymion, } a large wart, g.
 Thymium, }
 Thymites, æ; m. wine that has thyme steeped in it, g.
 Thymœtes, a king of Athens, the last of the family of the Erechtheidæ.
 Thymōsus, a, um; adj. full of thyme. * Mel thymosum, honey that is strong of the thyme.
 Thymum, i; n. } [θύμω, θύμος]
 Thymus, i; m. } thyme; also a kernel under the channel-bone of the throat.
 Thyne, a city of Lybia.
 Thyneus, a, um; adj. of Thyne.
 Thyni, a people of Thynias in Thrace, over-against Bithynia.
 Thynus, a, um; adj. of the Thyni.
 Thynias, a town in Thrace.
 Thynias, } an Euxine island against Bithynia.
 Thynnias, }
 Thynnæum, ei; n. the sacrifice of a tunny to Neptune, g.
 THYNNUS, i; m. [θύνως] a tunny.
 † Thynus, i; m. a ring.
 † Thynus, a, um; made of cedar.
 Thyodamus, the son of Melampus, skilful in divination.
 Thyoneus, a surname of Bacchus; also a son of his who reigned in Chios.
 Thyræi, a people of the Salentini.
 Thyre, a town of Messenia; hence ager Thyreates, the place where the war between the Argives and the Lacedæmonians was decided by three hundred on each side; which being slain, all but Othryades, he killed himself.
 Thyre, an island of Peloponnesus; hence Thyreaticus sinus.
 Thyreum, a city of Arcadia.
 Thyrægetæ, a people of Sarmatia near the Turks, inhabiting woods, and living by hunting.
 Thyrsus, the name of a shepherd; also a river in Sardinia.
 Thyrsus, i; m. [θύρσος] the stem or stalk of an herb, a javelin used in the feasts of Bacchus, having the head twisted with ivy leaves; also enthusiasm, rage, rapture.
 Thydrus, a city of Africa.
 Thyrtus, a city of Lybia.

T ante I.

TI, for Tiberius.
 Tias, Julia, a city of Spain.
 TIARA, } æ; f. [τιάρη] Heb. gna-
 TIARAS, } tarah corona] a round tire for the head, worn by Persian women, and afterwards by kings and priests, a turban, sabb.
 Tiarantus, a river of Scythia Europæa.
 Tibareni, a people of Cappadocia.
 Tiberius, a, um; of Tiberius.
 Tiberiacum, a city within thirteen miles of Ravenna; also a town in Lower Germany.

Tiberias, a city and lake of Palestine.
 Tibernia, an island of the river Tygris.
 Tibernia, two mouths by which the river Tigris empties itself into the Tyrrhene sea.
 Tiberinus Sylvius, a king of the Albani, drowned in the river Albulæ, which caused it to be called Tiberis.
 Tiberiopolis, a city of Phrygia magna.
 Tiberis, the most famous river of Italy.
 Tiberium, ii; m. gray-spotted marble.
 Tiberius, i; m. a Roman emperor, whose saying was, Boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere.
 Tiberis, a river of Scythia.
 Tibi [dat. sing. of tu] to thee.
 Tibia, Phrygia so called.
 TIBIA, æ; f. [à sono vel à tubus] a flute or large pipe; also the shin, shank, leg. * Canere tibia, to play upon a pipe. * Canere ad tibiam, to sing to a pipe.
 Tibiæle, is; n. a stocking, greave, harness for the leg.
 Tibiælis, le; of the legs, of a flute. * Calamus tibiælis, pipe-reed.
 † Tibianus, a, um; adj. of the legs.
 Tibiarius, ii; m. a pipe-maker.
 Tibicen, inis; m. [à tibia & cano] a piper, a player upon a flute, a weaver's beam, a rafter or prop of an old house, and stay.
 Tibicina, æ; f. a woman that plays on a flute or other pipe.
 † Tibicinator, oris; m. a piper.
 Tibicinum, ii; n. a piping.
 Tibiscum, a river of Dacia.
 Tibullus, an elegiac poet.
 Tibur, uris, n. a city of the Sabines commended for a temperate air.
 Tiburtinus, a, um; adj. of Tibur.
 Ticaria, a city by the Euxine sea.
 Ticarius, a river of Corsica.
 Tidea, a poet who wrote epigrams in the time of Catullus.
 Ticinum, a city of Insubria.
 Ticinus, a river of Insubria.
 Tifara, a mountain of Campania.
 Tiferum, two cities of Umbria.
 Tiferus, a river of the Ferentini.
 Tigara, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Tigellinus Sophonius, a companion and helper of Nero in all his lewdness, and was the cause of many a nobleman's death; but, being condemned by Otho, killed himself.
 Tigillum, i; n. [à tignum] a little rafter or beam.
 Tignarius, a, um; adj. of a rafter. * Tignarius faber, a carpenter.
 † Tignatus, a, um; roofed, covered.
 Tignia, a river by Tignium in Picenum.
 Tigno, are, to make a roof, cover.
 Tignum, i; } a rafter, beam.
 Tignus, i; m. } prop, groundsel, any timber to build with.
 Tigrana, a city of Armenia major.
 Tigranes, nis; m. a king of Armenia major, who, helping Mithridates, was vanquished by Lucullus, and afterwards yielded himself to Pompey, and paying 6000 talents, was restored to his kingdom.
 Tigranocerta, } a city of Armenia
 Tigranopolis, } major.
 Tigres, a river of Peloponnesus.

Tigrinus, a, um; adj. of or like a tiger. * *Mensæ tigrinæ*, wainscot tables.

Tigris, a famous river in Asia.

TIGRIS, is, and gridis; f. [*Τίγρις*] a tiger, slight, swiftness.

Til, a river of Asia.

Tilataei, a people of Thrace.

Tilaventum, two rivers of the Veneti.

Tilburgum, Tilbury in Essex.

TILIA, æ; f. [*τιλέα* ulmus vel *πρόνι* penna] the teal-tree, lime-tree; also the inmost rind of a tree.

Tiliaceus, a, um; of the teal-tree.

Tillium, a city of Sardinia.

Tilogrammum, a city of India within Ganges.

Tilox, a promontory of Corsica.

Tilphassa, a fountain of Boeotia where Tiresias is buried, who died there by drinking cold water.

Tilphosium, part of Thessaly.

Timæi, a people of Sicily.

Timæus, an historian of Sicily, also a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris, whom Plato brings in speaking in his dialogue called *Timæus*.

Timagenes, a rhetorician of Alexandria; also a Milesian historian.

Timagoras, an Athenian, put to death for worshipping Darius, to whom he was sent ambassador.

+ **Timallus**, i; the fish called a flower, pleasant to the sight, taste, and smell.

Timandra, the daughter of Leda, and sister of Helena.

Timanthos, a famous painter in the time of Zeuxis.

Timarchides, a famous carver and painter.

Timarchus, a famous statuary; and other men.

Timævus, a great river of the Carni.

Timefactus, a, um; part. of *timefacio*, affrighted.

TIM-EO, ère; n. [*δέω* metus, vel *τίμω* honore] to fear, or be afraid, also to doubt. * *Timeo te*, I am afraid of you. * *Timeo tibi*, I am afraid for you. * *Timeo furem tauro*, I am afraid lest the bull should be stolen.

+ **Timefcens**, ntis, growing fearful.

Timethus, a river of Sicily.

Timica, a city of Mauritania Caesariensis.

Timide, timorously, fearfully, faint-heartedly.

Timidiculè, adv. somewhat fearfully.

Timiditas, atis; f. timorousness, bashfulness, fearfulness.

Timidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat fearful.

Timidus, a, um; adj. ior, istimus, fearful, faint-hearted, timorous, to be feared. * *Timidus decorum*, reverencing the gods.

Timochares, a great favourite of king Pyrrhus, who nevertheless told Fabricius the consul, that for a reward he would poison him; whereupon the senate wrote to him to have a care of those that were about him.

Timoclea, æ; f. a Theban woman, who, being ravished by a Thracian prince, pretended to show him a treasure in a well, and threw him be along into it.

Timocles, a comical poet of Athens.

Timocreon, a great glutton of Rhodes.

Timolaus Larissæus, he wrote a poem of the Trojan war.

Timolcon, a valiant captain of Corinth, Corn. Nepos.

Timomachus, a famous painter of Byzantium, who drew Medea and Ajax, which Julius Cæsar bought for eight hundred talents, and hung up in the temple of Venus.

Timon, an Athenian, who hated all human society; and other men.

Timor, oris, m. fear, dread. * *Ali-cui facere*, or *injicere timorem*, to put one in fear.

Timosthenes, the admiral of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, who wrote ten books concerning havens.

Timotheus, a very fortunate general of the Athenians; and other men.

Timyra, a city near Maura, and a river of India.

Tina, } the river Tine in North-Tinus, } umberland.

TINA, æ; f. [ab Heb. *tene corbis*] a large vessel to draw wine in, a stand, or open tube.

TINCA, æ; f. [qu. *tincla*] a tenth.

Tinctilis, le, colouring or dying, coloured or dyed. * *Virus tinctile*, poison to dip arrows in.

Tinctor, oris; m. a dyer.

Tinctorius, a, um; of or for dying.

Tinctura, æ; f. a tincture, colour or dye.

Tinctus, a, um; part. of *tingor*, dipped, dyed, stained, washed. * *Tinctus literis*, having a smattering knowledge in learning. * *Tinctus venenis*, poisoned.

Tindus, us; m. a dipping, colouring, dying, or staining.

Tinde, a city of Thrace.

Tindium, a city of Lybia.

TINEA, æ; f. [*Τατρία* lumbrici genus] a moth, a belly-worm, a vermin that devours the honey in hives.

Tincaria, æ; f. mothwort.

Tincosus, a, um; full of moths.

Tinge, a promontory of Africa.

Tingi, } the chief city of Mauritania

Tingis, } Tingitana, called Tangier.

TINGO, nxi, ctum, ère; [*τίγω* to dip; dye, colour, or wash. * *Pocucis aliquem tingere*, to entertain one with wine.

Tingor, èris, i, ctus sum; pass. to be anointed. Mart.

Tina, a river of Umbria.

Tinalmentum, i; a ringing, tinkling, chiming.

TINN-IO, ire, [*à sono*] to ring, ting, tingle, tinkle, glow, or clink.

+ **Tinnio**, arc, to chirp like a titmouse.

Tinnitus, us; m. a ringing or tinkling in the ears. * *Tinnitus ciere*, to make a tinkling or clinking.

Tinnulus, a, um; adj. ringing, tinkling, chiming, clinking. * *Tinnulus orator*, an orator that has a clear utterance.

Tinnunculus, i; m. a kestrel.

Tintinnabulum, i; n. [*à sono*] a little bell, ting-tong; also a dung-cart.

Tintinnaculus, i; m. he that makes a ringing or chiming, he that lashes or whips guilty persons, the serjeant or headle.

Tintinnio, ire, } to ring or ting.

Tintino, arc, }

Tintinnunculus, i; m. [*à voce*] a kestrel, a hovering hawk.

Tipacillæ, a people by Caucasus.

Tipasa, a city of Mauritania Caesariensis.

Tiphus, the master of the ship Argo; also a master of any ship.

TIPULLA, } æ; f. [*ἀράχνη* palus] a

TIPULA, } water-spider.

Tiquadia, an island in the Balcarick sea.

Tiresias, a Theban prophet, who, seeing two snakes engender, killed the female, and was himself turned into a woman; and seven years after in like manner, killing the male, was turned into a man again; afterwards giving judgment for Jupiter against Juno, she made him blind, and Jupiter, to make him amends, gave him the gift of prophesying, and to live seven ages. Statius.

Tiria, a city of the Leucosyri.

Tiridates, a king of Armenia.

Tirissa, a city of Macedonia.

Tirista, the city Drista in Bulgaria.

Tiristra, a promontory of Lower Mysia.

Tiro, Cicero's freed man, said to be the first inventor of cyphers.

TIRO, onis; m. [*ἀ τέλει* vexo] a fresh-man, apprentice, novice.

Tirolis, a country in Germany.

Tyse, a city of Mygdonia.

Tyrns, this, } a city of Peloponne-

Tyrntha, æ; } sus, the country of Hercules.

Tiryns, this; m. a river of Argos.

Tirynthus, Hercules so called of Tiryas.

+ **Tis**, the old genitive of Tu.

Tiseum, a mountain and promontory of Thessaly.

Tisamenes, the son of Antiochus, who gave forth oracles at Delphos.

Tisaranthus, a river of Scythia.

Tisebarica, a country of Ethiopia.

Tissa, a city of Italy.

Tisiana, a river of Scythia.

Tisias, the poet Stesichorus, so called at first; also a disciple of Corax.

Tisianus, a city of Africa, destroyed by Scipio.

Tisiphone, one of the furies.

Tisis, a city of Egypt.

Tisobis, a river in Wales.

Tissa, a city of Sicily.

Tissaphernes, a king of Persia.

Titan, anis, } the son of Cælum and

Titānus, i; } Vesta, the elder brother of Saturn, who gave him his right to the kingdom upon condition he should bring up no male child; but understanding Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto were privately brought up, made war with him, and imprisoned him till Jupiter came of age and set him free; also the sun.

Titānius, }

Titanicus, } a, um; adj. of Titan.

Titaniacus, }

Titanes, the son of Titan.

Titanus, a river of Æolis.

Titarēfias, a river of Picria and Thessaly.

Titaron, a city of Thessaly.

Titenus, a river of Colchis.

Tithonus, the son of Laomedon, who for his beauty was ravished by Aurora in Ethiopia, where he begat of her Memnon, and is said at last to be turned into a grasshopper.

Tithorca, a city of Boeotia, from a nymph of that name.

Tithonium, a city of Phocis.

Tithy-

Tithymallus, i; m. a spurge, or
wolves-milk, g.

+ Titi, } wild pigeons observed in
+ Titoi, } sooth-saying.

Titianus, a Grecian orator, and master
of Maximinus; called the ape of
his time, because he imitated almost
all things.

Titii, the priests of Apollo, so called
from the birds they were wont to ob-
serve.

Titillatio, ōnis; f. } a tickling.

Titillatus, ūs; m. }

TITILLO, are; [à sono vel à τίλλω
vellito] to tickle, please greatly.

TITIO, ōnis; m. [à θύω fumigo] a
quenched firebrand.

Titivilitium, ii; n. [à totus & vil-
lus] a rotten thread, thrum, a thing
of no value.

Titius, a river of Illyricum; also
a governor of Syria; and other
men.

Titormus, a very strong man who
overcame Milo.

Titauca, a city in Spain.

Titubanter, stutteringly, flammeringly,
blunderingly, stumblingly.

Titubantia, æ; f. a stumbling, sag-
gering, tripping, stuttering, flam-
mering.

Titubatio, ōnis; f. } a stumbling, a

Titubatus, ūs; m. } being at a loss

+ Titubator, ōnis; m. a stumbler or
stutterer.

TITUBO, are; neut. [à sono vel à
τύττω impingo] to stumble, sag-
ger, stutter. * Oculi titubant, the
eyes are heavy with sleep.

TITULUS, i; m. [τίτλος à τίω ho-
noro] a title or inscription, dig-
nity, honour, praise; also a mo-
nument, pretence, colour. * Ti-
tulo tenus, titular, in name on-
ly. * Adhibere titulum huma-
tis, to put an inscription on one's
grave.

Titus, the son of Vespasian, and bro-
ther of Domitian, called Amor ac
deliciæ humani generis; he besieged
Jerusalem.

T. Livius, a tragedian; also a re-
nowned historian of Padua, and ma-
ny other men.

Tityrus, i; m. a hell-weather.

Tityrus, i; m. the name of a shep-
herd in Virgil.

Tityrus, i; m. the son of Jupiter by
Elata; when he came of age, Juno
persuaded him to ravish Latona,
which he attempted, and was struck
with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and
in hell his body is said to take up
nine acres of ground, and that a
vulture is continually gnawing upon
his liver; also a babbling orator in
Cicero's time.

Tium, the city Tio in Paphlagonia.

T ante L.

Tlepölemus, the son of Hercules and
Aftychoe, he came with nine ships
to the Trojan war, and was slain by
Sarpedon.

Tlesias, the second yearly prince of A-
thens.

Tletes, a people of Iberia.

Tloaus,

Tloites, } an inhabitant of Tlos.

Tloius,

Tlos, a people of Lycia; also a city of
Pisidia.

Tloicus, a, um, of Tlos.

T ante M.

TM. for tantum, terminus, or ther-
mæ.

Tmarus, a mountain of Thesprotia
in Epirus; hence Jupiter Tma-
rius.

Tmetis, is; f. a separating the parts
of a compound word, g.

Timolus, } a mountain of Magna

Timolus, } Phrygia, from whence
Pactolus flows; it is planted with
vines.

Tmolius, a, um; adj. of Timolus.

Tmous, the son of Tremelius and
Praxidice.

T ante N.

Tnyssus, a city of Caria.

Tnysseus, an inhabitant of Tnyssus.

T ante O.

Tobius, the river Tovy in Wales.

Tobras, a city of Africa Propria.

Tochari, a people of India or Se-
rica.

Tochata, a city of Cappadocia.

Tocigonus, a river of Padua.

+ Toculliones, num, brokers, extor-
tioners.

+ Todeo, ere, to jet up and down.

+ Todi, }

+ Todilli, } titmice.

TOGA, æ; f. [à tego] a gown;
also peace, a city life, attendants of
clients upon patrons. * Toga can-
dida, a white gown worn by those
that stood for places. * Toga pue-
rilis and prætexta, a child's ha-
bit, a gown with a broad fringe,
or purple list. * Toga virilis and
pura, an unfringed gown worn by
those newly come to man's estate.
* Togam sumere, to come to man's
estate.

Togārius, ii; m. an actor of co-
medies.

Togatulus, i; m. a poor man in a
gown.

Togātus, i; m. a Roman, a lawyer,
a livery-man, a client visiting his
patron.

Togātus, a, um; adj. wearing a
gown, Roman. * Comædia to-
gata, a comedy where the scene is
Rome. * Vulturius togatus, a pet-
ty-fogger. * Opera togata, an at-
tendance of clients upon their pa-
trons.

Togūla, æ; f. a scant, poor, pitiful,
paucity gown.

Tolēābilis, le; tolerable, to be en-
dured, indifferent; also able to
bear.

Tolerabilitèr; adv. tolerably, pa-
tiently.

Tolērans, ntis, able to endure, pa-
tient. * Tolerantissimus penuriæ,
living very contentedly in poverty.

Tolērantèr; adv. patiently, constant-
ly.

Tolerantia, æ; } f. toleration, fer-
Toleratio, ōnis; } bearing, pati-
ence, sufferance.

Tolerium, a city of Italy.

TOLER-O, are; act. [τάλλω] to suf-
fer, abide, bear, endure, nourish,
sustain, maintain, carry. * Vi-
tam tolerare colo, to live by spin-
ning.

Tolerum, the city Toledo in Spain.

Toliapis, the island Shepey.

Tolistobii, a people of Galatia in
Asia.

Tollēno, } [à tollo, ere] an

Tollo, ōnis, } engine or wheel

Tollōnius, ii, m. } to draw up wa-
ter, a crane or snipe.

+ Tollesco, ere; to abide or suffer.

TOLLO, sustuli, sublatum, tollere;
[τάλλω] to lift or set up, take, un-
dertake, take away, bring up, or
nourish; overthrow, overturn. *

Tollere æs alienum, to discharge a
debt. * Tollere animos, to be, or
make, or grow proud. * Tollere ca-
chinnum, to break out into gig-
gling. * Tollere de medio, to take
away one's life. * Tollere gra-
dum, to walk. * Tollere in cru-
cem, to crucify. * Tollere legem,
to abrogate a law. * Tollere se
altius à terra, to grow up. * Tollo
ex hoc die in alium diem, I put it
off till another time.

Tolmidesia, a city of Syria.

Tolophon, a city of Locris.

Tolosa, the city Tholouse in Gallia
Narbonensis.

Tolumnius, an augur who assisted
Turnus.

Tolutarius, a, um; } adj. ambling,

Tolutaris, re; } going easily.

+ Tolūtatio, ōnis; f. an ambling.

+ Tolutiloquentia, æ; f. a voluble
speech.

Tolūtum, adv. [à tollo] with am-
bling, nimbly, easily, roundly. *

Tolutim incedere, to amble.

+ Tolūto, are; to amble.

Toma, } f. a section or divi-

Tome, es, } sion, g.

TOMACULUM, i; n. } [τάμα-

TOMACLUM, i; n. } χος]

TOMACINÆ, arum, æ; f. } a link
or sausage.

Tomadeorum, two islands in the gulf
of Arabia.

Tomārus, as Tmarus.

Tomentitia, æ; f. cud-weed.

Tomentius, a, um; made of flocks.

Tomentum, i; n. [à tondeo vel τή-
μω scindo] flocks, clipped locks of
wool, shavings of feathers.

TOMEX, } icis; f. [θώμυξ] a rope,

TOMIX, } cord, halter, horse-collar,
træ.

Tomicus, a, um; adj. cutting. * Den-
tes tomici, the fore-teeth, g.

Tomisia, a country separating Cappa-
docia from Taurus.

Tōmitæ, the people of Tomos.

Tomitarius, a, um; adj. of Tomos.

Tōmus, a city of Lower Mysia.

Tomus, i; m. a tome or volume, a
piece, cutting, or fragment, g.

Tonans, ntis; m. a thunderer, Jupi-
ter, God.

Tōnatio, ōnis; f. a thundering.

Tōnator, ōnis; m. the thunderer.

TOND-EO, totondi, tonsui, ere;
act. [à τήμω scindo] to clip, poll,
shear, reap, or mow, to seed. *

Tondere aliquem au'o, to cheat
one of his gold. * Tondent dumeta
juvenci, the bullocks feed down the
thickets.

+ Tonescit, imp. it is likely to thun-
der.

Tonice, a city of Æthiopia.

Tonitralis, le; adj. of thunder.

Tonitrualis, is; an epithet of Jupi-
ter.

+ Tōnitruo, are, to thunder.

Tōnitrus,

TOP

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Tōnitrus, ūs; m. } *thunder, a ter-*
Tonitru, indec. } *rrible noise,*
Tonitruum, ui; n. } *roaring of*
cannons.
TON-O, are; [à sono] *to thunder,*
thunder out. * **Tonare** laudes, *to*
speak one's praise aloud. * **Mare**
tonuit, the sea roared.
Tonfa, æ; f. *an oar; also a shorn*
sheep. See **Tonfus**.
Tonfæ, arum; f. *woods cut down, a*
wilderness.
Tonsilis, le; adj. 3 art. *which may*
be shorn, clipped, mowed, reaped, or
lopped. * **Oleæ tonsiles**, *olive-trees*
sheared close and handsomely.
Tonfilla, æ; f. *a pest in which ships*
are fastened, an anchor or cable;
also shipping.
Tonfilla, arum; f. *kernels, or on*
inflammation about the mouth.
Tonsito, are, *to clip much and close.*
Tonso, are, *to clip or shear, reap or*
mow often.
Tonfor, ōris; m. *a barber.*
Tonforium, ii; n. *a barber's shop.*
Tonforius, a, um; adj. *of or for clip-*
ping, shearing, or polling. * **Cul-**
ter tonforius, a razor.
Tonftracula, æ; f. *a little she-*
barber.
Tonftrculus, i; m. *a little bar-*
ber.
Tonftrina, æ; f. *a barber's shop.*
Tonftrix, icis; fæm. *a woman-bar-*
ber.
Tonfura, æ; f. *a clipping, polling,*
or shearing, a reaping, mowing, or
lopping.
Tonfus, a, um; part. of *tondeor;*
clipping, polled, sheared, reaped,
mowed, lopped.
Tonfus, ūs; m. *a clipping or shave-*
ing.
TONUS, i; m. [τῶνός] *a tone, tune,*
found, or accent. * **Toni**, the
strings or nerves in the side of the
stomach.
Toparcha, æ; m. *the president or go-*
vernor of a place, g.
Tomarchia, æ; f. *the government of*
a place or country.
Topazius, ii; m. } *a topaz, a gold*
Topazium, ii; n. } *coloured stone,*
g.
Topazus, an island in the Red-sea,
where the topaz is found so bright,
that by day it cannot be beheld.
Topazius, a, um; adj. *of Topa-*
zus
Tophaceus, a, um; adj. *of the sand-*
stone.
TOPHUS, i; m. [τόφος] *a sandy*
or gravelly stone, easily crum-
bled.
Topiaria, æ; f. [à topium] *the art*
of clipping hedges into figures; also
garden bank urfine.
Topiarium, ii; n. *an arbour, bower,*
knot (in bushes, herbs, &c.)
Topiarius, a, um; adj. *of making*
images of clipped hedges. * **Opus**
topiarium, hedges clipped into fi-
gures.
Topiarius, ii; m. *a gardener clipping*
the green into figures.
Topica, orum; n. pl. *common places,*
heads of invention, g.
Tōpice, es; f. *the art of inventing*
arguments, g.
Tōpicus, a, um; *topical, local, g.*
Topiris, a city of Thrace.
Tōpium, ii; n. [à τόνιον funiculus]
a lust in a garden, an arbour, &c.

Topographia, æ; f. *the description*
of a place.
Topographus, i; m. *the describer of*
a place.
† Topper, presently.
Tōral, lis; n. [à torus] *any covering*
of a bed.
Torcūlar, } [à torqueo] *a*
Torcūlare, is, } *wine-press, an*
Torcūlarium, ii; n. } *olive-press, a*
press for cider, perry, or verjuice.
Torcūlārius, a, um; adj. *of a wine-*
press, or olive-press.
Torcūlārius, ii; m. *a presser of wine,*
olives, &c.
Torcūlum, i; n. } *a wine-press.*
Torcūlus, i; m. } *a wine-press.*
Torcūlus, a, um; *of a wine-press.*
† Tordilium, heart-wort.
Toretæ, a people of Pontus.
Tōreuma, ātis; n. } *work imbossed,*
Torcumatum, i; n. } *or ingraven in*
metal or stone, g.
Tōreuta, æ; m. *an engraver, g.*
Torcūtice, es; f. *the art of embossing*
or engraving, g.
Tōrini, a people of Scythia, *where*
there is plenty of good honey.
Tormen, inis; n. [à torqueo] *the*
gripping of the guts.
† Tormentarij, ōrum; *gunners.*
Tormentilla, æ; f. *the herb tormen-*
til.
Tormentum, i; n. *a rack or torment,*
pain, grief, a threshing, a gun, bow.
** Tormenta collocare, to level ar-*
*rows. * Tormenta mittere, to shoot*
arrows or bullets.
Tormina, num; n. pl. *gripings, fret-*
tings, or wringings in the bowels or
stomach. See Tormen.
Torminālis, le; adj. 3 art. *engen-*
dering, or causing gripings in the
bowels or stomach.
Torminōsus, a, um; adj. *griped in*
the guts; also griped.
Tornacula, the city Tournay in Gallia
Belgica.
† Tournamentum, i; n. *a tourna-*
ment, or jousting.
Tornātilis, le; adj. *turned.*
Tornātor, ōris; m. *a turner.*
Tornatus, a, um; *turned, polished.*
Torno, are; *to turn, work at the*
wheel, to polish, to whisk about a
top, &c. * **Verfus mali tornati**,
bungled verses.
TORNUS, i; m. [τόνος] *a turn, a*
wheel, turner's lath; also a graving
tool.
Toronaicus Sinus, a bay of Macedo-
nia.
Torone, a town in Epirus, and an-
other in Macedonia.
† Tōrōsitas, ātis; f. *grossness, plump-*
ness.
Tōrōsūlus, a, um; *somewhat gross.*
Tōrōsus, a, um, [à tortus] *plump, big,*
gross, strong in the brauns of legs
and arms; also knotty. * **Torosa**
vitis, a vine full of branches.
Tornēdo, inis; f. *a benumbedness or*
sleeping of the members, a cramp-fish,
benumbing the hand of those that
touch it, though with a pole.
TORP-EO, ēre; neut. [τροπή, vel
ab Heb. rāchab deficere] *to be be-*
nummed, dull, slow, or heavy. *
Consilia torpent, *counselers flag, are*
to no purpose.
Torpesco, ēre; neut. *to grow dull,*
heavy, or sluggish. * **Torpescunt**
margaritæ, the pearls lose their na-
tive brightness.

Tōrpide; adv. *sluggishly, dully.*
Torpidus, a, um; adj. *benumbed,*
dull, lumpish, slow, sluggish.
Torpor, ōris; m. *benumbedness,*
dullness, heaviness, slowness, slug-
gishness.
† Torpōro, are, *to benumb, to make*
dull, drowsy, or lumpish.
Torquatus, i; m. *a surname of Titus*
Manlius, who put his son to death
for fighting the enemy without or-
ders, though challenged and con-
quering.
Torquatus, a, um; adj. *having a*
collar or chain about the neck. *
Miles torquatus, *a soldier wearing*
a chain as a reward of his good ser-
vice. * **Palumbus torquatus**, *a*
ring-dove.
TOR-QUEO, quēre, si, tum; act.
[τεπειω] *to wreck or wreath, crisp,*
curl, turn a pin round, to tor-
ment, vex, or grieve, to throw,
fling or hurl, rule or govern. * **l-**
ter torquere, to go out of the way.
** Torquere ius, to pervert justice.*
** Oculos torquere, to look aside.*
** Eculeo torqueri, to be racked.*
** Mero torquere aliquem, to get*
something out of a person by giv-
ing him store of drink. * **Torsit**
aquas remis, he rowed up the
stream.
Torques, is; f. } [à torqueo]
Torquis, is; m. and f. } *a collar or*
chain to wear about the neck. *
Nexi torques, garlands.
† Torquilla, æ; f. *a wry neck.*
Torrefacio, ēre; *to roast or toast, to*
parch or dry.
Torrefactus, a, um; part. of *torre-*
fio; scorched, parched.
Torrens, ntis; adj. *ntior, fūmus;*
roasting, vehement, headlong.
Torrens, ntis; m. *a torrent brook, or*
land flood, a violent stream.
TORR-EO, ui, tostum, ēre; act. [à
τέρω arefacio] *to parch, dry, roast,*
toast, broil, burn, or scorch. * **Mo-**
dico vapore torreri, to be boiled
with a soft fire.
Torresco, ēre, *to broil, be roasted,*
toasted, or dried at the fire.
Torrhebus, a city of Lydia.
† Torriditas, ātis; f. *dryness.*
† Torrido, are, *to dry, parch, or*
burn.
Torridus, a, um; adj. *torrid, dry,*
parched, roasted. * **Torridus macie**,
black with leanness and famine. *
† Torridus frigore, *frozen.*
Torris, is; m. [à torreo] *a fire-*
brand.
Torsio, ōnis; f. *a whirling, wreath-*
ing, tormenting, gripping.
† Torra, æ; f. *a cracknel.*
Tortē, adv. *crookedly, awry.*
Tortilis, le; adj. 3 art. *which is or*
may be wrested, writhed, curled, or
wrinkled.
† Tortio, ōnis; f. *a writhing, con-*
traction of the nerves.
Tortivus, a, um; adj. *wrung or pres-*
sed out. * **Mustum tortivum**, *the*
last new wine coming with hard
pressing.
† Torto, are, *to writhe or bend often.*
Tortomion, a city between Syria and
Armenia.
Tortona, a city of Sicily.
Tortor, ōris; m. *a racket, tormen-*
ter, hurler. * **Equus tortor**, *a*
hard trotting horse; also a surname
of Apollo and Augustus Cæsar.
† Tortum,

† Tortum, i; n. an engine to fling stones with.
 Tortuōse, crookedly, crabbedly.
 Tortuōsitas, ātis; f. crookedness.
 Tortuōsus, a, um; adj. full of windings and turnings, crooked, crabbed. * Tortuosa urina, urine vented with pain. * Tortuosum disputandi genus, a perplexed kind of arguing.
 Tortus, a, um; part. of torqueor, tormented, writhed, bowed, crooked. * Tortus verberibus, scourged to force confession. * Tortus expectatōne, sorely vexed with long tarrying or waiting for.
 Tortus ūs; m. a turning or winding.
 Torvē; } adv. sternly, sourly, crabbedly.
 Torvūm; }
 Torvinus, a, um; adj. grim, stern, terrible.
 Torvitas, ātis; f. sourness, grimness, crabbedness, a frowning look.
 Torviter; adv. grimly, frowningly.
 Torulus, i; m. a little bed, or bedstead, or hat-band.
 TORUS, i; m. [à στρεψω sternō vel à τρυγω tendo] a bed or bedstead, a bed-cord, bride-bed, marriage, a garden-bed, a cawl, a tassel on the crest of a helmet, a crisped knot. * Tori, swellings, the brachioniness of the legs, arms, or other parts. * Riparum toros incolimus, we lay down on the river's bank.
 TORVUS, a, um; adj. [à terreo vel taurus] grim, stern, lowering. * Torva vina, harsh, sharp wines.
 † Tostorium, ii; n. a toasting iron.
 Tostus, a, um; part. of torreo, parched, broiled, baked, roasted, toasted, burnt.
 TOT, adj. indec. [τοις] so many. * Quot homines, tot causae, as many causes to be tried as there are men.
 Tōtālis, le; adj. total, whole.
 Tōtālīter, wholly.
 Tōtidēm; indec. just so many.
 Toties; adv. [à tot] so many times, so often.
 Totilas, a king of the Goths, who vanquished the Romans at Placentia.
 Totjugus, a, um; adj. so many together, so many fold.
 Totonesium, Totness in Devonshire.
 Tottalum, a city of Bithynia.
 Tōtus, a, um; gen. totius, dat. toti; adj. irr. [à tot] all, the whole, every whit, altogether, so many, so great, such a one. * Totus in studiis esse, to follow one's study altogether. * Totus iudo, I am all in a sweat. * Totus in hoc sum, I am wholly employed about this.
 † Tota bona, English Mercury.
 Tougeni, a people of Helvetia, with whom Marius waged war.
 Toxandri, the people of Toxandria, in Brabant.
 † Toxīcor, ari; to poison.
 TOXICUM, ci; n. [τοξικόν] poison, venom.
 † Toxicus, a, um; adj. venomous.
 Toxii, } a people about Tau-
 Toxiani, } rus.

T ante R.

TR. for trans, tribunus, or tribunus.
 Trabala, a city of Lycia.
 Trābālis, le; adj. [à trabs] of or like

a beam, huge. * Clavus trabalis, a spike. * Telum trabale, a shot out of a great engine.
 Trabarium, ii; n. a fisher-boat.
 Trabea, a comical poet.
 TRABEA, æ; f. [τῆβες, vel à trabs] a robe worn by kings and soothsayers, a robe of state, a parliament-robe, consuls'hip.
 Trābeatus, a, um; adj. clad in a robe of state.
 † Trābicus, a, um; made of beams.
 TRABS, ābis, } f. τράβηξ a beam,
 TRABES, is, } piece of timber, tree, ship; also a meteor like a beam.
 Traceas, a city of Italy.
 Trachalus, an orator in Domitian's time.
 Trache, a small island in the Ionian sea.
 Trachea, } as Isauria.
 Trachia, }
 Trachēa, } æ; f. the wind-pipe,
 Trachia, } g.
 Trachēlium, ii; n. throat-wort, g.
 † Trachelium, ii; n. } the neck,
 † Trachelus, i; m. } chine, the middle part of a sail, also a wheel.
 † Trachida, } a bangsicle.
 † Trachinia, }
 Trāchin, } a city of Pthiotis.
 Trachis, }
 Trachina, a city of Italy, called now Tarracina.
 Trachinia, a small country of Pthiotis.
 Trachinius, a, um; of Trachinia.
 Trachiris, a city of Lybia Interior.
 Trachones, two hills of Cælosyria by Damascus.
 Trachonitæ, a people of Arabia.
 Trachonitis, a country of Palestine, now called Bacar.
 Tracta, æ; f. [à traho] a piece, a line, a thread, a lock.
 Tracta, orum; n. locks of wool.
 Tractābilis, le; adj. tractable, gentle, easy to be exceeded. * Homo tractabilis, a person of fair carriage and good humour. * Non tractabile cœlum, immoderate weather.
 Tractatio, ōnis; f. } a handling, u-
 Tractātus, ūs; m. } sing, treating, prescribing; also a tract or treatise.
 Tractator, ōris; m. }
 Tractatrix, icis; f. } a handler.
 Tractatus, a, um; adj. handled, used, entertained.
 Tractim; adv. by drawing along by degrees, at length. * Tractim dicere, to tell on.
 Tractitius, a, um; adj. which may be drawn.
 Tract-o, are; act. [à traho] to handle, touch, write, or treat of, dispute or discourse with, describe, use, exert, or meddle with; also to entertain at a feast. * Tractare pecuniam publicam, to have the ordering of the king's revenue. * Tractare vulnera, to dress wounds. * Tractare artem aliquam, to follow any occupation. * Tractare historiam, to pen a history.
 † Tractor, ōris; m. he that draws.
 Tractōrium, ii; n. a windle's to draw up.
 Tractorius, a, um; of drawing up.
 Tractus, a, um; part. of trahor; drawn, pulled, prolonged, plant, drawn in pieces. * Lana tracta, wool carded or spun. * Tracta oratio, a tedious harangue.

Tractus, ūs; m. a draught, a deriving, a space, a region, a country, the winding or creeping of a snake.
 Corruptus cœli tractus, an unwholesome air.
 Traditio, ōnis; a tradition, a delivering, surrendering, an instruction.
 Traditor, ōris; m. a teacher, traitor.
 Traditur, } imp. it is reported
 Traditum est, } or given down.
 Traditus, a, um; P. & A. delivered, known. Traditus neci, put to death. * Tradita consuetudo, a custom brought in and confirmed.
 Trado, didi, itum, ēre; act. [of trans and do] to deliver into one's custody, to give, keep, or preserve, yield, put in writing, to teach; also to betray, leave, break, esteem more. * Tradere memoriæ, to get by heart. * Tradere ad supplicium, to deliver one up to be punished. * Tradere se in servitūtem alicui, to put one's self into any one's service. * Se totum alicui tradere, to give one's self wholly to any one's disposal. * Tradere artem discendi, to profess oratory. * Tradere consuetudini, Latinæ, to translate into Latin.
 Trador, eris, itus, sum; pass. to be delivered, treated of, &c. Cic. de Orat. i. 22.
 Traducor, eris, ci; pass. to be brought over, &c. Cic. de invent. ii. 31.
 Trad-uco, xi, ūm, ēre; act. [of trans and duco] to convey, carry, or translate from one place to another, to extend, stretch, or draw out, to translate out of one tongue into another, to defame or slander, to pass or spend. * Traducere adhuc lineam plusculum, draw out the line yet a little farther. * Traducere se, to make one's self a laughing-stock. * Traducere equum, to shew a horse at a muster. * Traducere aliquem ad plebem, to degrade, to make a yeoman of a gentleman.
 Traductio, ōnis; f. a conveying, a bringing to open shame and punishment; also the setting of a bone.
 Traductor, ōris; m. a conveyor, defamer, or slanderer.
 Traductus, a, um; part. of traducor; conveyed, translated, defamed, passed.
 Trādux, ūcis; m. a branch or twig of a vine, by which it climbs or is conveyed from tree to tree. * Ex traduce, by propagation.
 Trāmenothyrītæ, a people of Troas.
 † Traffigo, ēre, for transfigo, to thrust or drive thorough.
 Tragacantha, æ; f. goat's-thorn, yielding a gum of the same name, g.
 Tragæa, a country of Epirus.
 Tragæus, a, um, of Tragææ.
 Trāgelaphus, i; a beast, part like a goat, and part like a goat, g.
 Trāgemāta, tum; n. banquetting-dishes, junkets, the last course at a feast, g.
 Tragematopōla, æ; m. a confectio-ner, g.
 Tragia, } an Egean island; also a
 Tr-gias, } town in Naxos, where
 Tragæa, } Apollo Tr-gæus was worshipped.
 Trāgicē; adv. tragically, cruelly, loftily, gravely.

Tragico-

Tragico-comœdia, a tragi-comedy.
 Tragicus, a, um; adj. *tragic*, of tragedies, cruel, hideous, sad, wicked, g.
 Tragicus, i; m. a writer of tragedies; also an actor, g.
 Tragilos, a city of Thrace.
 TRAGOEDIA, æ f. [*τραγωidia*] a tragedy, sedition, commotion, murder. * *Tragœdias agere*, or excite, to raise a tumult, make a sad outcry.
 Tragœdus, i; m. an actor of tragedies, g.
 Tragœdus, a, um; adj. *tragic*, cruel, lamentable, g.
 † Tragonatum, i; n. wild campaign.
 Tragonia, æ; f. tarragon, g.
 Tragopan, a large Ethiopian bird with horns.
 Tragopon, ōnis; m. goats-beard, g.
 Trogopyron, ri; n. buck-wheat, g.
 Tragoniganum, i; n. goat-marjoram, g.
 Tragula, æ; f. [*à traho*] a dragonet, sled, a javelin with a barbed head.
 Tragularii, orum; m. soldiers with arrows and cross-bows.
 Tragum, i; n. a drag-net.
 Tragurium, an island in Dalmatia.
 Tragus, i; m. a buck, a he-goat; also the herb scorpius, the lurching out of the ear, a strpling, a hard kind of sponge, g.
 Traha, æ; f. a dray, sled.
 Traharius, a, um; adj. of a dray.
 Traharius, ii; m. a dray-man.
 Trahax, æcis; covetous, ravenous.
 Trahea, æ; f. a sled.
 TRAHO, xi, ctum, ère; [act. *grœz*, vel *à trahō* prehendo] to draw, pull by force, draw water, lead or entice, pretrah. * *Trahere noctem*, to pass away all the night long. * *Trahere cum animo suo*, to deliberate or draw up a long debate with one's self. * *Sorte trahere*, to assign by lot. * *Spolia de hostibus trahere*, to get spoils from enemies. * *Ad scævitiā aliquid trahere*, to interpret a thing cruelly done. * *Vitam trahere*, to ruben. * *Vultum trahere*, to frown. * *Querentes trahi se à Cæsare*, complaining that Cæsar held them off. * *Trahere colorem rubicundum*, to look ruddy. * *In diversum auctores trahunt*, authors are of different opinions about it. * *Trahere spem alicujus*, to keep one in expectation. * *Trahit aquam navigium*, the vessel springs a leak. * *Traxerent ossa figuram lapidis*, his bones became as stones.
 Trahula, æ; f. a small dray or sled.
 Trajana, a city of the Piceni.
 Trajana Pons, a city in Spain.
 Trajanopolis, a city in Thrace, Phrygia Magna, and other places.
 Trajanus, a river in Egypt.
 Trajanus, a virtuous emperor, but persecuter of the christians; whence the form used in crowning emperors, *Sis felicior Augusto, melior Trajano*.
 Trajedio, ōnis; f. a paying or going over. * *Trajedio verborum*, a transference of words. * *Trajedio stellarum*, the shooting of stars.
 Trajeditus, a, um; adj. of or for passage, transferred. * *Sors trajectitia*, sure money.
 Trajedio, are, [*à trajicio*] to transport, convey, pass over, strike its-

rough often.
 Trajedum, Maestrich in Brabant, and Utrecht by Holland; also a city in Franconia, and another in Marchia, both called Frankford.
 Trajessus, Austclive on the borders of Wales.
 Trajessus, a, um; adj. [of Trajicio] past over, thrust thorough.
 Trajessus, ūs; m. a passing, conveying, crossing, or ferrying over.
 Trajicio, eci, ctum, [of trans and jacio] to pass over, go beyond, carry over, convey, transport, pierce or strike through, pour into, defer. * *Culpam in alium trajicere*, to lay the fault upon another. * *Trajicere in alia vasa*, to pour into other vessels. * *Tergum trajecit sagitta*, shot him through the back with an arrow. * *Trajicere oculos aliquo*, to look some way.
 Tralatio, as Translatio.
 Tralautius, a, um; adj. brought from another place, not worth the speaking of.
 Tralles, a city of Lydia, thirty miles east of Ephesus, called before Evanthis, Sereucia, and Antiochia.
 Tralli, the people of Trallia in Illyria.
 Trallianus, a, um; of the Tralli.
 † Traliquor, qui, to utter, to speak through.
 Traluco, as Transluco.
 Tralucidus, a, um; adj. clear, transparent.
 TRAMA, æ; f. [*à trameo* vel *à τράμα* opus] the wool, a coarse garment. * *Trama putrida*, rotten yarn. * *Trama figuræ*, skin and bones.
 Trameo, are, [of trans and meo] to pass through or over.
 Trames, itis; neut. a cross-way, a path a-thwart; also a grove or thicket with cross paths.
 Tramitto, as Transmitto.
 Tramosericus, a, um; having the wool of silk.
 † Tramosericus, i; m. a silk weaver.
 Trampe, a city of Ionia.
 Trampya, a city of Epirus.
 † Tranato, as Transinato.
 Triano, are; act. [of trans and no] to swim over, cross, or thwart, pierce; also to fly over. * *Tranare pericula*, to escape danger.
 Tranquillè, adv. quietly, softly.
 Tranquillitas, atis; f. quietness, calmness, stillness, serenity. * *Animi tranquillitas*, settledness of mind.
 Tranquillò; adv. in still weather.
 Tranquillo, are, to quiet, calm, or still.
 Tranquillum, i; neut. still and fair weather.
 TRANQUILLUS, a, um; adj. [*tranquillus*] quiet, calm, mild, gentle, pleased, still. * *Adhuc tranquillares est*, it is well enough yet.
 TRANS, præp. [*σέραι*] over, beyond, a-thwart, or cross.
 Transab eo, ire, to go beyond, to go or pass over.
 Transasio, ōnis; f. an agreement, dispatching, or finishing.
 Transactor, ōris; m. a maker of agreements or bargains, a dispatcher, broker.
 Transactum est; imp. the matter is

dispatched.
 Transactus, a, um; part. of transigor; done, ended, agreed upon, past, perfected.
 Transadigo, ègi, actum, ère; act. to bore or pierce thorough.
 Transalpina Gallia, the same as Comata, containing Gallia Belgica, Celtica, and Lugdunensis.
 † Transalpinor, ari, to travel over the Alps.
 Transalpinus, a, um; adj. beyond the Alps from Rome.
 † Transanimatio, ōnis; f. the passing of a soul from one body to another.
 † Transcendentia, æ; f. excellency.
 Transcendo, ère, [of trans and scando] to transcend, excel, go beyond, or pass over.
 Transcido, ère; act. [of trans and cædo] to tear with baiting.
 Transcindo, ère; act. to cut asunder, rend thorough.
 Transcribo, ère; act. acc. to transcribe, write, or copy out, to give one's right to another, to reckon. * *Transcribere nomina*, to make over bills or bonds.
 Transcribor, èris, ptus sum; pass. to be transcribed, or written over again, transplanted, &c. Sen. Vir.
 Transcriptio, ōnis; f. a transcribing; also an excuse, plea, or pretence.
 Transcriptus, a, um; transcribed.
 Transcurro, ère; act. to run over, a-thwart, or beyond; to take a flying cut of bounds, pass over speedily, touch lightly.
 Transcursum est; imp. they run over. * *Transcursum ad vitia*, men have falling off to vices.
 Transcurus, a, um; adj. cursorily run over. * *In arcem transcurso opus est*, we must get into the castle.
 Transcurus, ūs; m. a running over quickly, a doing hastily, a passing by. * *In transcuru*, by the bye.
 Transdo, are, to give over to another, to yield.
 Transduco, ère, to lead, bring, or convey over, transplant; also to traduce and slander. * *Transducere ad se*, to attribute to himself.
 † Transductio, ōnis; fæm. a leading over.
 Transenna, æ; fæm. [*à transeo*] a lattice, a window with bars, a casement, a wicket or coop-window, a cord, a snare, a passage, or passing by, a racket, and the netting of a ship. * *Per transfennam aspicere*, to behold at a distance imperfectly. * *Inducere in transfennam*, to decoy a person.
 Trans eo, ire; act. to pass by, to pass over, go forth, run thorough, say nothing of. * *Transit dies*, the day is slipped away. * *Transire lineas*, to go beyond the bounds. * *Video jam quo invidia transeat*, I see now whither your envy tends. * *Ad adversarios transire*, to reveal to the enemy.
 Transero, ère; [of trans and sero] to transplant, plant in another place.
 Transiens, untis, passing by or over.
 † Transienter; adv. slightly, in passing by.
 Transiero, erre; to carry or convey from one place to another, to translate

state or interpret, to remove or transfer, to give one's self, to copy out. * Culpam in alium transferre, to lay the fault upon another. * Causa in proximum annum transferre, to put off a business till the next year. * Factum aliquod ad fortunam transferre, to impute the ill success of such an undertaking to fortune. * Transferre aliquod verbum, to use a word in a metaphorical sense.

Transigo, ēre; act. to pierce or strike thorough. * Gladio transigere, to run one thorough.

Transfiguratio, ōnis; f. a transfiguration, transforming, or changing into another shape.

Transfigurator, oris; m. a transformer.

Transfiguro, are; act. to transform, change the shape.

Transixus, a, um; part. of transigor, pierced, bored, or run thorough.

Transluo, ēre; act. to run out or over, to leak.

Transfod-io, ēre; act. to dig or pierce thorough.

Transformatio, ōnis; f. a transforming.

Transformator, oris; m. a transformer.

Transformis, e; adj. transformed.

Transformo, are; act. to transform, change into another shape and fashion.

Transforo, are, to bore a hole thorough.

Transfossus, a, um; part. of transfordior, dug or pierced thorough.

Transfrētatio, ōnis; f. a passing over the sea.

Transfrēto, are; act. to pass over the sea.

Transfuga, æ; c. a revolter, deserter, turn-coat.

Transfugio, ēre, to flee from one place to another, to run away from one side to the other, forsake.

Transfugium, ii; n. a defection or revolting to the enemy.

Transfulgidus; adj. shining through.

Transfumo, are, to speak thorough, or pass over like smoke.

Transfundo, ēre, to pour out of one vessel into another, to shoot wines, to translate, transfer, attribute.

Transfusio, ōnis; f. a pouring from one vessel to another, transfusion.

Transfusor, ōris; m. he that pours out or thorough, a transfuser.

Transgredior, di; dep. [of trans and gradior] to transgress, pass over, or beyond, exceed or surpass.

Transgressio, ōnis; f. a passing over.

Transgressus, ūs; m. } or beyond, a digression or transgression.

Transgressor, ōris; m. a transgressor, that exceeds his bounds.

Transgressus, a, um; part. of transgredior, having passed over, &c.

Transjaceo, ēre, to lie over.

Transjacio, ēre; act. to cast or shoot over, overthrow.

Transjedio, ōnis; f. a casting, carrying, passing over, or thorough. * Verborum transjedio, a transposing of words.

Transjessus, a, um; part. of transjicior, run thorough, passed over.

Transigo, ēgi, ēre; act. [of trans and ago] to pass over, dispatch, or finish, make an agreement, decide a controversy. * Transigere vitam, to pass

over one's life. * Transigere ferro, to run thorough.

Transilio, ire, [of trans and salio] to leap, skip, jump over or beyond, omit, be silent of.

Transilis, le; adj. out-growing, out-reaching, going beyond. * Palmes transilis, a vine branch longer than the rest.

Transitio, ōnis; a passing by or over, a transition, a going from place to place, a revolting. * Transilio ad plebem, a falling from alderman to one of the common-council.

Transitōrius, a, um; of or for a thorough-fare, quickly; passing away.

Transitus, a, um; passed by or over.

Transitus, ūs; m. a passage, going by or over, a change. * In transitu, by the bye.

Transjugo, ēre, to remove a horse from one part of the team to another.

Translābor, ēris, bi; dep. to slide, slip, or run over.

† Translatim, slightly, carelessly.

Translatio, ōnis; f. a translating, a carrying out of one place into another, a metaphor. * Translatio criminis, the laying the fault upon another.

Translatitiē, adv. slightly, carelessly, negligently, by the way.

Translatitiū, a, um; adj. brought from another place or matter, ordinary, common, of no great weight. * Translatitium est in Ægypto, it is very usual in Egypt.

Translator, ōris; m. a transporter.

Translatus, a, um; part. of transfor, translated, transported, fetched, turned, changed.

Translego, ēre; act. to read over, through, or to the end.

Transluc-eo, ēre, to shine through.

Translucidus, a, um; adj. shining through, transparent.

Transmarinus, a, um; beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, foreign.

Transmeabilis, le; adj. which may be passed over.

Transmeatio, ōnis; f. a passing over or thorough.

Transmeo, are, to pass over, go beyond.

Transmigratio, ōnis; f. a removing one's dwelling.

Transmigrator, ōris; m. he that changes his place of abode.

Transmigro, are, to go over to another place or dwelling. * Ut Veios transmigraremus, that we might go dwell at Veii, Liv.

Transmissio, ōnis; f. a passing, going.

Transmissus, ūs; m. } ing, or conveying over from a place.

Transmissus, a, um; part. of transmittor, passed or conveyed over.

Transmitto, ēre; act. to pass or convey over or through, to run speedily over, send in haste, pass by. * Transmittere tempus, to pass one's time. * Transmittere tectum lapide, to throw a stone over or pass a house. * Charta transmittit literas, the paper sinks. * Transmittere alicui hereditatem, to make over an estate to any one. * Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger. * Transmittere bellum alicui, to entrust one with the management of a war.

Transmontānus, a, um; adj. being, or dwelling beyond the mountains.

Transmōtus, a, um; adj. removed.

Transmōvco, ēre, to remove.

Transmūtatio, ōnis; f. a changing.

Transmūtator, oris; m. a changer.

Transmūto, are, to change from one place to another.

Transnāto, arc; act. to swim over or beyond.

Transno, are, to swim or pass over.

Transnōminatio, ōnis; f. a changing of names.

Transnōmino, are; to change the name.

Transnūmero, are, to reckon over.

Transpadanus, a, um; adj. beyond the river Po in Italy.

Transpareo, ēre, to appear through.

Transpectus, us; m. a looking through or beyond.

Transp-icio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [à specio] to look through.

Transpiratio, ōnis; f. a breathing imperfectly, transpiration; also a vapour coming through the pores.

Transpono, ēre, to transpire, transplant, remove.

Transportatio, ōnis; f. a conveying over.

Transportatus, a, um; part. of transportor, transported, banished.

Transporto, are; act. to transport, to convey over; also to banish.

Transpositio, ōnis; f. a transposition, transposing.

Transpositus, a, um; transposed.

† Tranquillus, a, um; very quiet, well at rest, safe over the water.

Transrhēnānus, a, um; adj. beyond the Rhine.

Transūtus, a, um; sewed thorough.

Transiberina, part of Rome, where the Vatican mount is.

Transiberinus, a, um; adj. beyond Tiber.

Transillum, i; neut. [à transtrum] a small transom.

† Transin-eo, ēre; to keep on the other side, to hold the sides of a house together.

TRANSTRA, ōrum; n. Vir. [à tranleo vel à trans & sterno] seats for the rowers, a transom or wind-beam a-shwart.

Transuli. See Transfero.

† Transvaso, are, to pour from one vessel to another.

Transvectio, ōnis; f. a transporting, or conveying from place to place, the mustering of horsemen.

Transvector, oris; m. a transporter.

Transvectus, a, um; A. & P. of transvehor, carried over, pass.

Transvehō, ēre; act. to carry over, to convey, ride by. * Transvectum est tempus, the time is over.

Transvēna, æ; c. [à venio] a stranger that comes from another country.

Transverberō, arc; act. to pierce or strike thorough.

Transversā; adv. a-cross, a-squint, a-thwart.

Transversaria, ōrum; n. boards or rafters laid a-cross.

Transversarium, ii; neut. the cross-piece of a Jacob's staff, the transom.

Transversarius, a, um; adj. put over-thwart.

Transversio, ōnis; f. a traversing, turning away.

Transversum, i; n. the midriff.

Transversus, a, um; part. of transversor, over-thwart, a-cross, a-work. * Transversus agi, to be bi-
off'd, or driven from one's purpose.
* Transversum digitum, or unguem
discedere, to go an inch out of
the way. * Transversos incurant,
they charge them upon the flank.
* Transversa verba, words mis-
placed. * Ex transverso cedere,
to go arrearward.

Transverso, are; act. to turn aside
or away.

Transulto, are, [of trans and salto]
to leap over, vault.

Transultus, us; m. a glancing or
over-skipping.

Transumo, ere, to take of another,
remove, shift, or change.

Transumptio, onis; f. a shifting, or
taking from one to another.

† Transumptum, i; n. an exemplifi-
cation taken out of records.

Transuo, ere, to sew through.

Transvolito, are, to take a quick flight
over.

Transvolo, are, to fly over or beyond,
to go over speedily, to over-slip.

Transvolvor, eris, vi, to be turned a-
bout, or pulled over.

† Transvoro, are, to swallow up, to
consume.

Transylvania, part of Dacia, called
Sibemburgen.

Tranum, a city of Apulia Peucetia,
called before Trajanopolis.

Trapes, etis; m. } [τράπεζα] an o-
Trapetum, i; n. } live-press.

Trapetus, i; m. }

Trapeza, a city of Arcadia, and a
promontory of Troas.

Trapeza, æ; f. a banker's table, g.

Trapezita, æ; m. a banker, money-
changer, g.

Trapezophorum, i; neut. a dresser or
tressel, g.

Trapezopolis, a city of Caria.

Trapezus, a city by the Euxine sea.

Trauchenii, a people of Pontus.

Traveho, as Transveho.

† Travio, are, to pass or go through,
beyond, or over the way.

Traulizo, are, to stutter or stammer,
g.

Traulotes, a stammering, g.

TRAULUS, i; m. [τραυλός] a stut-
terer, lisper.

† Trebaciter, like one well versed.

Trebātius, a lawyer familiar with
Cicero.

Trebia, a river of Gallia Cisalpina,
by which Hannibal beat Sempro-
nius; also a city in Spain.

Trebiates, a people in Umbria.

Trebōnius, one of the conspirators a-
gainst Cæsar.

Trebūla, a town of the Sabines,
where excellent cheese was made.

Trebulani, the people of Trebula.

Trecae, arum, a city in Campania
Gallicana, Troye en Champagne.

† Trēcēnārius, a, um, of three hun-
dred.

Trēcēni, } æ, a; adj. pl. three hun-
Trecenti, } dred.

Trēcētēnus, } a, um, the three
Trecentesimus, } hundredth.

Trecenties, adv. three hundred times.

Trechedipna, orum, a livery gown
worn by those that had their diet in
the public hall, g.

Trechedipnus, i; m. he that comes be-
fore others to get his plate at a feast;
also he that comes too late, g.

Trechus, a famous warrior of Æ-
tolia, slain by Mars.

Trecorenses, a people of Britannia
Armorica.

Tredēcim, indec. thirteen.

Tredēcies, thirteen, or thirty times.

Trēmēbundus, a, um, full of fear,
trembling much.

Trēmēfacio, ere, to make to tremble
for fear.

Trēmēfactus, a, um; part. of tremē-
facio, to make to tremble or shake.

† Tremefio, ieri, to be made to trem-
ble.

Trēmendus, a, um; to be feared or
trembled at.

Tremile, the ancient name of Lycia.

Tremilenses, the people of Tremile.

Trēmisco, ere; to tremble or quake
for fear.

Trēnithus, } a city of Cyprus.

Trēmēthus, }

TREMO, ui, ere; neut. [Τρέμω] to
tremble, quake, or shake for fear,
to tremble at. * Animo tremere, to
be sore afraid.

Trēmor, oris; m. a trembling, qua-
king, or shaking.

† Tremula, æ; f. an asp-tree.

Trēmulus, a, um; adj. trembling,
wavering, warbling. * Tremula
flamma, the waving flame. * Tre-
mulum frigus, a frost making one
shake.

Trēpidanter, adv. fearfully, trem-
blingly.

Trēpidarius equus, a galloping horse.

Trēpidatio, onis; f. a trembling, fear-
fulness.

Trēpidatur, [ab illis] they tremble.

Trēpidē, adv. fearfully, hastily.

Trēpido, are, to tremble for fear, be
astonished or amazed, make haste in
a fright, huddle. * Passim trepi-
datur in urbe, the whole city were
afraid.

Trēpidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat
afraid, little and fearful.

Trēpidus, a, um; adj. [ab ant. tre-
peo vel à Τρέπω verito] fearful,
astonished, amazed, hasty, doubtful.

* Trēpidi rerum, much fearing the
state of affairs.

† Trepondo, indec. the weight of
three pound.

Trerus, a river in Italy; also a coun-
try in Thrace.

Treces, the people of Trerus.

TRES, tria, trium; adj. [Τρεῖς] three.

* Trium literarum homo, a thief.

* Tribus verbis, in brief.

Tressis, e, of the weight or worth
of three pence, of little value, pitif-
ful, shabby.

Tressis, is; m. three pence, or a half-
penny farthing.

Tretum, } a mountain of Peloponne-

Tretus, } sus.

Tretum, a promontory of Africa Pro-
pria.

Treva, a city of Germany.

Treventum, a city of Samnium.

Treventinates, the people of Treven-
tum.

Trēviri, } a city [and people] of

Treveri, } Gallia Belgica, called

Triers, said to be the most ancient
of all the cities of Europe, and to
be built by Treberas [the brother
of Ninus] before Christ 1496
years.

Trevericus a, um; of Triers.

Triangularis, e, } having three

Triangulus, a, um, } corners.

Triangularitas, atis; f. a triplicity of
the Zodiac.

† Triangulator, oris; m. a planet of
the triplicity.

Triangulum, i; n. a triangle, a fi-
gure with three corners; also wild
galingale.

Triarii, orum, [à tertio loco] old and
 stout soldiers placed in the rear. *
Ad triarios ventum est, it is come to
the last push.

Trias, adis; f. the tray or three, g.

† Tribaciter, again and again, over
and over.

Triballi, a people of Lower Mysia,
called now Bulgari.

Tribades, dum, women abusing their
bodies one with another, g.

Triboces, } the people of Alsatia.

Tribocci, }

Tribon, onis, a thread-bare cloak.

Tribori, the people of Triers in Gallia
Belgica.

Tribrachus, } a foot of three short

Tribrachis, } syllables, g.

Tribuarius, a, um, [à tribus] of a
tribe, flock, or ward.

Tribula, æ; f. } a dray or car;

Tribulum, i; n. } also a flail or

threshing-wheel. See Tribulus.

Tribulārium, ii; n. a place where
threshing instruments are laid up.

Tribulatio, onis; f. affliction, op-
pression, tribulation.

Tribulis, e; adj. of the same flock,
tribe, band, kindred, or ward.

Tribulum, the city Trebigna in Dal-
matia.

Tribulo, are, to thresh with a flail,
crush with a cart, afflict, oppress,
vex.

TRIBULUS, i; m. [Τρίβλος] a
thistle, bramble, spiked nail, cal-
trop. * Tribulus aquaticus, water-
caltrop.

Tribunal, alis; n. a tribunal or judg-
ment-seat.

Tribunalia, orum; n. high banks of
green turf to keep out water.

Tribunatus, us; m. the tribune-ship.

Tribunitius, a, um; of the tribunes.

Tribunitius, ii; m. he that has been
tribune.

Tribunus, i; m. [or tribunus plebis]
the chancellor or protector of the com-
mons. * Tribunus ærarius, a re-
ceiver-general, a pay-master. * Tri-
bunus militaris, an adjutant-gen-
eral. * Tribunus celerum, general
of the horse.

Tribuo, ui, utum, [à tribus] to at-
tribute, ascribe, bestow, give, grant,
impute. * Valetudini aliquid tri-
buere, to consider something for
one's health. * Alicui tribuere
ignaviæ, to impute it to one's sloth.

* Tribuere in duas partes vim lo-
quendi, to divide eloquence into two
parts.

Tribus, us; f. [à tres] a tribe, de-
scent, flock, lineage, a hall or so-
ciety of Roman citizens, whereof
there are thirty-five.

Tribes. See Tres.

Tributarius, a, um; paying tribute,
taxes, or toll.

Tributum, adv. tribe by tribe, by
every tribe.

Tributio, onis; f. an attributing, di-
stributing.

Tributor, oris; m. a distributor.

Tributorius, a, um, of distribution.

† Tributum est, imp. it is given or
attributed.

Tributum, }

Tributum, }

Tributum, }

Tributum, }

Tributum, i; n. *tribute, toll, taxes.*
 * **Tributum capitale** or **personale**, poll-money.
Tributus, a, um; part. of **tribuo**, given, attributed; also belonging to the tribes.
Trica, } a city of Thessaly.
Tricca, }
Trica and **Apina**, two pitiful towns in Apulia, which became a proverb for any trifles.
Tricadiba, a city of India within Ganges.
Tricæ, arum; f. [*τρικῆς, τριχῶμα-τα*] hairs or feathers about the feet of chickens or pigeons, trifles.
Tricalon, a city of Sicily.
Tricassina, a people and city of Celtica.
Tricastini, a people of France by the river Druentia.
Tricastinus, a, um; adj. of the **Tricastini**.
Tricator, ōris; m. a trisler.
Tricca, a city of Macedonia, where **Æsculapius** was born, who is therefore called **Triccæus**.
Tricēnarius, a, um; adj. of thirty.
Tricēni, æ, a; adj. thirty.
Tricēnnalis, e, of thirty, or three ten years.
Tricentēni, æ, a; three hundred.
Tricenties, three hundred times.
 † **Tricentupulus**, a, um; three hundred fold.
Triceps, itis, having three heads.
 † **Tricerberus**, the dog of hell.
Tricesimæ, a city of Germany.
Tricesimus, a, um; the thirtieth.
Tricesis, is; m. [qu. *triceni asses*] the weight of thirty pounds.
 † **Trichaptum**, i; n. a caul for women's heads.
Trichias, adis; f. a tunny with small bones, g.
Trichila, orum; neut. a cooler of liquor.
Trichinus, a, um; adj. slow, hindered, dry, g.
Trichitis, idis; f. allom in long brittle threads, g.
Trichomanes; m. the herb maiden-hair, g.
Trichonion, a city of Ætolia.
Trichorum, i; n. a building with three rooms on a floor, g.
Tricies, thirty times. * **Ad tricies** **lis æstimated**, the suit was taxed at three millions of sesterces.
Tricinus, a, um; [à *tricæ*] slender or slow.
Triclaria, Diana so called.
Tricliniarches, æ; m. a chamberlain, governor of a feast, g.
Triclinaria, orum; n. the hangings of a parlour or dining-room, the furniture of carpets, cushions.
Tricliniaris, e; adj. } of a parlour
Triclinarius, a, um; } or dining-room.
Triclinarius, ii; m. a waiter in the parlour.
TRICLINIUM, ii; n. [*τρικλινιον*] a parlour or dining-room, a couch on which three sate.
Trico, onis; m. [à *tricæ*] a trisler; also a sullen contentious person, a barratour.
Tricoccus, ci; m. a heliotrope with three grains of seed in the pod, g.
Tricolini, a city of Arcadia.
Tricolon, i; n. a staff of three several sorts of verses.
Tricolor, ōris, of three colours.

Tricongius, **Novellus Mediolanensis**, so called from his drinking three gallons before **Tiberius**.
Tricor, ari, to dally, toy, or trifle.
Tricorii, the people of **Tricorium** in Gallia Narbonensis.
Tricornessi, a people of Upper Mysia.
Tricorniger, era, rum; adj. with three horns or heads.
Tricornis, ne, having three horns.
Tricorpor, ōris, having three bodies.
Tricōsus, a, um; adj. deceitful, wily, full of foolery and trifling.
 † **Tricubitalis**, le; of three cubits.
 † **Tricus**, a stone of three colours, black, sanguine, and white.
Tricuspis, idis; adj. having three points or lines.
Tridacna, orum; n. large oysters, g.
Tridens, ntis; a fork or other instrument with three teeth.
Tridentifer, } a, um; adj. an epi-
Tridentiger, } thet. of Neptune, bearing a trident.
Tident, the city Trent in the North of Italy.
Tridentinus, a, um; adj. of Trent.
Triduanus, a, um; adj. of three days.
Triduum, ui; n. [qu. *tres dies*] the space of three days.
Triennis, } e; adj. 3 art. of three
Triennalis, } years.
Triennium, ii; n. [ab *annus*] the space of three years. * **Triennium** jam hinc abest, he has been gone these three years.
Triens, ntis; m. [à *tres*] the third part of a penny, or any thing else, four ounces or inches, the thirds of of one's estate.
Triental, ālis; n. a cup of four ounces, the third part of a sextarius or pint.
Trientalis, e; of four ounces or inches.
Trientarius, a, um; adj. containing a third part, worth the third part of a penny, of four ounces or inches. * **Fœnus trientarium**, usury of four in the hundred.
Trierarchus, i; m. the master of a galley with three oars on a bank, g.
Trieris, is; f. a galley with three oars on a bank, or three banks of oars, g.
Trieres, a city of Syria.
Trietēricus, a, um; adj. of three years, or every third year. * **Bacchi trieterica**, the triennial bacchanals, g.
Trietēris, idis; f. the space of three years, g.
Trifāriam; adv. three manners of ways.
Trifārius, a, um; adj. three-fold, of three sorts.
Trifatidicus, a, um; a great prophet or prophetess, very prophetic.
Trifaux, cis; having three jaws, mouths, or throats.
Trifer, } a, um; bearing fruit
Triferus, } thrice a year.
Trifidus, a, um; adj. divided, or cloven into three parts. * **Cuspis trifida**, a trident. * **Flamma trifida**, the thunder-bolt.
 † **Trifinium**, ii; neut. the butting of three fields together.
Trifolinus, a mountain of Campania, from the abundance of trefoil growing there; hence **vinum trifolinum**.
Trifolium, ii; n. trefoil, three leaved grass, clover-grass, or honey-suc-

cles, the club in cards. * **Trifolium acetosum**, wood-sorrel. * **Trifolium bituminosum**, sinking trefoil. * **Trifolium paludosum**, buckbeans. * **Trifolium purpureum**, purple-wort.
Triformis, me; adj. 3 art. of three forms, shapes, or fashions. * **Canis triformis**, Cerberus.
Trisur, uris, e. one three times as bad as an ordinary thief.
Trisurcatus, } a, um; adj. three
Trisurcus, } forked.
Trisurcifer, an arrant rogue.
Triga, æ; f. [à *tres & ego*] a cart or waggon drawn with three horses.
Trigaboli, a people of Gallia Cisalpina.
Trigarium, ii; n. a race with the chariot **Triga**; also the place of exercise.
Trigarius, ii; m. he that drives a carriage with three horses.
Trigemina, one of the gates at Rome, called now **Porto S. Pauli**.
Trigēmini, ōrum; m. three sons at a birth.
Trigēminus, a, um; adj. three-fold.
 * **Trigemina porta**, a gate in Rome, out at which the three **Horatii** went to fight the **Curiatii**.
Trigemmis, me; adj. 3 art. having three buds or joints.
 † **Trigesics**; adv. thirty times.
Trigesimus, a, um; the thirtieth.
TRIGINTA, indec. [*τριάκοντα*] thirty.
Trigla, æ; f. a mullet, g.
Triglites, is; m. a mullet-stone, g.
Tryglyphus, i; m. a bordure graven like three furrows, g.
Triglypton, a city of India without Ganges.
Trigon, onis; m. a porch-ball; also the porch wherein they played, a turtle, and a kind of thornback, g.
Trigōnālis, le; adj. of the porch for a ball; also three cornered.
Trigonus, a, um; three cornered.
Trigonus, i; m. a triangle.
 † **Trigrania**, æ; f. the three grained or Neapolitan medlar.
Trihorium, ii; n. [qu. *tres horæ*] the space of three hours.
Trijūgus, a, um; three-fold, triple.
Trijuci, three rocks on the coast of Spain.
 † **Trilibra**, æ; three pound-weight.
Trilibris, e, of three pound-weight.
Trilinguis, le; of three tongues, skilled in, or having three tongues.
Trilix, icis, [à *licium*] woven of three threads of the same or divers colours, three-fold.
Trilōris, e, [à *lorum*] treble waled, of three threads.
Trimacrus, i; m. a foot of three long syllables, g.
Trimatus, us; three years ago.
Trimembris, e; of three members.
Trimestris, e; of three months.
Trimetrius, a, um; adj. of three meters, or six feet.
Trimetrium, ii; n. a verse consisting of six feet, g.
Trimodia, æ; f. } a measure of
Trimodium, ii; n. } three bushels.
Trimodius, a, um; of three bushels.
Trimontium, a city of Thrace; also Atterith in Scotland.
Trimulus; adj. but three years old.
Trimus, a, um; adj. [à *tres*] of three years.

Trinacria, æ; f. Sicily so called from its triangular form.

Trinacris, cre, } adj. of Trinacria.

Trinacrius, a, um, }
Trinēpos, ōtis; m. a grand-child's grand-child.

Trineptis, is; f. a grand daughter's grand-daughter.

Trinesia, an island of India within Ganges.

Trinitas, ātis; f. a trinity, the being of three in one. * Herba trinitatis, liver-wort.

Trinium, a river of the Ferentani.

Trinobantes, } the people of Mid-Trinovantes, }
Trinovantes, }
Trinoctialis, le, of three nights.

Trinoctium, ii; n. [à nox] the space of three nights.

Trinodis, e; adj. 3 art. [à modus] having three knots or joints.

+ Trinodo, are; to make three knots.

+ Trinomius; adj. of three names.

Trinundinum, i; n. the day the third fair was kept on, the space of twenty-seven days, or three fairs.

Trinus, a, um; adj. [à tres] by threes, the third, three years old.

+ Trio, ōtis; m. a plough-ox.

Triobolaris, le; adj. 3 art. to be bought or hired for three half-pence, of no value.

Triobolum, i; n. } three half-pence.

Triobolus, i; m. } * Homo trioboli, a three half-penny man.

Triochala, a city of Sicily.

Triochalini, the people of Triochala.

Triochitis, a name of Hecate.

Triōnes, num; m. [à tres vel tero] draught-oxen, the greater bear, or Charles's wain.

Trionymus, i; g. he that has three names.

Triopas, a king of Thessaly; also the father of Erichthon.

Triopēus, Erichthon, so called of Triopas.

Triopēis, Erichthon's daughter.

Triophthalmus, g. a stone representing three eyes.

Triopia, } a city of Caria.

Triopion, }

Triopius, Apollo so called.

Triorches, is; m. a buzzard, g.

Triozenus, a Thracian who came to aid the Trojans.

Triparcus, a, um; adj. very sparing or niggardly.

Tripartior, iri; to divide into three parts.

Tripartitō; adv. in three parts.

Tripartitus, } a, um; adj. parted

Tripartitus, } into three.

Tripar-inum, i; n. a course at table of three dishes.

+ Tripestōrus, a, um; adj. having three heads.

Tripedalis, le; adj. } of three foot.

Tripedaneus, a, um; }

Tripes edis, having three feet.

Tripaylia, the same as Elis, called also Triphyllis.

Triphyllus, Jupiter so called of Triphyllia.

+ Tripietus, a, um; adj. written thrice, or in three languages.

Triplex, icis; treble, three-fold.

Triplatio, ōtis; f. a trebling, making three; the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's duplication.

Triplatus, a, um; part. trebled.

Triplices, cum; m. table-books of three leaves.

Triplīcitās, atis; f. a being threefold, triplicity.

Triplīciter, } trebly.

Triplō, }

Triplico, are; act. to treble, make threefold, or three times as much.

Triplus, a, um; threefold.

Tripolis, two cities, one in Phœnicia, another in Africa by the sea-side.

Tripolitani, the people of Tripolis.

Tripōlium, ii; n. serapions turbit, sea star-wort, blue daisy or camomile, hogs-beans, g.

Tripolyssi, a people of Thesprotia.

+ Tripondiarus, a, um; of three pound.

+ Tripondium, ii; neut. three pound weight.

+ Tripontium, Towcester in Northamptonshire.

Triptōlēmus, the son of Eleusius of Celeus king of Eleusina, supposed to be the first that brought agriculture into Greece.

Triptō-on, i; neut. a noun having only three cases, g.

+ Tripūdiatio onis; f. a dancing.

Tripudiator, ōris; m. a dancer.

Tripūdio, are; to dance, trip, caper, or jump.

Tripūdium, ii; n. [à tripus] a dancing or tripping upon the toe. *

Tripudium solistimum, an augury by chickens picking so greedily that the corn rebounded from their bills on the ground.

TRIPUS, odis; m. [Τρίπους] a tri-vet, tressel, three-footed stool, or any thing with three feet.

Triquadrus, a, um; three square.

Triquetra, Trinacria or Sicily.

Triquetrus, a, um; of Sicily.

Triquetra, æ; f. } a triangle.

Triquetrum, i; n. }

Triquetrus, a, um; adj. [à quadro] triangular.

Trirēmis, is; f. 2. Curt. [à remus] a gally with three oars on a side.

+ Tris for tres, three.

Trisago, } inis; f. germander or

Trisago, } English treacle.

Trisanton, Southampton, and the river between that and the Isle of Wight.

Triscurria, orum; neut. [à scurra] scoffs, jeers, jigs.

Triseclisenex, an epithet of Nestor, who lived three ages.

Trismegistus. See Mercurius.

Trisimus, a town of Lower Mysia.

+ Trisōnus, a, um; of three sounds.

Trisplæ, a people of Thrace.

Triste, ius, iſimē; adv. sorrowfully.

* Tristius curantur adolescentes, striplings are cured with more difficulty.

Tristēga, orum; n. [sc. tecta] a house of three stories.

Tristīculus, a, um; somewhat sad.

Tristīficus, a, um; adj. making sad, heavy, or pensive.

+ Tristimonia, æ; f. heaviness sorrow.

Tristitia, æ; f. sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, sorrowfulness. *

Tradere se tristitiæ, to become sad and sorrowful.

+ Tristo, are; act. to make heavy or sorrowful.

Tristor, ari; pass. to be sad, heavy, or sorrowful.

Trisulcus, a, um; adj. [à fuleus, i. e. acies] having three edges or points.

Trisyllabus, a, um; adj. of three syllables, g.

Tritæa, a city of Achaia.

Tritavia, æ; f. the great grand-mother's grandmother.

Tritāvus, i; m. the great grandfather's grandfather.

Trite, a city about Hercules's pillars.

Trite Diezeugmenon, g. C-sol-fa-ut.

Trite Hyperbolæon, g. F-fa-ut.

Trite Synemmenon, g. B-fa-bi-mi.

Tritea, a city of Troas.

Tritheitæ, tritheists, hereticks holding three distinct godheads.

Triticeus, a, um; adj. of wheat, wheaten. * Melis triticea, wheat-harvest.

Triticum, ci; n. [à tritus] wheat.

* Triticum amylum, starch-corn.

Tritogonia, Pallas so called.

Triton, onis; m. Vir. a sea-god feigned to be Neptune's trumpeter; also a river of Africa.

Triton, onis; m. a weather-cock; also a kind of tunny, g.

Tritonicus, a, um; adj. of Triton.

Tritonia, } Pallas, so called of Tri-

Tritonis, } ton.

Tritonice, es; f. a city of Pontus.

Tritor, oris; m. a thresher, he that stamps or bruises.

Tritura, æ; f. a threshing, a stamping, or bruising.

Tritu ator, oris; m. a thresher.

Trituita, a town in Hetruria.

Trituro, are, to thresh.

Trituror, āri, atus sum; pass. to be threshed. Col. Sidon. Ep. 7. 6.

Tritus, a, um; part. of teror, worn, bruised, rubbed, much used. * Via trita, a beaten road. * Proverbium tritum, an old proverb.

Trius, ūs; m. a wearing, bruising, rubbing, or threshing.

Trivēnēica, æ; f. a great sorcerer, bog, or witch.

Trivia, æ; f. Diana so called, from her being worshipped in the cross-ways.

Trivialis, le; adj. 3 art. trivial, common, of small esteem, used in the high-ways.

Trivicum, a city in Italy.

Triviritum; adv. by every three men.

Trivium, ii; neut. [à via] a place where three ways meet, the high-way.

Trivius, a, um; adj. having three ways.

Triumphalia, ium; n. pl. triumph, the ensigns of triumphers.

Triumphais, a gate in Rome by which the triumph entered.

Triumphalis, le; adj. 3 art. triumphal, belonging to triumph. * Arcus triumphalis, a triumphal arch.

* Homo triumphalis, he that has triumphed.

Triumphator, ōris; m. a triumpher.

Triumphatus, a, um; adj. & part. of triumphor, triumphed for, or over.

Tri-